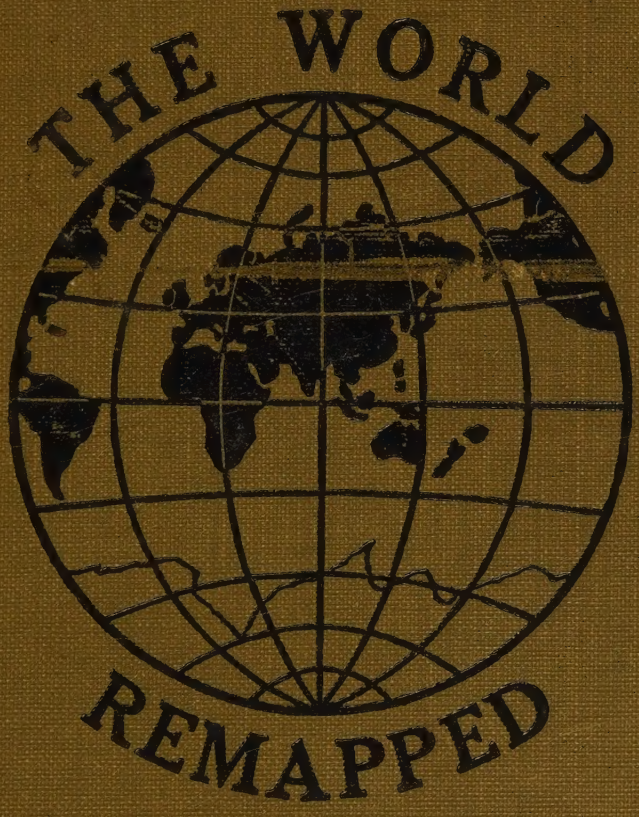
New Pictorial Atlas of the World



Treaties of Peace

League of Nations

New Pictorial

ATLAS of the WORLD

By

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ABLY ASSISTED BY

A Staff of Trained Photographers, Foreign Representatives and Writers of International Authority on Political and Geographical Conditions, Racial Characteristics, Language and Religious Complications, and Every Possible Phase of the World Today.

CONTAINING

New Maps of Every Division of the Earth's Surface, Including Those of the Newly-Formed Nations of Europe and the Official Peace Terms Upon Which the Boundaries of the New European Nations are Based. Also a Rare and Elaborate Collection of New and Original Photographs, Including the Most Important Views of Historical Interest in Every Country on the Globe.

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FOREWORD

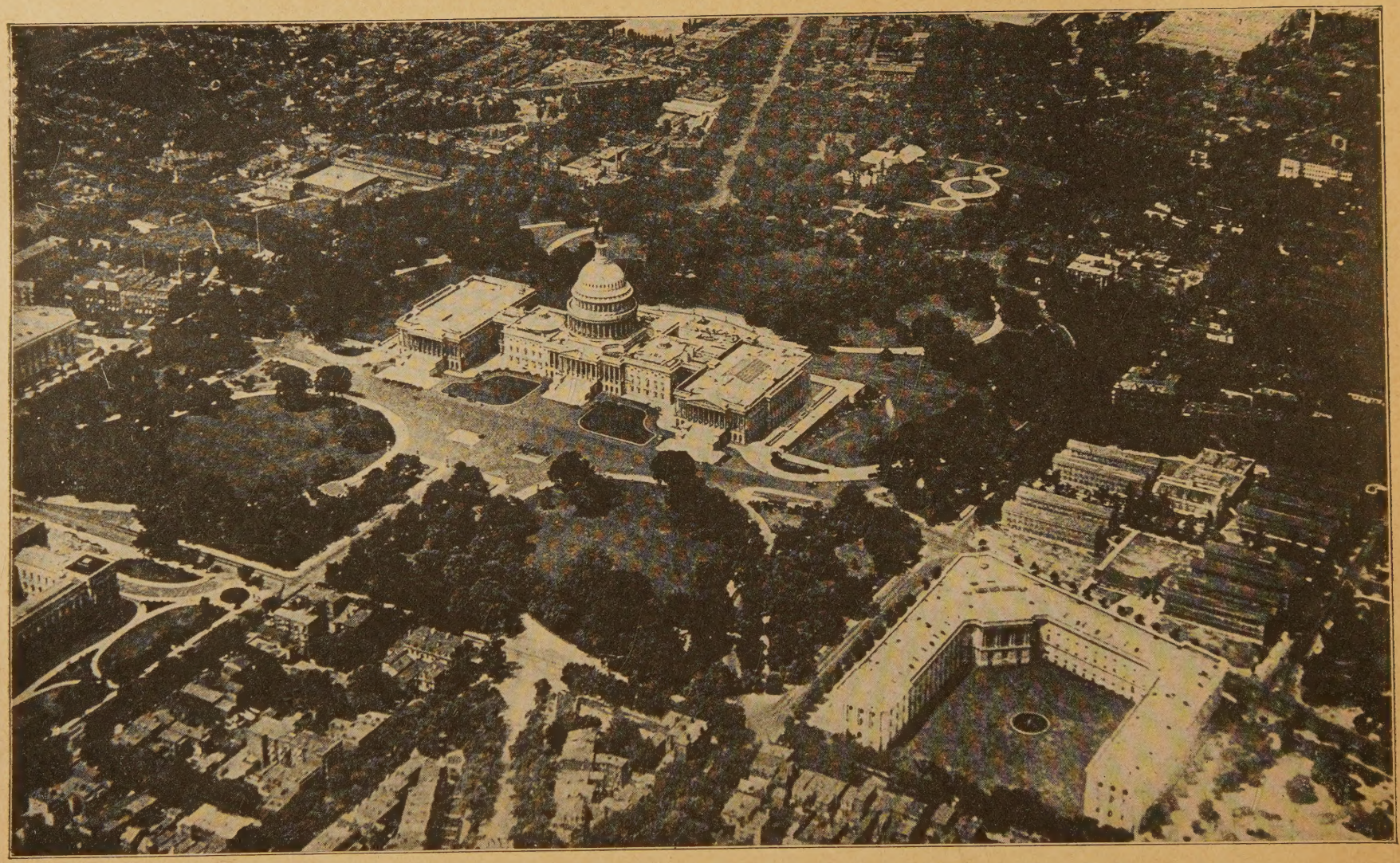
In this Atlas the publishers present, in a combination of new text, new illustrations and new maps, a complete survey of all the geographical and political divisions of the World, together with a comprehensive history of the peoples comprised therein. The work is compact enough for ready reference by the man of business and yet, in its comprehensiveness and exactness, is admirably suited to the layman or student, whether young or old.

The maps have been prepared under the supervision of the most learned cartographers, showing the results of the most recent explorations, and have been drawn and engraved by the most skilled technicians available. The boundaries of the New States of Europe, which have sprung into being as a direct result of the Great War, and of the old ones which have been dissolved by it, have been determined on the basis of the Peace Treaty of Paris, in 1919.

The textual matter has been most carefully compiled by trained and well-known writers of international reputation. It outlines, concisely but thoroughly, the history, government, education, customs, characteristics, religions and industries of all peoples and nations of the Earth, and describes the physical features, fauna and flora and principal objects of interest in their respective cities and countries.

No work of this kind has been more carefully planned, supervised and executed. The type is both graceful and easily read, and the paper is of a quality to lessen eyestrain. The book is made in the new and popular library size—an entirely new departure from the old and cumbersome form of Atlas—and the whole is substantially and durably bound in a manner that will last a lifetime. It is offered to the public with every assurance of winning its hearty approbation as a work of exceptional merit and reliability.

THE PUBLISHERS.



A remarkable airplane view of Washington, D. C., showing the side of the National Capitol and the Senate Office Building in right foreground.

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The Story of Geography

How Men Came to Know the World

The history of geography and exploration falls naturally into three periods: first, one of progress, which resulted in the laying of the foundations of scientific geography; secondly, a period of neglect and misconception, during which some explorations were made; and, thirdly, the modern period which began with the revival of learning and the great discoveries of America and the possibilities of reaching India round the Cape of Good Hope and of circumnavigating the globe.

The history of early geography is closely bound up with the construction of maps. Nowadays, we use maps to summarize our geographical knowledge, to illustrate notable journeys, and to make records of the ownership of property in land.

As far back as 3800 B. C., there were, in Babylonia, maps which were based upon land surveys, and which were used for purposes of taxation.

About 1300 B. C., maps of routes were in use in Egypt, and the first map of the world was probably made by Anaximander, a Greek, about 600 B. C. The rise and fall of the great empires of Babylon, Egypt, and Phoenicia necessarily added to men's knowledge of the world, and this slowly-acquired knowledge was embodied in the earliest maps of the "known world."

The scientific turn of mind of the Greeks naturally led to theorising about the world, and Aristotle (C. 350 B. C.) argued that the earth was a sphere. Scientific geography dates from this discovery, which was not experimentally verified until the world was circumnavigated nearly two thousand years later. The essence of modern maps lies in their accuracy to scale, and this depends upon the network of curved meridians and parallels upon flat paper.

Eratosthenes, about 200 B. C., began such accurate work when he made an estimate of the length of one degree measured along a meridian, the meridian being an imaginary line from pole to pole, exactly half the distance round the world, and the degree being 1/180 of the meridian. He used the survey measurements of the Egyptian geometers, or land surveyors, and obtained a result which differed from the accurate result now accepted —1 degree=69.09 English miles—by no greater error than 3 per cent. From this measurement Eratosthenes calculated the circumference of the earth. From these days onward, the lands in the neighborhood of the Mediterranean Sea were traversed by many explorers, one of the most notable of whom was Strabo (50 B. C.—24 A. D.). About this time the Roman Empire was founded, and each new Roman province became well-known to ancient geographers in consequence of the Roman custom of making great military roads.

The culmination of this period of progress was reached when Ptolemy (C. 150 A. D.) made the first gazetteer. He recorded the position of some eight thousand places, and added further information about the most important of them. Position was fixed by the latitude or angular distance from the equator, and by the longitude or angular distance from a standard meridian. This work occupied seven volumes, and was accompanied by a discussion of geographical principles as then understood, in a separate volume, and also by a map of the world.

The Romans were not great geographers, and Ptolemy's work was lost until the fifteenth century. During the period of neglect, men thought the earth was flat, and their maps were usually fanciful. But the exploration of the world necessarily went on. The rise of the power of Islam (C. 700 A. D.) led to the great travels of Arab explorers and to the Crusaders, which did much to popularize geographical knowledge in France and England. The Arabs had brought to the great traders of Venice gems and spices from India and China, so that men were instructed in these far Eastern lands.

Many travellers attempted to reach the East by land; one of the first of these, who left an account of his journey, was Friar William de Rubruquis, who was sent in 1253 A. D., by Louis IX of France, on an embassy to the Great Khan of the Tartars, who held his Court on the great Asiatic desert at Karakorum.

But the greatest of all the travellers of those days was Marco Polo, a merchant of Venice. With his uncles, who had previously traded with Kublai Khan, the Lord of all the Mongols,

Marco Polo set out eastwards in 1271. They reached Ormuz, on the Persian Gulf, then one of the wealthiest cities in the world—the Singapore of those days, now a few fishermen's huts. They intended to sail to China from Ormuz, but they would not trust the frail ships which frequented the port, and so they went overland and crossed the mountains and the deserts to China, which they reached at the terminus of the Great Wall.

Marco started back in 1292, by sea to Ormuz; they started from China six hundred strong; when they reached Ormuz, after a voyage of twenty-six months, only eighteen survived. Marco reached Venice in 1295. His account of his travels and long residence in China excited Europe, and made many Italian traders desirous of opening up business with the East. The Turks, however, closed the land routes to Cathay, as China was then called, and the Mediterranean merchants were only able to continue their trade through intermediaries. The Hereford Map, which dates from this period, does not show Cathay or Ormuz, but places Paradise near the mouth of the Ganges.

The maps made during this period of decline in geography were chiefly navigators' charts. The Arabs had useful charts of the Indian Ocean, and the sailors of Italy had charts of the Mediterranean. These latter charts are known by the general name of "Portolano" or port-locating charts, since they all show the sailing directions which were in use at that time. Meridians and parallels used by the Greeks had been forgotten, and the mediaeval sailor used the lines which criss-cross on the map.

About 1450, Prince Henry of Portugal, known as "the Navigator," set up a school for seamen, and encouraged his captains to sail southwards along the coast of Africa. Madeira was discovered; Cape Bojador and Cape Verde were passed before Prince Henry died in 1460. His captains continued the explorations, partly because they sailed eastwards—i. e., towards Cathay, after they had run so far south along the coast—but chiefly for the profits of the slave trade. By 1471 Fernando Po was reached, the equator was crossed in 1475, and in 1486 Bartholomew Diaz sailed beyond the Cape of Good Hope and turned the fateful southern corner of Africa.

Meanwhile, the scientific geography of Ptolemy and the Greeks had been recovered, and Christopher Columbus, among others, believed that the world was round, and that Cathay might be reached by sailing westwards. His faith led him to consider the practicability of the voyage, and he was much influenced by the discovery of the earlier sailors who had penetrated the Atlantic, that the wind blew steadily from Africa towards the west in the neighborhood of Madeira. Partial success came in 1492, when Columbus crossed the Atlantic and, thinking he had discovered the Indies, named the islands the West Indies. In 1498, Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese, reached India via the Cape of Good Hope. Martin Behaim's Globe illustrates the renaissance of scientific geography.

The effect of the new discoveries upon map-making is seen at once by a comparison between Behaim's map and that of Columbus' pilot. Africa is more correctly shaped, and Cuba is inserted with fair accuracy in the chart made only eight years later.

In 1522, the world had been circumnavigated, although Magellan himself did not complete the voyage. The modern period had begun. Progress was rapid by sea routes—Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English sailors fared across the wide waters in tiny sailing vessels, usually without a complete deck from stem to stern. Spain developed a colonial empire based upon slavery of the natives, and a quest for gold and silver in the "Spanish Main"—the mainland of South America. Portugal had Brazil and settlements in India. The Dutch began their colonies in the East Indies. The French colonized Eastern Canada, and by 1763 the Imperial work begun by Drake and Hawkins in the days of Elizabeth, was crowned by the conquest of North America and India, and the British Empire was fairly launched.

Map-making by this time had made considerable progress. Mercator's chart of the world dates from 1569, the representation of the slopes of the land surface had begun with the use of hachures invented in 1674, and of contours dating from 1728. Tasman, a Dutch captain, had sailed from the East Indies and discovered Tasmania and New Zealand, and Captain Cook had made his notable voyages in the Pacific Ocean about 1768.

Since 1890, exploration has been chiefly confined to land journeys in Africa, Australia and central Asia, although the great sea voyages culminated in Peary's journey to the North Pole, and Amundsen's discovery of the South Pole. Scientific geography and the modern developments of map-making are both products of the nineteenth century.

THE WORLD

ORIGIN

There are countless theories as to the origin of the world, but none of them have been conclusively proven, although it is generally accepted that the earth, with the other planets, originally sparks from the sun, thrown off in a liquid state, gradually solidified, and that in this process of cooling off, various changes took place which give the uneven surface now found. The explosions which raised certain portions of the globe and depressed others, have not ceased, so that the physical conformation is being constantly, even if somewhat imperceptibly, changed; but these material manifestations are puerile as compared to those alterations which recent events have made in the political modifications of this world of ours.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The world is an oblate spheroid, flat at each pole, whose diameter is 7,899 miles, while the equatorial diameter is 7,925½ miles, a difference of nearly twenty-six and one-half miles. Imaginary lines, for convenience, are drawn to divide the earth and designated as great and small circles. The equator, which divides the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, is one of these great circles, which, also for convenience, are subdivided into 360 degrees, so that each degree is 1/360th part of a circle.

A degree on the equator is about sixty-nine and one-half American miles, but grows smaller as the poles are approached. The Meridian circles are those which pass through the poles, dividing the earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and a Meridian is consequently one-half of a Meridian circle, extending from pole to pole. The small circles are those parallel to the Equator, the principal ones being the two tropic and two polar circles. These purely imaginary lines are used in computing latitude and longitude, the former being measured in degrees on a meridian north or south of the Equator, so that every place between the Equator and the North Pole is in north latitude; while those between the Equator and the South Pole are in south latitude.

On the other hand, longitude is measured in degrees on the Equator, or the smaller circles, as east or west of a selected principal meridian; the one in general use in the world computations being that which passes through Greenwich Observatory, near London, England. In the United States, the meridian of Washington is used. The places on the first meridian have no longitude. Zones are imaginary belts included between the various circles parallel to the Equator and are known as the Torrid, North and South Temperate and North and South Frigid Zones.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The earth's surface is divided into land and water, about 52,158,000 square miles being land, and 147,000,000 square miles water. The Eastern Hemisphere is nearly twice as large as the Western Hemisphere with reference to its land division, and the Northern Hemisphere has nearly three times as much land as the Southern Hemisphere. The land surfaces are entirely surrounded by water, from pole to pole, as has been conclusively proven by recent polar discoveries.

The large bodies of land are called continents and are six in number: Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia in the Eastern Hemisphere, and North and South America in the Western Hemisphere, comprising more than five-sixths of the land surfaces. Islands are the smaller bodies of land entirely surrounded by water, and the only difference between them and the continents is that of size.

These various bodies of land are diversified by elevations called mountains, tablelands or plateaus and lowland plains, the latter being a broad extent of land not much above the level of the sea. Mountains are generally found in groups or chains, and are irregular masses of elevated land, sometimes several thousand miles long, and more than one hundred miles in width. When several of these chains extend in the same direction they are called a mountain system. Mount Everest, of the Himalayas in Asia, is the highest point on the earth's surface, it rising 29,002 feet above the level of the sea. In direct contrast to it is the Dead Sea, which is the gratest depression of the earth's surface, it being 1,300 feet below the sea level.

A volcano is recognized as being one of the safety vents of the world, for through its opening at the apex, called a crater, escape gasses, flames, melted rocks, ashes and other substances in a fluid state which, if entirely confined, would probably result in an explosion that would blow this planet to atoms. The plateaus are broad expanses of high land, oftentimes crossed by mountain ranges. The

low land between hills or mountains is called a valley. Portions of the globe which are covered with sand, or are otherwise barren, are named deserts, and low, fertile spots in these deserts are oases.

The divisions of the water surface are known as ocean and drainage, the former being the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic, with subdivisions of seas, bays, straits and channels. The drainage waters are rivers and lakes, the former being a large stream of fresh water, and the latter a body of water entirely surrounded by land. The Pacific Ocean is the largest body of water, and the Mississippi River is the longest water course in the world, it being 4,200 miles in length. The largest body of fresh water is Lake Superior, which is 360 miles east and west and has a mean width of eighty miles, with an area of about 32,000 square miles.

The depth of the oceans varies from 1,000 to 30,000 feet, the greatest depth being in the North Pacific. The ocean currents, the most important of which are the Equatorial, Gulf Stream, the Japan, Antarctic, Arctic, East Greenland and South Atlantic, are caused by the winds and tides, the earth's rotation on its axis and the heat of the sun, and they are constant or periodical. For fifty miles above the earths surface the atmosphere covers it, but about all of the moisture and all of the animal and vegetable life are confined to within three and one-half miles of the level of the sea. Action of the heat of the sun on the atmosphere produces winds or currents of air.

CLIMATE

The variations in heat or cold and moisture or dryness affect the climate, and these are determined by distance from the equator, height above the sea level, distance from the ocean and the direction of the prevailing winds. In the low lands of the Torrid Zone is naturally found the highest temperature, as the extreme reverse prevails at the poles in the Frigid zones. The most agreeable climate is that of the Temperate zones, and the countries lying within these zones are the ones who have made the most progress in the world's history. More rain descends along the coast and in the mountain regions in the Torrid Zone.

NATURAL KINGDOMS

Nature may be divided into three kingdoms —mineral, vegetable and animal. The minerals are the deposits left by former epochs in the formation of the world, and are subdivided into industrial metals and building stones. Of the former there are coal, iron, copper, zinc, gold and silver; and of the latter, granite, marble, sandstone and limestone.

The vegetable kingdom is most luxuriantly represented in the Tropics, where are found yams, bananas, plantains, breadfruit, cassava, sago, cocoanuts, cocoa trees, pineapples, oranges, lemons, citrons and all of their variations. All varieties of grains, potatoes, grapes, domestic vegetables, apples, plums, peaches, small fruits, and the beech, maple, oak, walnut, pine and other trees are found in great abundance in the Temperate zones. The vegetable productions of the Frigid zones diminish until the mere shrubs merge into a few forms of minute plants which grow on the surface of the snow.

The animal kingdom varies with progress either north or south of the Equator, the most useful forms for domestic purposes being in the Temperate zones. These variations in animal life, as well as in vegetables, are found on the mountain slopes, with the changes of temperature, as these elevations ascend.

The human element, found all over the surface of the land, is divided into five general classes or races, as follows: I—Caucasian or white, inhabiting southwestern Asia, Europe, America and portions of Africa; II—Mongolian or yellow, inhabiting Asia, Arctic America and northeastern Europe; III—Ethiopian or black, inhabiting Africa; IV—Malay or brown, inhabiting the Malay peninsula and Oceanica; V—American Indians or red, native tribes of North and South America, with the exception of those on the Arctic and Antarctic coasts.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Even more important than a knowledge of the physical geography of the world is that which bears upon the governmental divisions of the human race; and, therefore, more stress is made upon this part of the development of the earth's history than that which was determined ages ago, and which cannot be materially altered. There is a primary division of the peoples of the world into savages, barbarians, half-civilized and civilized. Of the first-named there is relatively but a small contingent. At one time Africa was almost totally savage, but is now becoming more and more enlightened.

The Islands of the Pacific and some portions of Africa contain nearly all of those who come under the exact classification of savages. Having risen above the savage state, the barbarians are those who have developed a slight measure of unified responsibility, understand in a rude measure the cultivation of the soil, live in tents and have flocks and herds. The half-civilized people have made considerable progress, but are not fully developed as are the enlightened ones of the great controlling

powers. They, with the exception of the Japanese, belong principally to the Caucasian race. The years covering the period of the Great War have taught, however, that knowledge of the arts and sciences, and great intellectual development and material prosperity do not necessarily produce humane principles or methods of warfare above those held by the savages since the beginning of recorded history.

United States

HISTORY

The history proper of the United States begins with the adoption of the Constitution in 1787, and the organization of the present government, which is the oldest one now in existence, all of the other forms having been materially altered since that date. Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, this country was a colony of England, France and Spain; but, through the American Revolution, it attained its independence from England; and, through purchase, acquired territory held by France. Still later it added Alaska by purchase from Russia; the Hawaiian Islands by annexation; and the Philippine Islands by cession from Spain following the Spanish-American War. Other minor possessions have been obtained through annexation, cession or purchase.

TOPOGRAPHY

The United States of America extends from Canada on the north, to Mexico on the south, and from ocean to ocean east and west, comprising outside of Alaska and other separate possessions 2,970,038 square miles, of which 55,562 square miles are water-surface. Alaska contains 590,884 square miles; the Philippines, 832,968 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,435 square miles; Hawaiian Islands, 6,449 square miles; American Samoa, 77 square miles; Guam, 210 square miles; Panama Canal Zone, 474 square miles; United States West Indies, 149 square miles; Virgin Islands, 142 square miles; and Wake Island, 18 square miles, making a total of about 4,404,844 square miles. Therefore, although the United States in its main body is practically in the Temperate Zone, with all of its possessions, its climatic conditions range from those of the Frigid Zone to the ones of the Tropics.

The Alleghenies on the east and the Rockies on the west, with the Valley of the Mississippi in the center, divide the country into three natural divisions. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers in the central basin, with the thousands of other water courses—from the tiny creek to the Niagara which plunges into magnificent cascades famous the world over—drain the land, together with the Great Lakes; the latter, with Lake Champlain and their connecting water courses, containing more than five-sevenths of the fresh water of the world.

GOVERNMENT

There are three branches to the government—executive, legislative and judicial. The executive department consists of the President, Vice-President and the Cabinet; the legislative of two houses—the Senate and House of Representatives; and the judicial—of the Supreme, the Appellate, Circuit and District Courts, in addition to special tribunals. The Cabinet or advisory board of the President comprises the following departments: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor, of which those relating to the Postmaster-General, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor were created after the adoption of the Constitution, as the needs of the country multiplied and called for an expansion.

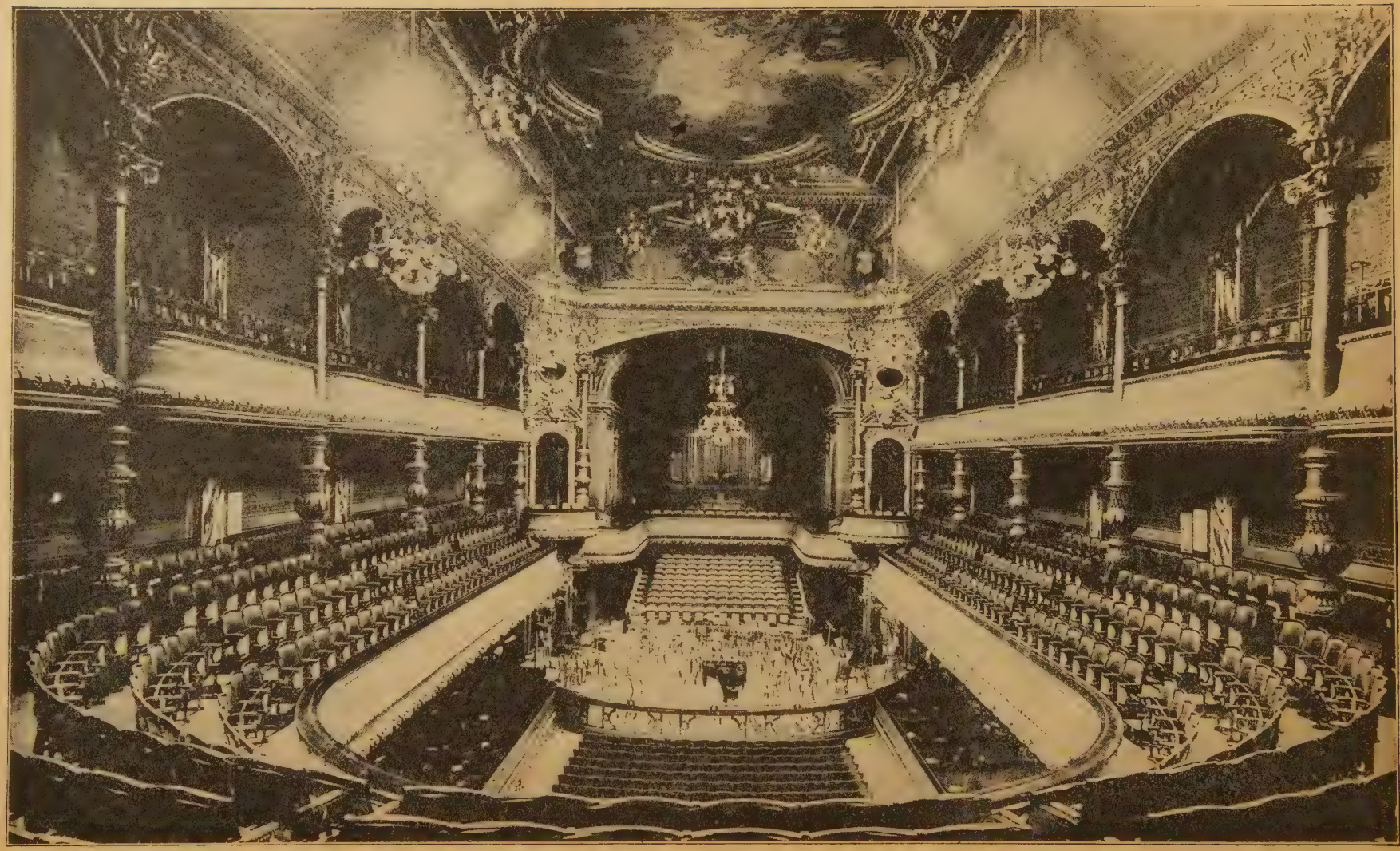
CHURCH AND EDUCATION

One of the salient features of the Constitution is the provision for perfect equality in all creeds and religions, so that the church is entirely separate from the state.

There is no special provision made by the United States government for the education of its people, aside from setting apart certain portions of the public domains of each a state upon its admission into the Union, to be used for the creation of a public school fund, the income from the rent or sale of which is to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of the common schools.

It is estimated that approximately from 26,000,000 to 27,000,000 children attend the common schools each year, for whom there are provided 281,524 schoolhouses, estimated to be worth $1,662,446,536.00. To teach these pupils, 123,038 men and 499,333 women teachers, or a total of 622,371 teachers, are employed, and are paid $640,717,053.00 in salary.

The high school attendance is about 1,456,061 pupils annually; they have 12,003 school buildings, and 68,270 teachers are employed to instruct them. These educational advantages are offered in the public schools; and, aside from them, there are numberless private organ-



Victoria Hall, Geneva, Switzerland, Capitol of the World, Where the League of Nations will Hold Its Conventions. This Hall Was Erected by F. Barton, a British Patron of Music.

izations, with normal school, university, college, technological, professional and special institutions, so that there would appear no excuse for any child in this country being illiterate.

INDUSTRIES

Recent events have developed the fact that there is no known industry which cannot be carried on in this country. To recount even a small number of those which have for years flourished here would require many pages of this work, and more are being added to the list each day. American capital and labor are developing American resources as never before, and new fields of deposits for substances, supposedly only to be found in foreign lands, are constantly being discovered. This country has long led along many lines, and soon will further expand to become the industrial center of the world.

Long before the United States declared war against the common enemy on April 6, 1917, the industries which had depended upon imports for their conduct felt the pinch of shortage in essentials, and in nothing was this more evidenced than in dyes and potash. In 1914, this country had five establishments manufacturing dyes, and by the close of 1919 there were 150 concerns producing dyes and their by-products.

Potash is a prime necessity, being used in so many industries that it is almost impossible to do without it; and yet, with the enforcement of the blockade against Germany, none could be imported from that country. American chemists began investigating, discovering that not only could a high grade of potash be obtained from southern irons, especially in Alabama, and the kelp or seaweed ashes and brine of California, but also from blast furnace dust and other waste materials. It is now estimated that this country can produce 500,000 tons annually, or nearly twice as much as was formerly imported from Germany. These are but two items in the surprisingly long list of "made in Germany" goods which will probably never again be required from that country.

With the absolute necessity for munitions of war, every steel plant in the United States turned its attention to the manufacture of supplies for the Allies and, after this country had declared war, many more were either requisitioned or turned over their plants to the government for use in the production of war materials. The submarine warfare which sunk, from the beginning of the war until the signing of the armistice, 15,053,786 gross tons of shipping, brought about a shortage that was very much augmented by the necessity for more ships in which to transport food, supplies and, still later, men to the Allies. This gave a wonderful impetus to shipbuilding, which resulted in the expansion of the industry until, from having only sixty-six shipyards in November, 1916, there were 200, large and small, when the armistice was signed. So urgent was the need for ships that the government regarded that the men employed in these yards were serving their country just as loyally as though in the service of one of the branches of its military force.

Much effort was expended in the discovery of substitutes which would release staple commodities to the Allied forces and, in conjunction with this work, came the various conservation projects. In all of the states experts conducted exhaustive experiments with the natural products and deposits and, as a direct result of this important work, future developments of great value are confidently expected.

The manufacture of all kinds of military supplies, including clothing, blankets, tents, shoes and equipment for the soldiers, as well as munitions, became so important as to retire some industries which were decided as non-essential. To the credit of the people of the United States it must be recorded that they cheerfully complied with the governmental regulations, and did without their regular supply of wheat, meat, fats, sweets, coal, light and railroad facilities; wore their old clothing, and gave without stint in loans and contributions, in order that victory be gained and the men returned from foreign soil to their ordinary vocations.

While manufacturing interests were being so expanded, the farmers were urged to till their soil to the utmost so as to produce banner crops, and they, too, worked early and late. A large number of women also went into the fields, as did the pioneer women of old, and planted and harvested. "War gardens" were planted by householders and others in vacant lots; for, during the dark days of 1917 and 1918, every ounce of food counted as a weapon against autocracy. Lands which had been allowed to lie fallow have been so developed that it is doubtful if they will ever again remain idle, it being now estimated that the principal farm crops produced by the nation are worth to farmers annually $12,272,412,000.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

Whenever necessity for internal improvements has arisen, it has been met by either the government or private citizens; and the railroads, canals, telegraph and telephone systems, gas and electrical plants, interurban and street car lines, magnificent highways and state-aid roads—all typical of our country and its people. Other improvements are in proc-

ess of construction, or are contemplated, notably the Lincoln Highway and the Roosevelt Way.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Federalists elected George Washington first president of the United States in 1788, and re-elected him in 1792. John Adams was the successful Federal candidate in 1796; but, in 1800, Thomas Jefferson led the newly organized Democratic party (termed, at that time, Republican) to victory, and he was returned by the same party in 1804. James Madison, who served two terms; James Monroe, who also served two terms; and John Quincy Adams kept this party in power until 1828, when Andrew Jackson was elected. After he had served eight years, he was succeeded in 1836 by Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate, although opposed by William Henry Harrison, candidate of the newly-organized Whig party, the latter coming into power in 1840, when its candidate, again William Henry Harrison, was elected. Within a month of his inauguration, General Harrison died and the vice-president, John Tyler, succeeded him.

Once more the Democrats elected their candidate, James K. Polk, in 1844, but were defeated when Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, was elected. He died soon after inauguration and Vice-President Millard Fillmore succeeded him. In 1852 and 1856, the Democrats were successful, electing Franklin Pierce in the former year, and James Buchanan in the latter; and then, in 1860, began the long continuance in power of the Republican party, which began with the election of Abraham Lincoln, who succeeded himself, and after his assassination, was followed by Vice-President Andrew Johnson, and ran through the administrations of Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, and Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded President Garfield when he was assassinated. The Democrats had gathered strength and elected Grover Cleveland president, in 1884, but the Republicans returned for four years with the election of Benjamin Harrison.

In 1892 the Democrats returned Grover Cleveland, but were once more put out of power by the Republicans who, by an overwhelming majority, elected William McKinley and returned him four years later, the vice-president for his second term being a man who has since been termed "our greatest American," Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeded to the presidency when President McKinley died from the effects of an assassin's bullet. President Roosevelt succeeded himself, and the Republicans continued in power through the administration of William H. Taft, but were retired on account of a split in the party, and the Democrats once more were in the ascendency, electing Woodrow Wilson, and returning him to the presidency in 1916.

From the above it will be seen that there have been practically but two parties during the life of this government, although they have borne different names. The present Republican party is really the outgrowth of the old Federal party founded and supported by George Washington; while the Democratic party advocates the principles which animated the Anti-Federalists, of whom Thomas Jefferson was the leading exponent. There have been many other parties and organizations, but none which have been able to place their candidate in the presidential chair. Some of these have gained strength in state politics at periods and have sent representatives to Congress.

WARS

After the American Revolution, which took place before the adoption of the present Constitution, the United States enjoyed a period of peace that was broken by the second war with Great Britain, known as the War of 1812, but which lasted until 1815, and was terminated by the Treaty of Ghent, signed December 14, 1814, although the closing battle of the war was fought January 8, 1815, at New Orleans, La., and was the most decisive of the campaign.

What is called the Black Hawk War, but which was only a short and victorious campaign against the Sac and Fox Indians, in the states surrounding Lakes Michigan and Superior, was the only military conflict of this country between 1815 and 1846, when the United States declared war against Mexico on account of trouble growing out of the Texas boundary and it was terminated by the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, signed February 12, 1848.

The most important war of this country prior to the Great War of 1914-19 was the one between the states, which lasted from April, 1861, until April, 1865, and was happily ended by the surrender of General Lee of the Confederate forces to General Grant of the Union army, on April 9.

In 1898, the United States declared war on Spain, but this campaign was a brief and triumphant one, ending with the Treaty of Paris signed December 12, 1898. Through this war the United States was ceded the Philippines and on February 4, 1899, hostilities were begun with the natives, and warfare was continued in these islands until March 30, 1902, the military governorship was not abolished until June 4, 1902.

Owing to troubles with the Mexican government, during 1916, President Wilson ordered regulars and certain contingents of the National Guard to the Mexican border, sent Gen

eral John J. Pershing into Mexico with orders to "get Villa," the Mexican bandit. On January 17, 1917, General Pershing, under orders, withdrew his command from Mexico as, on November 24, 1916, the American and Mexican commissioners had signed a protocol.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, thus definitely joining the Allies, with whom the loyal, liberty-loving people had long sympathized. Immediate preparations were made for sending supplies to the Allied governments, and securing men for all the branches of the United States service. The passage and enforcement of the Selective Draft is recognized as one of the most remarkable accomplishments in the military history of the country, and was attended with very little disturbance.

On June 5, 1917, every man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, inclusive, was required to register at his polling place, and very few failed to comply with the order. From the first registration the United States had registered 9,586,508 men; under registration of June 5, 1918, 744,865 more men were registered; on August 24, 1918, 158,054 men registered; and on September 12, 1918, 12,966,594 men registered, making a total of 23,456,021 men registered under the Selective Draft. Of these there were 3,441,000 men in the service, together with those gathered from other sources. At the time of the signing of the armistice over twenty-five per cent of the entire male population between the ages of eighteen and thirty-one years were under arms.

It is computed that on November 7, 1918, four days before the signing of the armistice, the organization of the various United States Army corps stood as follows:

Army corps	Div.	Infantry brigades.		Infantry regiments.				Artillery brigades.	Artillery regiments		
First	6	11	12	51	52	53	54	6	3	78	11
	36	71	72	141	142	143	144	61	131	132	133
	42	83	84	165	166	167	168	67	149	150	151
	77	153	154	305	306	307	308	152	304	305	306
Second	78	155	156	309	310	311	312	153	307	308	309
	80	159	160	317	318	319	320	155	313	314	315
	27	53	54	105	106	107	108	52	104	105	106
	30	59	60	117	118	119	120	55	113	114	115
Third	3	5	6	4	7	30	38	3	10	76	18
	5	9	10	60	61	6	11	5	19	20	21
	32	63	64	125	126	127	128	57	119	120	121
	35	69	70	137	138	139	140	60	128	129	130
	90	179	180	357	358	359	360	165	343	344	345
Fourth	7	13	14	55	56	34	64	7	79	80	8
	28	55	56	109	110	111	112	53	107	108	109
	1	1	2	16	18	26	28	1	5	6	7
Fifth	2	...	3	...	...	9	23	2	15	17	12
	29	57	58	113	114	115	116	54	110	111	112
	89	177	178	353	354	355	356	164	340	341	342
Sixth	92	183	184	365	366	367	368	167	349	350	351

The remarkable increase in the size of the army from 189,674 in March, 1917, to 3,664,000 in November, 1918, is one of the great military accomplishments of the ages. The growth of the special service is shown in the following table:

Service.	March, 1917.	Nov., 1918.
Infantry and machine gun	85,000	974,000
Engineer	3,000	394,000
Field art. and ammun. train	9,000	389,000
Medical	7,000	300,000
Quartermaster	8,000	228,000
Coast artillery	21,000	137,000
Ordnance	1,000	64,000
Signal	3,000	52,000
Cavalry	22,000	29,000
Air service	0	202,000
Motor transport	0	103,000
Militia bureau	0	27,000
Chemical warfare	0	18,000
Tank	0	14,000
In training	.....	549,000
All other	31,000	185,000
Totals	190,000	3,665,000

In considering the above tables it is interesting to note that the death rate of the American Expeditionary Force is estimated at 57 per 1,000 per year, while the death rate of the Civil War was 33 per 1,000 per year. During the Great War, however, only 17 per cent. died

A rear view of the White House, Washington, D. C., showing the White House sheep feeding on the lawn and the flag at half-mast in honor of the late Ex-President Roosevelt.

of disease, while during the Civil War the death rate from disease reached the disastrous figure of 67 per cent.

From present estimates the Great War caused the death of 7,354,000 killed in action, or died from wounds, of which 62 per cent. were of the Allied troops.

It has also been estimated that 171 aviators died in combat; seventy-three are missing; forty-two were killed in accidents, 135 were made prisoners, and 117 were wounded. Of the over 2,000,000 men sent to France, 1,390,000 went into action. When the armistice was signed the United States had the second largest army of the Allied forces, with 1,950,000 men; that of France being the first, with 2,559,000 men; and the British third, with 1,718,000 men, including the Portuguese troops.

At the beginning of 1919, there were in the hospitals of France 33,111 American soldiers who were wounded or otherwise injured; and 72,642 who were suffering from disease. Of the men sent to France, in actual numbers, 2,079,880, 46.25 per cent. went in American ships; 48.5 per cent in British ships, and the remainder in French and Italian ships. Of the convoying of troop ships, 82.75 per cent. was done by the United States navy. It is also interesting to note that there were 3,034 major amputation cases on United States soldiers.

When the armistice was signed, the United States had a navy of the following strength:

Service.	Men.	Officers.	Totals.
Regular navy	218,322	9,411	227,733
Naval reserve force	270,424	19,619	290,043
Marine corps	66,105	2,271	68,376
Coast guard	6,106	665	6,771
Totals	560,957	31,966	592,923

The number of men actually under arms November 11, 1918:

Army, all branches	3,441,000
Navy, all branches	592,923
Total	4,033,923

The total casualties of the American expeditionary forces, as announced by the United States War Department, were as follows:

Killed in action (including 381 lost at sea)	33,754
Died of wounds	13,570
Died of disease	23,396
Died from accidents and other causes.	4,942
Total deaths	75,662
Wounded in action	210,984
Missing in action (not including prisoners released or returned)	2,370
Total casualties	289,016

THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S.

The United States is the most Cosmopolitan nation in the world. We have more foreigners, by far, than any other nation. For the most part our Citizens of foreign birth are desirable, and have been a great factor in the marvelous development of this country. At the same time they have shared for themselves the general prosperity of the Nation. Thousands of them who came here very poor are among our wealthiest Citizens. The United States needed these foreigners, and they needed the United States. Most of them are among our most loyal and progressive Citizens. Of course, there are exceptions, but because of these comparatively few, who have not taken advantage of our "melting pot" to make good Americans of themselves, we must not permit our criticisms to be too sweeping and do an injustice to the millions of foreign born citizens who are among our most patriotic and useful citizens. These are just as severe in their condemnation of disloyal sentiments and acts as our best Americans.

Experience has pointed out to us, however, that a knowledge of the American language is essential to good Citizenship. The United States has 1,500 newspapers printed here in foreign languages. Practically every language under the sun is in daily use in the United States. Millions of books and pamphlets are printed in foreign languages each year. Church services are held every Sunday in over fifty different languages.

This is a state of affairs peculiar to the United States. Practically speaking, there never has been any foreign language newspapers printed in Germany, France, England, Italy, Russia, or any other nation of the world.

The unfortunate condition in the United States is that the native born Americans have small families, or no children at all, while the foreign born parents have large families as a rule. In many states the American stock is decreasing at an alarming rate. If it were not for the great increase among the foreign and negro elements, the United States would rapidly decrease in population.

FOREIGN POPULATION OF U. S.

(Emigration Statistics to 1918.)

Total Foreign Population	33,058,971
Emigrated from:	
Austria-Hungary	4,068,395
Canada	776,663
China	228,398
Denmark, Norway, Sweden	2,128,824
France	130,427

Germany	5,494,487
Greece	352,497
Holland	213,410
Italy	4,098,856
Japan	214,966
Mexico	187,436
Poland	279,138
Portugal	158,480
Roumania	776,203
Russia	3,310,003
Switzerland	256,320
Turkey	311,375
Ireland and England (Mostly from Ireland)	8,198,404
West Indies	234,905
Miscellaneous Countries	2,088,492

Negroes in the United States, 11,000,000. They are increasing very fast.

Indians, about 300,000. The Indians are gradually decreasing as the census reports show each decade.

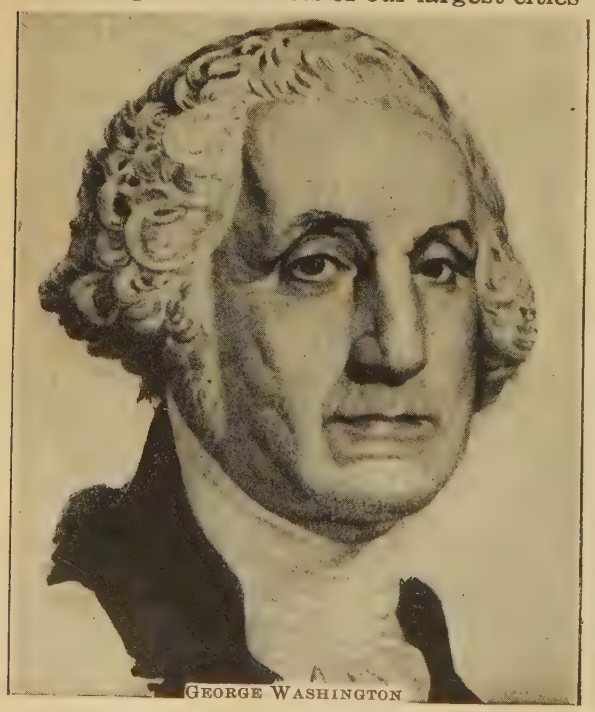
THE JEWS OF THE U. S.

The American people very often get an exaggerated idea of the number of Jews in the United States. When we visit our principal cities and observe the Jewish names on the signs of the business houses of the principal streets, we are apt to say, "The Jews own this town and country." It is true that the Jews are located in the cities and towns. They are merchants, generally speaking, and some of them are professional men. We have many very patriotic Jews in the United States. Some of them are well educated. But in the congested districts of our largest cities the Jews make up a large element that live more like animals than human beings, are uneducated and in many ways undesirable. This class are consumers, rather than producers. Of the over 3,000,000 Jews in the United States only about 10,000 are farmers.

The Jews are wonderfully shrewd business men and accumulators of money. The great extravagance of the American people and the Jewish cleverness for dangling before the eyes of the spendthrift Americans articles of fashions, of fads and the vanities makes it an easy matter for the Jews to separate American men and women from their money. The Jews practically control, in this country, the garment business for men, women and children. The Jews have been a much persecuted race but have thrived throughout it all, in every age, both ancient and modern.

New York City contains nearly one-half of the Jews of the United States, or 1,500,000; New York State having 1,603,923. Pennsylvania second with 322,406 Jews, and Illinois third with 246,637. In 1812 there were 400 Jews in New York City; in 1824, 6,000; in 1840, 15,000; in 1880, 60,000; in 1892, 240,000; in 1905, 672,000; and in 1918, 1,500,000. The following table gives the number of Jews in the world:

Europe	10,891,917
Asia	357,070
Africa	359,722
America	3,496,225
Australia	19,415
Grand Total	15,124,349



GEORGE WASHINGTON

WOODROW WILSON

Alabama

HISTORY

The name Alabama is of Indian origin and means "a place of rest." De Soto, in 1541, on his march to the Mississippi River, passed through the state, but no permanent settlements were made until 1702, when the French came to Mobile Bay, and nine years later founded Mobile. In 1817, the western portion of the state was included in the state of Mississippi, and the eastern part was made the territory of Alabama, which became a state in 1819. Montgomery was the first capital of the Confederacy, and so continued for about six months.

TOPOGRAPHY

Alabama, which is 330 miles in length and 200 in breadth, contains 52,250 square miles and has sixty miles of seacoast and Mobile Bay, one of the finest of the Gulf harbors. The surface is uneven in the northeastern portion, the Allegheny Mountains crossing that part of the state and forming the watershed between Tennessee and the rivers of the Gulf. There are rolling prairies in the center, while the southern portion slopes gradually, being along the coast but a little above the sea level. The principal river is the Mobile, others of considerable size being the Tombigbee, Alabama, Black Warrior, Chattahoochee, Georgia, Conecuh, Choctawhatchee, Coosa, Cahawba and Tallapoosa. The native trees are the oak, live oak, chestnut, pine, hickory, poplar, cedar, cyprus and elm.

CLIMATE

As the southern portion of Alabama is within seven degrees of the Tropics, the climate along the coast is semitropical; but, in the mountainous regions it is colder, during extremely cold weather snow and ice appearing. The hilly portions are very healthful, but in the lowlands and along the coast the climate is not salubrious.

GOVERNMENT

In order to become governor of Alabama, a man must have resided ten years in the United States and been a citizen of Alabama for seven years, while legislators are required to show citizenship of the country for a quarter of a century and of the state for two years. All judicial offices are elective. Alabama was bone dry prior to December, 1917, and on January 15, 1919, ratified the Prohibition amendment. The state did not grant suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

Free schools in every district are provided by the state constitution. Approximately 600,000 pupils are enrolled annually for attendance in the public schools; and, to instruct them, 11,056 teachers are provided. In addition to the public schools there is the state university, three normal schools, several professional and technical institutions and the internationally-famous industrial institution for colored people at Tuskegee.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Mobile, the oldest city in the state, is the second in importance to New Orleans as a cotton market; Montgomery, the capital, was founded in 1817; Birmingham is the industrial center of the state; Selma is also an important manufacturing and cotton center; Huntsville is the market for a fertile agricultural region; Eufaula is important on account of its command of steamboat and railroad transportation; Tuscaloosa is a noted educational center and has many important mercantile interests as well. Other important cities are, Anniston, Decatur, Florence, Gadston, Greenville, Opelika, Talladega, Troy and Union Springs.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Alabama produces corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, rice, fruits and early vegetables. It manufactures pig iron of a fine quality, cotton and flour mill products. Bituminous coal is found in large quantities, pig iron to such an extent that the state can compete with the world in this line; gold and silver in small quantities; and galena, manganese, plumbago, granite, white marble, limestone and sandstone are also products of the state. The iron furnaces in Alabama are producing considerable quantities of potash since the discovery that southern iron waste is rich in this necessary mineral.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Alabama registered under the Selective Draft 437,124 men, and had in the service from various sources 67,000 men, or 1.9 per cent. It responded loyally to all the calls of the government for contributions to the various Liberty Loans and other drives.

HAVASU CANYON, ARIZONA.

Seven beautiful waterfalls flow into the Havasu Canyon, which is a branch of the Grand Canyon of Arizona. The name signifies "The Valley of Blue Water."

Arizona

HISTORY

Settlements were made in Arizona, the name for which is a corruption of the Pima Indian one meaning "little creeks," as early as the sixteenth century by the Jesuit missionaries. Until February 24, 1863, it was included with New Mexico, at that date being organized as a territory, and it was admitted to the Union, February 14, 1912, with George W. P. Hunt, Democrat, as the first governor. Arizona is the forty-eighth and last state admitted to the Union.

TOPOGRAPHY

Arizona is 380 miles in length, 322 miles in breadth at its greatest width, and contains 113,870 square miles. It has great plateaus from 7,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea level in the north, which slope to an elevation of not over 100 feet in the south. San Francisco Mountain is the highest peak, rising to 12,794 feet, and there are numerous other summits from 8,000 feet up, in the mountain chains dividing the plateaus. Some of these peaks have been volcanic, but not within recorded history.

The Colorado is the only navigable river, and it has over 200 tributaries, from which fact the Indians gave this section its name. Other streams of importance are the Gila, Cataract, Bill Williams Fork, and Little Colorado. Were Arizona to possess no other distinction, the Grand Canon of the Colorado would make it known all over the world, although it has other picturesque gorges almost without number. Arizona was also the home of the Cliff Dwellers, the remains of which are of great historic interest.

CLIMATE

Arizona is possessed of a climate peculiarly adapted for victims of tuberculosis, the warm, dry and balmy air relieving and oftentimes curing them of their disease. The summers are continuous in the south, but in the northern part the weather is colder and snow falls during the winter. The hot, dry air caused the pioneers traveling to California to call this section "the dry-dock for private schooners."

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of two years. Prior to December, 1917, Arizona was bone dry, and it ratified the Prohibition Amendment, May 24, 1918. The state has granted universal suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

The state constitution provides for the establishment and maintenance of a general and uniform public school system, including kindergarten, common, high, normal, industrial schools and a university. About 60,000 pupils are enrolled annually, and there are 471 schoolhouses in the state, valued at approximately $4,000,000.00. To teach these pupils over 1,500 teachers are employed.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Tucson, the oldest city in the state, was founded as a mission in 1560 by the Jesuits and, by the Gadsden Purchase, came into the United States in 1853, being the territorial capital from 1867 to 1877. Its principal product is flour, and it exports gold dust, hides and wool. Prescott has an elevation of 5,318 feet, was once the territorial capital, and has an excellent trade in lumber, wool and bullion. Tombstone, so named because of the appearance of the surrounding country, is noted for its silver mines. Phoenix, on the Salt River, near its junction with the Gila, has been the capital of Arizona since 1889, and is noted for its orange groves and vineyards, the land having been redeemed by irrigation. Yuma, formerly Arizona City, is located in the hottest and driest part of the United States. Flagstaff has long been noted for its lumber production, and Florence has the new state prison. Other cities are: Bisbee, which has one of the largest copper mines in the world; Globe, which is near rich silver and copper lodes; Jerome, which is also important for its mining industries; and Nogales, which is an agricultural center.

INDUSTRIES

Although not more than seven per cent of Arizona can be used for agricultural purposes, there are about 10,000 people engaged in farming in the state and, with the continued increase of irrigation, many more can pursue this calling profitably. One of the most remarkable internal improvements of Arizona is the Roosevelt dam, which has a storage capacity of 1,300,000 cubic feet, and 800 miles of canals, and through its agency thousands of acres are being irrigated and made fertile homesteads. The thousands of acres of magnificent grazing land has long led the citizens of the state to raise cattle. The growth on this land is the grama or mesquite grass, which is excellent food for cattle.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Arizona registered 92,255 men, and had in the service, from all sources, 59,000 men, or 1.7 per cent. The record of the state with refer-

ence to Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other drives is excellent and proves conclusively the patriotism and generosity of the people of Arizona.

Arkansas

HISTORY

The first settlement in what is now Arkansas was made in the early part of the eighteenth century by the French at Arkansas Post. First included with Louisiana, it was ceded by Spain to France, coming into possession of the United States through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; and, in 1812, when Louisiana was admitted to the Union, Arkansas was included with Missouri; but, in 1819, it became a territory and, in 1836, a state. During the war between the states it was overrun by both sides and consequently suffered severely.

TOPOGRAPHY

Arkansas, which contains 53,850 square miles, is very low along the Mississippi River, and the land has to be protected by levees and dykes. In the center it is alternatingly mountainous and prairie land, while the Ozark Mountains run through the southwestern portion, in which are the Black Hills, the Ouachita Hills, the Cane Hills and the Pea Ridge. The state has over 1,500 miles of navigable streams, including the Mississippi River, which forms the eastern boundary, the St. Francis, White, Black, Arkansas, Ouachita rivers and others of less importance.

CLIMATE

Many variations are found in the climate, ranging from extreme heat in the south to much colder in the mountainous regions. The latter are extremely healthful, but in the lowlands malarial diseases are prevalent.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for four years, and there are three divisions—executive, legislative and judicial—in the state government. Arkansas granted partial suffrage to women. The state was bone dry prior to December, 1917, and ratified the Prohibition Amendment, January 15, 1919.

EDUCATION

About 500,000 pupils are enrolled in the public schools of Arkansas, and there are nearly 7,000 schoolhouses in the state, in addition to the private schools, colleges and universities.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Little Rock, the capital of the state, derives its name from the fact that it is located on a high bluff, or little cliff, on the Arkansas River. Here is also located the state prison. It is also the metropolis; carries on manufacturing and handles large quantities of cotton and cotton seed. Fort Smith, in the extreme west of the state, on the Arkansas River, is a railroad center. Hot Springs, known all over the world for its mineral springs—some 150 in number—is one of the greatest health resorts in the country. Eureka Springs is another health resort. Other cities are: Batesville, Camden, Helena, Jonesboro, Craighead, Mena, Newport, Pine Bluff, Texarkana and Van Buren.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Arkansas has valuable mineral deposits, including novaculite, and its manufacturing interests are important on account of these. Cotton and woolen goods, leather and lumber are also extensively produced. Well adapted for agriculture, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, tobacco, sweet potatoes, sorghum and fine fruits are grown very profitably; and considerably over 200,000 farmers are carrying on their calling in this state. Timber was extremely plentiful in the early days, the native growth being cypress, gum and sycamore in the lowlands, and white oak and hickory on the higher ground.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Arkansas registered 358,671 men, and had in the service from all sources 59,000 men, or 1.7 per cent. In all of the Liberty Loan and other war activities the state fully lived up to its reputation for patriotism and generosity. Camp Pike, named for Brigadier-General Zebulon M. Pike, an explorer of the United States, is located near Little Rock, and was used as a cantonment for the National Army.

California

HISTORY

Probably no other state in the Union has a more interesting history than California and, with the prospect in the near future of Upper and Lower California forming separate states, special attention is now focused upon it. The

important part California has played in shaping the national policy with reference to Japan and China, and the fact that so much of the Oriental trade passes through its port, add to its prominence.

Its name comes from a Spanish one meaning "hot furnace," and this is now the only trace of the once imperious autocracy, now forever banished from this continent, to be found in California.

This section was visited as early as 1554 by Spanish officers; Cortez explored the gulf which bears his name; and Sir Francis Drake, going still further north, named the land New Albion, and brought back the report that there was no section of it that did not give evidence of containing gold. But, it was not until 240 years later that the truth of his statement was proven, when in 1849, gold was discovered by Mr. Marshall of New Jersey in the mill-race owned by Captain Sutters near the town of Coloma; and, for many years thereafter, the stream of gold-seekers flowing across the plains was almost continuous.

This westbound movement was perhaps one of the most important factors in the opening up of the west. Many who started on the long "hike," became discouraged and dropped out, settling permanently in locations which they had never before known existed. Some, returning home, brought with them such vivid descriptions of the magnificent prairie lands through which they had passed, that others were induced to become pioneers of the then undeveloped sections of the country.

In 1846, California was taken possession of by Captain Fremont, for the United States, and all of it west of New Mexico and north of the Gulf of California was made a territory. After the close of the Mexican War, California was included in the possessions ceded to and purchased by the United States. It was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850, as a free state, but its constitution has been changed several times, and from its original territory has been carved Utah and New Mexico.

A very interesting feature of the history of California is the proposed purchase of what is called Achilles Heel from Mexico, which would give the United States control of the Gulf of California and enable the latter to control the Colorado River so as to guard against the flooding of the Imperial Valley. The United States by the proposed purchase would acquire 10,000 square miles of Sonora, which could be irrigated. It would give the country 800 miles of frontage on the Pacific; another port at the head of the Gulf, and also prevent the colonization of this territory by any other nation.

TOPOGRAPHY

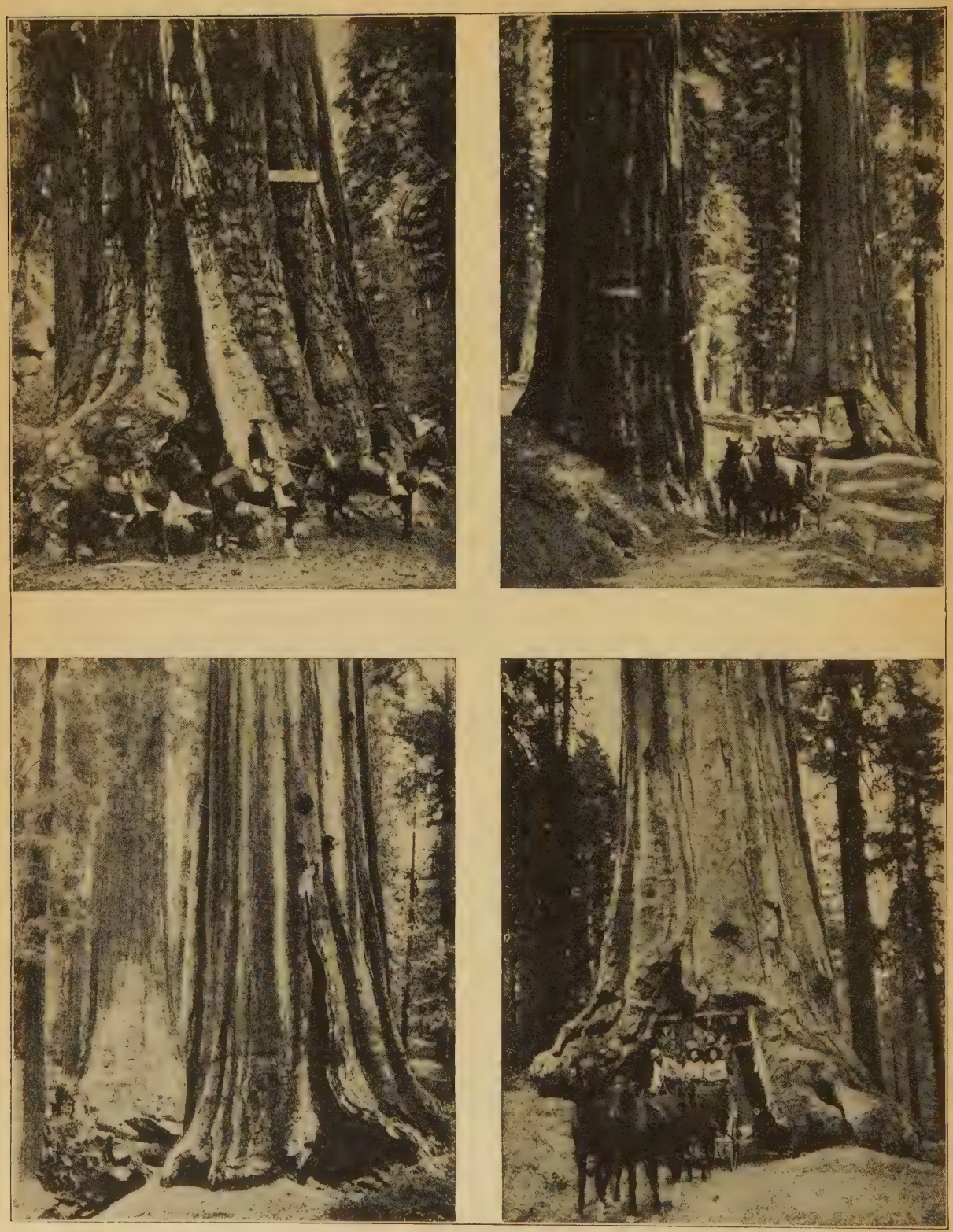
The second state in size, California is 769 miles in its greatest length and 332 miles in its greatest width, has an area of 158,360 square miles and a coast line of nearly 1,000 miles. It is divided into three distinct sections, namely: the coast region, that in the valleys of the principal rivers, and the desert spaces. Some of the most beautiful mountains in the country are found in California. The Sierra Nevada on the east, with Mount Shasta, 14,442 feet; Tyndall, 14,386 feet; Brewer, 13,886 feet; Dana, 13,277 feet; and Castle Boos Lassen, 10,577 feet, as the highest peaks; and the Coast Range on the west, are united at both the north and south ends by spurs, in scenery indescribably beautiful.

In between these mountains is the Sacramento-San Joaquin valley, 400 miles in length and over fifty miles in width; while intersecting the Coast Range are the valleys bearing the names of Napa, Sonoma, Salinas, Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana. In the northern part of the state is a vast plateau, more than 100 miles long and 5,000 feet above the sea level, which has no drainage outlet; and in the south is the Colorado desert, 150 by 70 miles, nearly all a barren waste of sand.

The principal rivers of California are the Colorado, Sacramento, and the San Joaquin. Other important rivers are the Kern, Klamath and Trinity; and there are numerous streams, especially in the southwestern part. The lakes —Tahoe, Tulare, Clear, Owen's and Mono—are peculiar because of being considerably elevated above the sea level, the first-named being on the summit of the Sierras, at a height of 6,200 feet. Off the coast are the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente. San Francisco is the only first class port of entry for ocean steamers, but there are other harbors at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, Bodega, San Luis and Tomales.

The Yosemite Valley is one of the most beautiful in the world, and it lies on the western slope of the Sierras, 4,060 feet above the sea level, in which the cliffs and domes vary from 5,000 to 7,000 feet in height. The Yosemite Falls are among the most exquisite, falling in three leaps, the first in a perpendicular descent of 1,500 feet; the second, 600 feet of cataracts down a shelving ledge, ending with a sheer leap of 400 feet, making a continuous fall of 2,500 feet. Both hot and cold springs of superior quality are found in California.

The big trees of California, some of which are from 250 to 350 feet in height and from twenty-five to thirty-five feet in diameter, the best specimens of which are found in the Calaveras and Mariposa groves; the Petrified For-



Views of Big Trees in the Mariposa Grove, California.

ests six miles from Calistoga; the Little Geysers in Sonoma county, the Mammoth Cave of Calaveras, Alabaster Cave, Kidd's Ravine, Crystal Palace Cave and two natural bridges near the latter, are among some of the natural wonders of the Golden State.

CLIMATE

Every kind of climatic condition, except those of the Frigid and Equatorial regions, prevails in California. Because of the purity of the air and the quality of the sunshine, the new industry of manufacturing moving pictures has gained a great hold in the state. Studios, owned and operated by nearly all of the leading producers, cover the greater portion of southern California, there being in the neighborhood of seventy-five in and around Los Angeles alone, Santa Barbara, Nile, San Rafael, San Diego, Long Beach, Glendale, Santa Monica, Inceville in the Santa Ynez Canon, Edendale and Hollywood also being favorite locations. These studios represent the investment of millions of dollars and give employment to so many people that the industry is one of the most important in the state.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for four years. California has granted suffrage to women and ratified the Prohibition Amendment on January 13, 1919.

EDUCATION

California ranks among the leading educational states of the country and, in addition to a full quota of public schools, it has some of the best colleges and universities of the country, including Leland Stanford University.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

San Francisco, almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of April 18, 1906, with the subsequent fire, but now rebuilt, is the most important city on the Pacific coast, and the metropolis of California. Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, is a college town and a place of residence for many San Francisco business men. Sacramento is the capital, and is an important mining and agricultural center. Los Angeles, long noted as a health resort, is now the home of some of the most important of the motion picture industries. Stockton, San Jose, San Diego, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Alameda, Berkeley, Eureka, Fresno, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, Santa Rosa and Vallejo are also well known cities of California.

INDUSTRIES

California is the leading gold state of the Union, and it has also valuable deposits of silver, quicksilver, borax, soda, sulphur, antimony, petroleum, coal, salt, tin, nickel, manganese, graphite, arragonite, platinum, iridium, tellurium, cobalt, alum, asbestos, isinglass, bismuth, alabaster, mineral paint, kaolin, granite, sandstone, marble, slate and onyx. The state produces lumber, corn, wheat, barley, hay, roots, oranges, lemons, limes, olives, figs, pomegranates, cherries, plums, apples, pears, prunes, apricots, nectarines, grapes, mulberries, honey, butter, cheese, beef and wool; in fact proving the truth of the statement of its "native sons" that California is the "Garden Spot of the World."

Until the blockade of Germany cut the United States off from the supply of potash, it was believed that this country had no available deposits, but with the development of the necessity for this essential, experiments of an exhaustive nature were made by experienced chemists and it was discovered that California could furnish a vast amount. Searles Lake, a region especially rich in potash producing brine, has been leased by the government. The kelp of the seaweed off the California coast is also rich in potash deposits.

Perhaps, however, the most remarkable potash supply comes from the smoke, gas and other waste of what was formerly the largest cement plant in the country, located in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The owners of fruit orchards found that this plant destroyed their trees, and suits involving millions ensued. Through experimentation it was found that these hitherto obnoxious waste products contained a product so valuable that at present the cement plant is being operated in order to secure the smoke, gas and other waste, as the potash is much more valuable commercially than the article for which the plant was originally intended.

California has some very important shipyards, including those at San Francisco, Oakland and Long Beach.

WAR ACTIVITIES

California's registration under the Selective Draft was 800,156 men, and it had in the service 102,000 men, or 3.0 per cent. Belonging to the San Francisco Federal Reserve District, it oversubscribed its quota to the Liberty Loans, and to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other war drives during the Great War.

Colorado

HISTORY

Like a number of western states, Colorado received early visits from Spanish explorers, but no definite settlements were made. Traces are found of the occupancy at a remote age of aborigines, closely allied to those who probably inhabited Arizona and New Mexico. The first record of an American visiting Colorado was in 1821, when S. T. Long, an engineer, made a partial exploration of it, and in 1843 its fastnesses were penetrated by Colonel John C. Fremont.

Until 1847 the southern and western part of what is now Colorado belonged to Mexico and, after it was ceded to the United States, became a portion of New Mexico. With the discovery of gold in 1858, near Denver on the Platte River, settlers began to pour in, founding Denver, Golden City, Central City, Black Hawk, Vernon and Nevada City during that same year. On March 2, 1861, Colorado was made a separate territory and, after petitions were made in 1866, 1867 and 1873, in August, 1876, it was admitted to the Union, and its first presidential electors were chosen that year by its legislature.

TOPOGRAPHY

Colorado presents the rather unusual feature of being enclosed by the 37th and 41st parallels of north latitude and the 102d and 109th meridians of west longitude, it being almost a parallelogram, and its area is 103,645 square miles. The Rocky Mountains divide the state into eastern and western sections, the former being fitted for cattle raising, and the latter, a mountain plateau region, is rich in minerals. Colorado contains some of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, including Elbert Peak, 14,421, the highest, Long's, Pike's Peak, and Mounts Torrey, Gray, Lincoln, Harvard and Yale, which surround beautiful and fertile natural parks, among which are: Las Animas, North, Middle, South San Luis, Estes and Manitou. The principal rivers are the South Platte, South Fork, North Fork, Arkansas, Rio Grande, Colorado, Yampa and White.

CLIMATE

Colorado has a national reputation for a pleasant and healthful climate, mineral springs of great medicinal value, and dry, pure air. In the valleys the atmosphere is very mild although, in the mountains, the winter weather is very severe. The greater portion of the rainfall occurs in May, June and July.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of two years. Colorado granted women equal suffrage. The state went bone dry, December 2, 1918, and ratified the Prohibition Amendment on December 11, 1918.

EDUCATION

Colorado enrolls approximately 184,471 pupils annually. It has over 3,000 school buildings, estimated to be worth about $15,364,405.00. There are nearly 7,000 teachers employed in the public schools. In addition to these public schools Colorado has several colleges and a state university.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Denver is the capital and metropolis and, since it was born at the time of the great gold excitement, has grown rapidly. The city is located on both sides of the South Platte River, 5,197 feet above the sea level, and its climate is delightful. In addition to being a center for mining interests, its industrial factors are very important. Leadville is very prominent as a mining center, and has some important industries. Pueblo commands a large trade as a mining, petroleum, agricultural and cattle center. South Pueblo is located south of Pueblo. Gunnison, Crede, Cripple Creek, Fremont, Ouray, Trinidad, Las Animas, Boulder and Victor are all well known as mining centers.

Other important cities are: Aspen, Canyon City, Central City, Durango, Florence, Grand Junction, Greeley, Telluride and Salida. Colorado Springs and Manitou are noted health resorts, within a few miles of each other, and Colorado City, which once rivaled both, lies between them.

Like so many of the states traversed by mountain ranges, Colorado has scenery so beautiful as to beggar description. Adjacent to Manitou is the remarkable Garden of the Gods, and there are similar formations all over the state, although none so notable.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Where irrigation has been introduced Colorado soil has been found fertile, and over 45,000 people are engaged in farming in the state. Cattle and sheep grazing, however, continues to be the principal form of agriculture where the land has not been irrigated. The natural forest growth includes pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar, fir, birch, cottonwood and aspen.

Mining will for years be a very important industry of Colorado, and is not confined to gold and silver, as there are found very valuable deposits of copper, iron, silver-bearing galena, zinc, soda, pyrites, petroleum and other useful minerals. During the Great War, when the United States was cut off from some

exports, chemists all over the country experimented and, among other things, discovered in the vicinity of Denver a deposit from which it is claimed can be produced ichthyol, a drug hitherto obtained only from Italy. The springs of Colorado are very numerous, and their medicinal properties are generally recognized. Colorado is taking a very important place in the production of potash, which is now being manufactured by the United States, instead of depending upon Germany for that mineral.

WAR ACTIVITIES.

Colorado registered for the Selective Draft a total of 214,648 men, and had in the service 31,000 men or .9 per cent. In its subscriptions to the Liberty Loans and its contributions to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other wartime drives, Colorado made a splendid record in every respect.

Connecticut

HISTORY

The first settlement in Connecticut was made by the Dutch in 1633, and three years later others were made at Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, and several more soon followed. The original grant was 120 miles in width, running along the coast from the Narraganset River towards Virginia, and extended as far west as the Pacific Ocean, somewhat exceeding the present boundaries.

After several changes, in 1662, John Winthrop secured a new charter which united settlements that had been previously separated, and this charter was so excellent that it formed the basis for the constitution when Connecticut was admitted to the Union, and was not changed until 1818. While the pioneers of Connecticut were Puritans, they did not display that intolerant spirit towards others of a dissimilar religious belief which was so characteristic of some other of the New England colonies. The people of Connecticut have always been noted for their industry and thrift.

TOPOGRAPHY

Connecticut has an area of 4,845 square miles, and is very hilly, although the highest elevation—Mount Ball—is only 2,355 feet above the sea level. The Southington Blue Hills and the Housatonic Hills are well-known elevations, but do not rise to any considerable height. The Connecticut River is the principal watercourse, and the Thames, Housatonic and Naugatuck are also of importance. The stretch of coast line affords several excellent harbors, and the shipping interests in the past were very heavy, and will doubtless be in the future when the American merchant marine reassumes its position in the commerce of the world. Connecticut has no lakes of any importance. The hillsides are covered with a native growth of ash, birch, chestnut, elm, oak, walnut, maple, poplar and cedar.

CLIMATE

Connecticut has a climate similar to the other New England states—very severe during the winter months, but mild in the summer. As there are no swamp lands in the state, malarial diseases have never prevailed.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of two years, and he must be thirty years of age, a citizen and a resident of the state for one year. In 1918, M. H. Holcomb, Republican, was elected to the gubernatorial seat. Partial suffrage was granted to women by Connecticut.

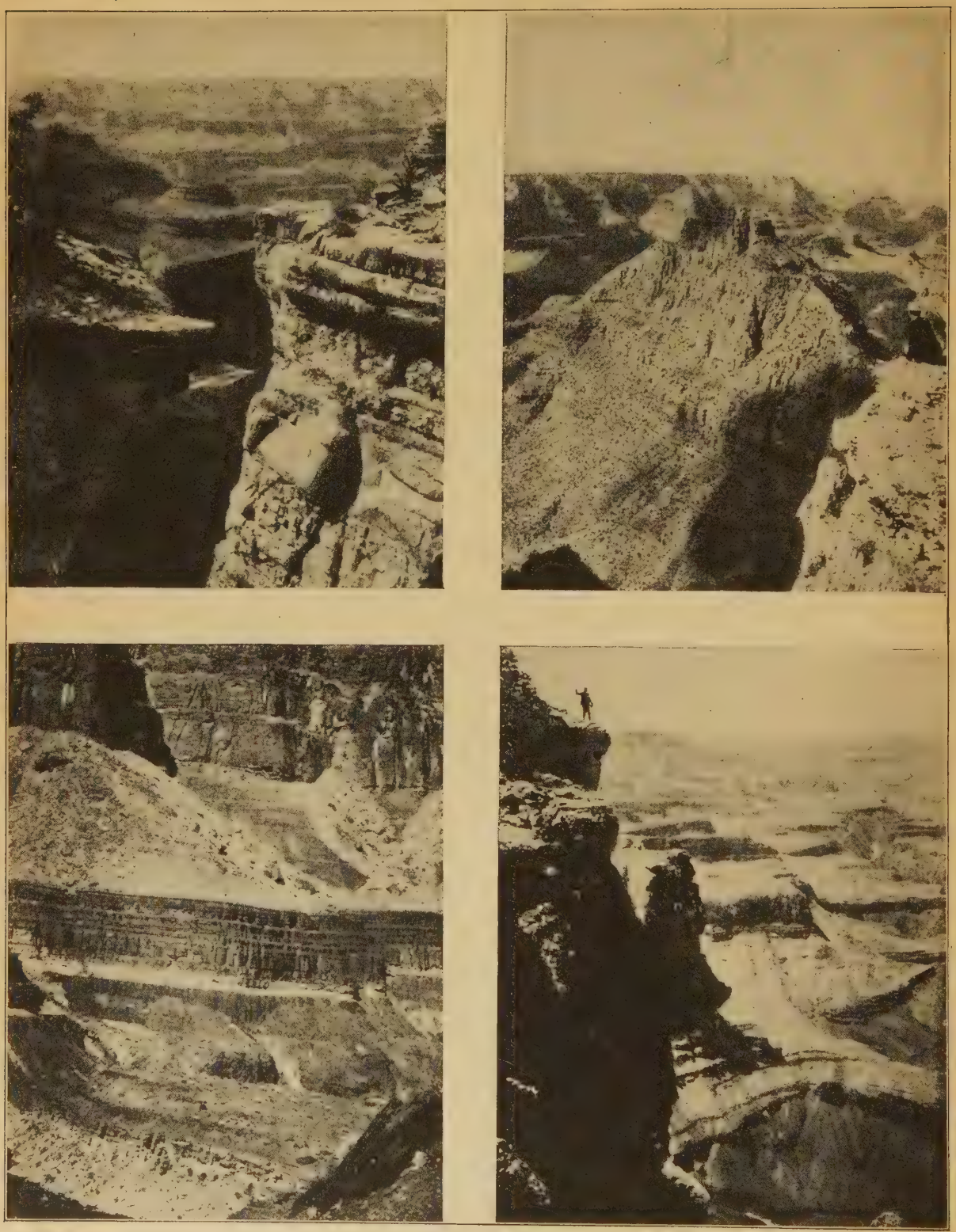
EDUCATION

Connecticut has a perpetual school fund of such size that its public schools have been noted for their excellence ever since the present system was inaugurated. It has nearly all of its children of school age registered as pupils, numbering something like 250,000, for which are provided about 1,515 schoolhouses, valued at $28,000,000, and approximately 6,500 teachers are employed.

Some of the best institutions of learning of a higher grade are also located in Connecticut, notably Yale University, Trinity College, the Weslyan University, several divinity schools and normal schools of excellent standing, and special schools of all kinds. The state is also noted for its public libraries, few communities of any importance being without one of these necessary adjuncts to intellectual development.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

New Haven, the metropolis of the state, and the home of Yale University, derives its name "City of Elms," from its magnificent elm trees which shade the broad streets. Firearms, hardware, cutlery, jewelry, carriages, clocks and other articles are manufactured at New Haven. Hartford, named after Hartford, England, is the state capital; and it, too, has heavy manu-



Views of the Grand Canyon, Colorado.

facturing interests. Bridgeport is noted for its coast and fishing trade and manufactures.

Waterbury, known the world over for its watches, is also an important center for other manufactures. Other cities of note are: Ansonia, Bristol, Danbury, Naugatuck, Meriden, New Britain, New London, North Norwalk and South Norwalk, Norwich, Rockville, Wallingford, Willimantic and Winsted.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Connecticut is a great manufacturing center; dairying and truck farming is carried on extensively, and cereals and fruits are raised, but it is not an important agricultural state. Very few metals are found, but limestone, white and colored marbles, granite, slate, fire clay and potter's clay are abundantly present, and of the best quality. The annual volume of manufactures aggregates about $545,472,000. One of the largest shipyards of the country is located at Bridgeport.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Connecticut registered in the Selective Draft a total of 370,048 men, and had in the service 44,000 men, or 1.3 per cent, gathered from all sources. Belonging to the First Federal Reserve District, Connecticut filled its quota of the Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other war drives, and lived up to its reputation as one of the most patriotic states in the Union.

Delaware

HISTORY

Delaware Bay was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1609 and, in 1627, a settlement was made by some Swedes and Finns, who were ousted by the Dutch, and Delaware was annexed to the New Netherlands, but exchanged in 1674 by Great Britain for what later became known as Dutch Guiana. William Penn bought Delaware from the Duke of York in 1682 and it was included with Pennsylvania, but a separate legistature was established as early as 1703. It has the distinction of having furnished more soldiers per capita during the war between the states than any other state. Delaware, next to Rhode Island, is the smallest state in the Union.

TOPOGRAPHY

Delaware is very narrow, being only thirty-seven miles at its greatest width, and nine at its least. In length it extends ninety-six miles, and its area is 2,050 square miles. While in the northern part of the state there are some hills, the greater portion is level and sandy and, in some places, marshy. Delaware Bay, which is between Delaware and New Jersey, is a very important factor in the commerce of the state, and is sixty miles long and thirty miles across at its greatest width. Into it empties the Delaware, a navigable watercourse. Other rivers of importance are the Brandywine, Nanticoke, and their numerous affluents. Kaolin, iron ore, glass, sand and shell marl are mined.

CLIMATE

The southern portion of Delaware has always been considered unhealthful on account of its marshlands, but in the northern portion the climate, as well as the soil, is similar to Maryland and southern New Jersey.

GOVERNMENT

The government of Delaware is vested in the three branches—executive, legislative and judicial—the governor being elected for four years. Delaware gave partial suffrage to women. The state ratified the Prohibition Amendment, March 18, 1918.

EDUCATION

Delaware has over 45,000 pupils enrolled in its public schools; its schoolhouses, valued at about $1,700,000, are approximately 700 in number. There are several colleges and special institutions of learning in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Wilmington, the metropolis, was founded in 1732, and has been an incorporated city since 1832. It manufactures cotton and woolen goods, flour, structural iron, lumber, paper, parlor matches, powder, locomotives, cars, iron, vessels, and carries on shipbuilding, and, during the late war, its activities in the latter line were greatly increased. In Wilmington is also manufactured brick of the highest quality, and in great quantities. Dover, the capital, has some important industrial plants, including those for the production of hosiery, ice, and canned goods. Newcastle, on the Delaware River, is also an important manufacturing center. Other cities of importance are Georgetown, Harrington, with its phosphate industries so increased during the late war, Lews, Middletown and Milford. Several of the largest shipyards in the country are located at Wilmington.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Preeminently a fruit-growing state. Delaware produces peaches, strawberries, canta-

loupes and watermelons in immense quantities; and there are about 1,100 farmers in the state. The principal manufacturing interests are those connected with the production of cotton, woolen, and paper goods, boots and shoes, leather, railroad cars, steam and sailing vessels, machinery, wagons, carriages, iron and other commodities; all of those connected with the prosecution of the recent war in any respect being very much augmented during the past few years.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Delaware registered under the Selective Draft up to September 12, 1918, 54,001 men; and had in the service 7,000 men or .2 per cent. The state's record with reference to the various Liberty Loans and the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other war drives is excellent, and it responded generously and patriotically to the calls made upon it by the needs of the government.

District of Columbia

HISTORY

Originally containing 100 square miles, but now comprising 70 square miles, taken from the state of Maryland, the District of Columbia, is the seat of the national government of the United States of America and the mecca of statesmen and politicians. Through the astuteness of President Washington, the 541 acres set aside for the use of the government, were bought from the nineteen owners for $36,000 and on April 15, 1791, he laid the cornerstone of the capitol in the city properly named in his honor.

The site for the District of Columbia was chosen as a compromise between the rival factions of the North and South, both of which desired the capital. As a further concession it was provided that the seat of government remain at Philadelphia until 1800. Washington was pillaged and put to the torch in a distressing manner on August 24, 1814, by the British, but the ruins were restored. However, it was not until 1870 that the present city began to take on form, and it is now admittedly the most beautiful in the world. From the stately capitol building topping Capitol Hill, the city spreads out in all directions, in agreement with the original idea of President Washington according to the plans of the French architect L'Enfant.

With the declaration of war, in 1917, Washington became the center of all the activities, and so many people flocked to it that housing conditions became acute. Had the war continued much longer some radical plans would have had to be adopted in order to provide a considerable expansion of living quarters for the thousands who were required to carry on the work of the various departments. Some idea of the growth in the governmental business may be gained from the following table, showing the war organizations in Washington prior to the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918:

Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, National.
Aeronautic Cognizance, Joint Army and Navy Board.
Air Service Clubs Association.
Alien Enemy Relief Committee.
Alien Property Custodian.
American Library Association (unofficial).
Argentine Naval Commission.
Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission.
Arsenals and Navy Yard Wage Commission.
British Artillery Mission.
British Aviation Mission.
British Military Mission.
British War Mission.
Canadian War Mission.
Capital Issues Committee.
Censorship Board.
Committee on Public Information.
  Service Bureau.
Council of National Defence.
  Advisory Commission.
  Field Division.
District Council of Defense.
Efficiency, Bureau of.
Emergency Construction Wage Commission.
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Employes Compensation Commission.
Farm Organizations, Federal Board of.
Federal Trade Commission.
Food Administrator of United States.
Food Purchase Board.
French Aviation Mission.
French High Commission.
Fuel Administrator of United States.
Government Recreation League.
Government Research, Institute for (unofficial).
Gun Forging Specifications, Joint Army and Navy Board.
Highway Council, United States.
Hampton Roads District, Labor, Joint Committee on.
Industrial Research, Institute of (unofficial).

Italian High Commission.
Jewish Welfare Board.
Knights of Columbus.
Mail Transportation, Committee on.
Mediation and Conciliation Board.
Minerals and Derivatives, Joint Information Board on.
Munitions Patent Board.
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.
National Adjustment Commission.
National Institution for Moral Instruction (unofficial).
National Research Council.
National War Labor Board.
Naval Consulting Board.
Patent Board, Army and Navy.
Pecuniary Claims Arbitration Commission.
President's Commission.
Railroads, Director-General of.
Red Cross, National, American.
Saddlery Adjustment Commission.
Salvation Army (unofficial).
Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.
Shipping Board.
Smithsonian Institution.
Training Camp Activities Commission.
War Camp Community Service.
Vocational Education, Federal Board of.
War Committee of National Technical Societies.
War Finance Corporation.
War Industries Board.
Chemical Division.
Conservation Division.
Finished Products Division.
Labor Division.
Lumber Section.
Nonferrous Metals Section.
Planning and Statistics.
Price Fixing Committee.
Priorities Board.
Resources and Conversion.
Steel Division.
Textile Division.
War Trade Board.
Wire Board and Wage Commission.

TOPOGRAPHY

The District of Columbia contains 70 square miles and the Potomac River is one of the boundaries, it being otherwise surrounded by Maryland. It is encircled by hills which rise to an elevation of from 150 to 400 feet. The Anacosta or Eastern Branch and Rock Creek join the Potomac, and, within the amphitheatre lies the city of Washington. The soil is a light, sandy loam and clay, fairly fertile.

CLIMATE

The climate of the District is moist, warm and somewhat variable, being extremely hot in the summer, and seldom cold in the winter.

GOVERNMENT

The District is governed by three commissioners, appointed by the President, who appoints the greater number of the subordinates, a few of the city officials also being presidential appointees. One-half of the taxes is paid by Congress, the remainder by the residents of the District. Two committees of Congress regulate the legislative affairs, while the finances are in the hands of the treasury department. All permanent residents are disenfranchised.

EDUCATION

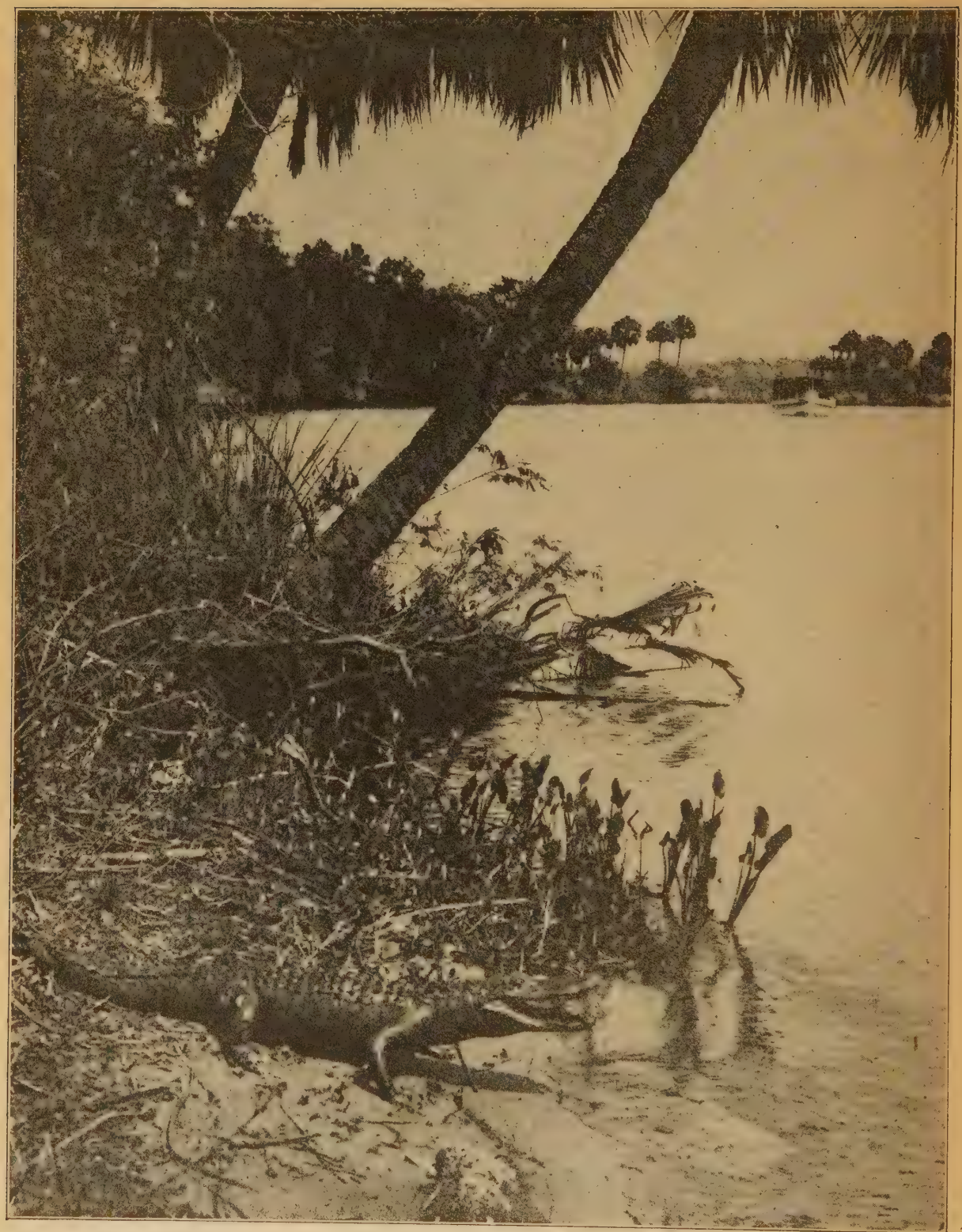
The public school system is excellent, and the schools are well attended, there being enrolled about 60,000 pupils, to house whom 152 schoolhouses are provided, and estimated to be worth $12,309,905.00. There are relatively 1,787 teachers provided to give proper instruction to the pupils attending school. A number of high-grade institutions are also located here, including both colleges and universities.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Among some of the most important of the public buildings and places of interest are, the Capitol, White House, Washington Monument, Library of Congress, State, War and Navy Departments, Treasury Department, Department of the Interior, Post Office Department, Department of Agriculture, national observatory, arsenal, the botanical gardens, government printing office, National Zoological Park and many others which were temporarily taken over to provide for the needs of the government during the late war.

WAR ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia registered 88,355 men in the Selective Draft, and had in the service 13,000 men, or .4 per cent, gathered from all sources. Belonging to the Fifth Federal Reserve District, the District of Columbia oversubscribed its quota in all of the Liberty Loan and other war drives during the Great War. As all of the war activities centered in Washington, the District was officially connected with each one.



The sunny home of the Florida alligator, Tomoka River, Florida.

Florida

HISTORY

Although Florida was visited by Ponce de Leon and De Soto, permanent settlements were not made until 1564, when St. Augustine was founded, and Pensacola was established in 1596. Sir Francis Drake and an English buccaneer, named Davis, both at different times invaded these colonies prior to 1702, when the British began incursions into Florida, followed by Palmer and his Carolina militia in 1727, and Oglethorpe in 1740 and 1743. In 1783, Great Britain ceded Florida back to Spain for the Bahama Islands, having obtained possession of it in 1763; and during the subsequent thirty-seven years or until 1820 when it was ceded to the United States by Spain, progress was practically at a standstill. Florida was made a territory in 1822, and was admitted as a state March 3, 1845. During Colonial history the Seminole Indians gained an ascendency which necessitated very vigorous measures on the part of the United States government to reduce this nation of Red Men to subservience.

TOPOGRAPHY

Florida, which contains 58,680 square miles, is mostly flat, nowhere being over 330 feet above the sea level, and its southern portion is almost entirely an extended swamp known as the Everglades, which, in spite of some experimental work in drainage, have been regarded as unredeemable. But, if the recommendations made by Secretary Lane of the Interior to President Wilson are carried out, there is every prospect of the government taking up, on an extensive scale, the transformation of these vast waste tracts into farms for the veterans of the Great War. When this is done and the land turned over to the men who were energetic and adventurous enough to brave the hardships and dangers of the trenches, Florida will enter upon a new period in its history.

On the west coast the ground is uneven, although there are no elevations of any great height. There are countless watercourses, the most important rivers being St. John's, Hillsboro, Caloosahatchee, Withlacoochee, Suwannee, Apalachicola, Oklawaha and St. Mary's. There are also a number of lakes and ponds, among them being Okechobee, north of the Everglades, which is the largest, although its size has been reduced by drainage. South of Florida are a cluster of small, rocky islands, called "keys," the most important of which is Key West.

Florida formerly was one of the most densely timbered states, and there is still a large amount of forest, the native growth being pine, magnolia, laurel, live and water oak, cypress and other valuable trees. Under Secretary Lane's plan to provide farms for the soldiers, much of the cutover land in Florida, of which there is a considerable extent, can be utilized.

CLIMATE

The climate of Florida is the most even of any in the country, and rivals that of southern Italy. St. Augustine, Key West, Jacksonville, Pensacola and other cities have for years been health resorts, and lately Palm Beach has distanced the others in popular favor. Some of the most magnificent winter resort hotels are to be found in Florida, and millions of dollars are spent annually by those who flee the rigors of the northern winters to the balmy breezes of the Peninsula State.

GOVERNMENT

All of the state officials are elected for a period of four years. Florida has given partial suffrage to women, and the state ratified the Prohibition Amendment November 27, 1918. On December 2, 1918, the state became bone dry.

EDUCATION

Florida enrolls about 200,000 pupils, providing them with relatively 2,800 schoolhouses, valued at $7,500,000.00, and employing approximately 6,000 teachers. In addition to the public schools there are a number of private schools, academies, several colleges and vocational institutions.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Jacksonville, the metropolis, was laid out in 1822; Pensacola, a winter resort, has a fine harbor; Key West, the key to the best entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, is strongly fortified by Fort Taylor; St. Augustine is the oldest European settlement in the United States east of Texas; Fernandina has the first harbor on the Atlantic south of Chesapeake Bay; Tallahassee is the capital and home of several educational institutions; Palatka is a railroad center; and Palm Beach, sometimes called the "Millionaire Resort," is the most fashionable winter resort in the United States. Other cities of Florida are: Apalachicola, Franklin, Cedar Keys, Lake City, Ocala and Tampa.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Owing to its semitropical climate, Florida produces cotton, cocoanuts, sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, rice, oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, olives, grapes, garden vegetables,

lumber, particularly pine and live oak. The fishery interests are valuable, including those for turtles and sponges. Cigars are manufactured in large quantities, especially at Key West and Tampa. The mineral deposits are principally ochre, coquina stone for building, iron ore and similar metals. At Tampa is located one of the largest shipbuilding yards in the country and it employed thousands of workers during the Great War of 1914-19.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Like the other states of the Union, Florida sent many of its men into the National army. It registered under the Selective Draft 202,915 men, and had in the service up to the signing of the armistice, 31,000 men, or .9 per cent. In all of the Liberty Loan drives, it subscribed its quota, and contributed generously to the drives for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and other war relief organizations.

Georgia

HISTORY

Georgia, named for George II of Great Britain and one of the thirteen original states, was first settled in 1733 on the Savannah River, under the direction of General Oglethorpe. It was one of the states to join the Confederacy.

TOPOGRAPHY

The state contains 59,475 square miles and along the coast the land is low, rising in terraces of sand hills forty to fifty feet in height until an elevation of 600 feet is reached. In the center the state is more broken, rising to the Appalachian Mountains, the foothills of which are found in the majority of the northern counties. The soil varies from the light and sandy of the coast to the rich alluvial of the interior.

The natural growth of trees comprises pine, scrub oaks, palmetto, cane, cypress, magnolia, various gum, long leaf pine and many hardwood species. The principal rivers are the Savannah, the Chattahoochee, Florida, Flint, Appalachicola, Ocmulgee, Ogeechee, Satilla and St. Mary's, and there are numerous springs, those of mineral properties being very valuable.

CLIMATE

Along the southern border, the climate is almost tropical, but in the northern region, owing to the influence of the mountains, it is much colder. In the central portion, the winters are delightful, with but little variation in temperature. The pine forests are regarded as very salubrious for invalids, and a number of excellent health resorts are found in the state.

GOVERNMENT

The governor of Georgia is elected for two years, and the state, which was already bone dry, ratified the Prohibition Amendment June 26, 1918. It did not grant suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

A thorough school system is in force in Georgia, about 700,000 pupils being enrolled, for which over 8,000 schoolhouses are provided, the estimated value of which is nearly $16,500,000, and over 15,000 teachers are employed. In addition to the public schools there are a number of colleges, vocational and normal schools and several universities.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Atlanta, the capital, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Rome, Milledgeville, until 1867 the state capital, Athens, Albany, Americus, Brunswick, Dalton, Gainesville, Griffin, La Grange, Marietta, Thomasville, Valdosta and Waycross are among the centers of industry and progress in the state.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Georgia leads the southern states in manufacturing, its iron and cotton mills being very important, as well as its lumber industries. Iron, marble and slate mining is carried on; there is a little gold; the aluminum ores, coal, copper, zinc, lead, silver, graphite and other practical minerals are mined to considerable extent. Georgia, however, is largely an agricultural state, producing cotton, rice, sweet potatoes, corn, early fruits and vegetables, and there is a large amount of fine grazing land. There are about 300,000 farmers in the state.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Georgia registered a total of 538,418 men, and had in the service, from the Selective Draft and other sources, 79,000, or 2.6 per cent. Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, was established as one of the cantonments for the training of the men for army service. Georgia, which was in the Atlanta Federal Reserve District, subscribed more than its quota in all of the Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other drives for war purposes.

Idaho

HISTORY

Idaho was first explored by the Lewis and Clarke party in 1805-6, and in 1834 the Missouri Fur Company sent its representatives into that section. In 1863, Idaho became a territory, then including Montana and the greater portion of Wyoming, and was admitted to the Union, July 3, 1890.

TOPOGRAPHY

Larger than all of the New England States, Idaho is 410 miles in length and from 50 to 200 miles in width, has an area of 84,800 square miles, and is very broken and mountainous, rising to an elevation in Hyndman Peak to 14,078 feet, the mean elevation being 4,700. In the north the mountain regions are intersected by small prairies and narrow valleys, and the southern portions afford fine grazing and farming land. The central portion has wild sierras, intersected with fertile valleys. A large portion of the less arable section has been redeemed by irrigation, and that part still uncultivated, if Secretary Lane's proposition is adopted, will be utilized for farms for the returned soldiers.

The natural features of interest are wonderful, including numerous cataracts, the famous City of Rocks, curious lava beds, the Great Falls of the Shoshone, second only to Niagara, which they exceed in height, and a small portion of the Yellowstone National Park, the balance of which is in Wyoming. The Snake and Clarke rivers are the principal watercourses, although there are hundreds of smaller streams, many of which are tributary to the Columbia River, or flow into Pend Oreille Lake.

CLIMATE

Idaho's climate ranges from extreme cold in the mountain regions to the dry and equable temperature of the valleys. It is claimed that the annual average of sunshine is 257 days.

GOVERNMENT

The governor and legislature are elected for two years. Idaho granted universal suffrage to women. It was bone dry prior to December, 1917, and on January 8, 1919, ratified the Prohibition Amendment.

EDUCATION

Two sections of school land in each section were set apart, and each township is taxed for the public schools, of which there are about 1,671, valued at $9,202,457.00. There are relatively 95,772 pupils enrolled in the public schools, to teach whom about 3,506 teachers are employed. There are other educational institutions of note in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Boise City, the capital, is the only city in the world which can be supplied with hot water from a natural hot well; Lewiston, the center of a large trade; Blackfoot, Bingham, Coeur d' Alene, the scene of wild excitement from the gold fields; Hailey, Malad, Moscow, Paris, which was settled by the Mormons; Pocatello, Silver City, Wardner, Weiser, Grangeville, Idaho Falls, Montpelier, Rexburg and Wallace are the leading cities of the state.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Mining and stockraising are the principal industries of Idaho, vast deposits of gold, silver, copper, mica, marble, limestone, coal, granite and salt, being found. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, cattle, sheep and swine are raised, there being approximately 31,000 farmers in the state. Pine and cedar are very plentiful in the mountain districts.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft, Idaho registered up to September 12, 1918, a total of 103,168 men, and had in the service, 17,000 men, or .5 per cent, gathered from all sources. Belonging to the San Francisco Federal Reserve District, the state responded patriotically to the call for subscriptions to the various Liberty Loans, and contributed generously to all of the drives for war work during the Great War.

Illinois

HISTORY

The history of Illinois stretches back to 1682 when settlements were made at Cahokia and Kaskaskia by the French, who held them until conquered by the British in 1763. During the American Revolution these forts were captured by Colonel Clark of Virginia, and were included as a portion of that state until, in 1787, Illinois was included in the Northwest Territory. In 1800 it became a part of Indiana territory, but was separated from Indiana and given a territorial government of its own on

Agatized Ruins of a great primeval forest near Adamana, Arizona.

February 3, 1809. From then on settlements were made so rapidly that, in 1818, Illinois was admitted to the Union as a state. The constitution has been several times revised, and a new revision is soon to be accomplished. The government purchased, in 1819, from the Kickapoo Indians, 10,000,000 acres of land between the Illinois and Kaskaskia rivers.

There were a number of massacres by the Indians of the whites during the early days of the history of this section, notably the Fort Dearborn (Chicago) massacre in 1812, and those during the Black Hawk War. Gradually at first, and then rapidly later on, the state has grown until it has expanded its population in 1818 of 55,211 to that of 6,250,000 of the present day. The original capital at Kaskaskia was changed to Vandalia, where it remained for a few years; and then, in 1839, the present state seat of government—Springfield in Sangamon county—was occupied. In 1918, Illinois celebrated its centennial anniversary with appropriate ceremonies, somewhat curtailed, however, on account of the Great War.

TOPOGRAPHY

The greatest length of Illinois is 400 miles, and its greatest width is 215 miles; its greatest height is the Wadham elevation, 1,023 feet above the sea level, and its area is 56,650 square miles. The northern and central parts are fertile prairies; its southern part is rolling, with occasional hills. Originally there was a large amount of timber. Coal, of a medium grade, is very plentiful, and there is some of a higher grade in restricted regions. Iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, limestone, sandstone, gypsum and marble are found in large quantities. The Illinois coal fields were called upon very exhaustively during the coal famine of 1918-19, and their product helped very considerably in relieving the situation in this and adjacent states.

The Mississippi River forms the western boundary of the state, and the Wabash and Ohio, its southern and southeastern boundaries. The Illinois River is the only one of any considerable length which lies entirely within the state. Other rivers are the Kankakee, Desplaines, Vermilion, Rock, Sangamon, Saline, Embarrass, Little Wabash, Big Muddy, Big Vermilion and Fox. The waters of these streams have a uniform current, which is the same as that of Lake Michigan, and because of this fact the broader-minded men of Illinois and the country have for years been working to secure an adequate waterways system which will open for navigation a waterway from New York to New Orleans.

CLIMATE

As Illinois extends through five and one-half degrees of latitude, its climate varies from that of Salem, Mass., to that of Petersburg, Va. The general death rate of Illinois is low, despite the fact that Chicago, the second largest city in the country, is located in the state.

GOVERNMENT

The governor and other state officials are elected for a period of four years. Illinois has granted suffrage to women, and the state ratified the Prohibition Amendment on January 15, 1919.

EDUCATION

Illinois has an averge enrollment of over 1,000,000 pupils in its schools, to teach whom are provided 33,364 teachers. There are about 14,000 schoolhouses in the state, valued at nearly $150,000,000. There are also a number of institutions of learning of a higher grade, including the Chicago University, the Northwestern University, the Illinois State University, the State Normal School and many others. The professional and vocational colleges rank with the best in the country, and there are several institutions for the afflicted in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Chicago is the leading city of Illinois, the "Metropolis of the Middle West," and only second to New York City. It is the chief grain market, the largest lumber market and the greatest pork-packing and livestock market of the world. It also has the distinction of being the greatest railroad center in the world, the following roads passing through or terminating there: "Big Four;" Illinois Central; Michigan Central; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Chicago & Northwestern; Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe; Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago & Western Illinois; Monon; Erie; Grand Trunk; Wabash; Baltimore & Ohio; Chicago Great Western; Chicago Terminal Transfer; Minneapolis, St. Paul & St. Ste. Marie; Pere Marquette; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & Indiana Southern; Lackawanna; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago; and the Pan Handle.

The Union Stock Yards—the largest livestock market in the world—have a yard area of 500 acres, containing about 13,000 pens, with a capacity of 75,000 cattle, 150,000 sheep, 300,000 hogs and 6,000 horses. The Stock Yards have 300 miles of railroad tracks, twenty-five miles of streets, ninety miles of water-pipe lines, fifty miles of sewer lines, and a bricked area of 450 acres.

The value of the product manufactured in Chicago is approximately $1,500,000,000 annually; the assessed valuation on all property, which

is one-third actual value, is about $1,062,959,802, and the imports of merchandise are about $29,825,892. Chicago pays something like $304,374,930.33 internal revenue. It has sixty-two miles of boulevards; thirty libraries; 1,200 churches and missions; 820 newspapers and periodicals; twenty-two dispensaries; eighty-four hospitals; twenty-nine medical schools; hotels almost without number; 3,949 acres of the city in public parks; street railway mileage of 1,350; a total mileage of streets and alleys of 4,824; 296 schools; 836 teachers; 168 banks; 249 theatres with a seating capacity of at least 500; and a number of smaller ones; a $3,400,000 Municipal Pier; the finest retail mercantile establishments in the world; and countless other attractions. The tonnage of vessels clearing from Chicago averages about 11,000,000 annually, and the city uses about 234,132,030,000 gallons of water annually, supplied by pumping stations and cribs from Lake Michigan.

The history of Chicago begins with the establishment of Fort Dearborn, in 1803, but the city itself was not surveyed and platted until 1830. It was incorporated as a town in 1833, and as a city, March 4, 1837. On October 8-9, 1871, occurred the Great Fire resulting in a loss of $200,000,000. In 1893, Chicago came before the world because of the Columbian Exposition, and has continued to be an international factor ever since. It has had some very serious disasters beginning with the cholera epidemic of 1854, and including the Chicago Fire, Iroquois fire, and the Eastland disaster. Chicago now contains 200,371 square miles, and its longest street—Western Avenue—is twenty-three and one-half miles in length, the city having a width of nine miles east and west, and a length of twenty-six miles north and south.

Peoria, the next largest city in Illinois, at one time was considered the probable metropolis of the state. It has very important manufacturing and mining interests. Quincy is the center for a large manufacturing and agricultural trade. Rockford, is the center of immense furniture, watch, paper and other manufacturing interests, and has become nationally prominent, since the United States' participation in the late war, because of the location in its vicinity of Camp Grant, a cantonment for the National army. The United States Arsenal is also located near the city.

Springfield is the state capital and important as a manufacturing and livestock center. Bloomington has large coal and manufacturing interests, and is also an educational center. Aurora, it is claimed, was the first city in the world to light its streets with electricity, and its manufacturing interests are large. Joliet has the northern penitentiary, and extensive stone quarry interests. Alton is a large manufacturing center. Galena attracted early settlement on account of its lead mines, and is a mining and industrial center. East St. Louis, protected from inundation by levees, is important as an industrial center. Moline is a great agricultural and manufacturing center, and enjoys the distinction of having organized the first Grand Army of the Republic Post in the country.

Other important cities are: Centralia; Champaign, the home of the state university; Blue Island; Dixon; Chester, where the southern penitentiary is located; Elgin, the home of a famous watch manufacturing company, and the center of the butter industry of the state; Evanston; Freeport; Kankakee; Lincoln; Litchfield; Macomb; Mattoon; Monmouth; Paris; Pekin; Sterling; Belvidere; Canton; Mount Vernon; Pana; Belleville; Braidwood; Kewanee; Lasalle; Murphysboro; Ottawa; Peru; Spring Valley; Streator; Charleston; Danville; Harvey; Waukegan; Nauvoo, interesting as the former site of the capital of the Mormons in Illinois, and many additional flourishing municipalities.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Illinois is a great agricultural state, being now recognized as third in importance, with an annual crop valuation of $842,042,000, and over 251,872 persons are engaged in farming. Illinois has relatively 18,338 establishments engaged in manufacturing, employing over 617,920 persons, and representing an investment of over $2,000,000,000.

The goods manufactured include almost every line, especially heavy production in agricultural implements and produce, livestock, furniture, watches, wagons, cars for steam and street railroads, cement, rolling-mill products, blast furnaces, leather and leather goods, liquors and malted products, patent medicines, pianos and other musical instruments, printing and publishing, ship-building, slaughtering and packing, soap, wallpaper, paint, varnish, coal and great quantities of munitions during the late war.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Illinois registered 1,551,706 men, and had in the service a total of 275,000 men or 8.0 percent.

The Prairie Division of Illinois made an especially enviable record upon the battlefields of France. Almost upon arrival there it went into battle and, until the armistice was signed, it saw the hardest and most dangerous service to be found. It won imperishable renown on a score of bloody battlefields—and it never lost a battle. It never was assigned an objective which it did not reach at the appointed time;

and England, France and Belgium vied with one another in honoring this famous division. It returned home wth a spotless record, bringing new fame to Illinois—and yet it did not all return. More than a thousand of its valiant members now sleep on foreign soil.

Belonging to the Seventh and Eighth Federal Reserve Districts, the state of Illinois contributed to all of the war drives and subscribed to the various Liberty Loans with a liberality that was praiseworthy and one hundred percent patriotic. Not only were subscriptions by the industrial, trades, and other divisions of industrial and commercial life very heavy, but the individual subscriptions totaled large amounts, and oftentimes were given only through personal self-denial and sacrifice of comforts and sometimes necessities.

Indiana

HISTORY

Indiana originally belonged to France and then was a part of the Northwest Territory. It was visited as early as 1669 by LaSalle, but the first settlement was made in 1702 at Vincennes by the French Canadians, who later established trading-posts at several other points. When Cahokia and Kaskaskia in Illinois were captured by the English during 1763, Vincennes came under British rule, and so continued until 1778, when it was captured by Colonel Clark, and in 1783 was ceded by Great Britain to the United States.

Up to 1795, however, settlements were few because of the trouble with the Indians who were many and very hostile, but since then the progress of Indiana has been steady and uninterrupted. With the forming of Ohio into a territory, the land west and north was included in the Indiana territory, but in 1805 Michigan was made a territory, and in 1809 Illinois was separated from Indiana and also made a territory, and on April 19, 1816, Indiana was made a state. Several changes have been made in the constitution.

TOPOGRAPHY

Indiana is very level, having no mountains, its greatest elevation being at Carlos, where the height is 1,208 feet, and the lowest point is the mouth of the Wabash River. The extreme width of Indiana is 276 miles, its average breadth is 140 miles, and Lake Michigan washes its shores for forty miles. Its area is 36,350 square miles. The central and northern parts of the state are level and marshy, but in the south the land is higher. The Wabash River is a navigable stream for small boats for 400 miles. Other rivers are the Kankakee, Iroquois, St. Mary's and St. Joseph, which form the Maumee and other smaller ones. There are many small lakes about the headwaters of the rivers, and the soil of the greater part of the state is extraordinarily rich.

CLIMATE

The climate is somewhat varied, but is healthful and pleasing except in the marshlands. It is much the same as Ohio.

GOVERNMENT

The state officials are elected for a period of four years. A former governor of Indiana has been honored by election and reelection to succeed himself to the office of Vice-President of the United States. Indiana has granted partial suffrage to women, and the state ratified the Prohibition Amendment on January 15, 1919.

EDUCATION

Indiana has long been noted for the excellence of its public school system, while its other educational institutions are many and heavily endowed. There are about 575,000 pupils enrolled, for whom are provided 8,500 schoolhouses valued at something like $60,000,000. There are approximately 20,000 teachers employed.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Indianapolis, the capital, is the center of many manufacturing interests, including the production of automobiles and accessories. The great speedway, where many of the automobile races are held, is one of the features of the city, and brings thousands of visitors to view the contests. The water supply is drawn from a subterranean lake twenty feet below the surface of the city. Fort Wayne is a great agricultural center, and the home of large educational institutions. It takes its name from a fort, built nearby by order of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, that continued to be a military post until 1819. Terre Haute is a market for the iron and coal fields of the state, and Evansville has valuable coal and iron interests. New Albany is a manufacturing city, its productions including glass, woolens and railroad cars. Lafayette is the seat of Purdue University, which contains the State Agricultural College, and is an important commercial and industrial center.

South Bend is probably the chief manufacturing center of the northwestern part of Indiana, and in its vicinity is the University of Notre Dame. Logansport has large building stone and agricultural interests and is located at the falls of the Wabash River. Kokomo is the chief city of the natural gas belt and man-

MONUMENT PARK, COLORADO.

The eroded sandstone pillars of this district are remarkable for their dark caps, which are formed by a stratum of much firmer sandstone capable of withstanding erosion better than the more friable base.

ufactures plate glass on an extensive scale. Other leading cities are: Alexandria and Anderson, Bedford, Elkhart, Brazil, Columbus, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Goshen, Greencastle, Huntington, Jeffersonville, La Porte, Marion, Michigan City, Muncie, Peru, Princeton, Richmond, Seymour, Shelbyville, Valparaiso, Washington and Vincennes, which was the capital until 1813.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

The agricultural interests are very heavy in Indiana, there being nearly 220,000 persons engaged in farming in the state. Immense quantities of corn, wheat, oats, pork and beef are exported. Cattle and other stock are raised and the dairy interests are important. The Indiana coal fields are extensive, covering an area of 6,500 square miles, and a very good quality of bituminous coal is mined, the capacity of these mines having been taxed to the utmost during the coal famine of 1918-19 in order to relieve the pressure of necessity caused by the scarcity. A fine grade of building stone is quarried. Iron ore, oil and natural gas are found and utilized. Wine manufacturing was introduced in Indiana by some Swiss immigrants who had settled at Vevay, and this industry was developed into an important one.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Indiana registered 630,839 men, and had in the service a total of 93,000 men, or 2.7 percent. Belonging to the Seventh and Eighth Federal Reserve District, the state oversubscribed its quota of the several Liberty Loans, and raised much more money than asked for in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other wartime drives. In all of its history Indiana has been loyal and its people patriotic, and during the Great War it lived up to its traditions.

Iowa

HISTORY

Settlements in Iowa, named for the Ioway Indians, date as far back as 1686, when some Frenchmen built a fort at Dubuque. Later the great lead mines at this point were discovered by Julien Dubuque, for whom the village which grew up about the mines was named. He lived among the Indians from 1788 to 1810, being engaged in trading with them. From 1804 to 1821, the territory now comprised in the state of Iowa was included in the Missouri territory, later being a part of Michigan, and then Wisconsin. It was made a separate territory, June 12, 1838, included with it being what is now Minnesota and the Dakotas, and on December 28, 1846, it was admitted to the Union. Later, both Minnesota and the Dakotas were carved from it.

TOPOGRAPHY

Iowa is over 300 miles from east to west, and has a width of 208 miles from north to south, contains 56,025 square miles and is divided into ninety-nine counties. It is beautifully undulating prairie land, rising to small hills in the northeast, and its soil is surpassed for fertility by few sections of the country. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers bound Iowa on the east and west, and other important watercourses are the Des Moines, Iowa, Cedar, Wapsipinicon, Skunk, Big Sioux, Little Sioux, Boyer's, and Nashnabotna.

There are a number of small lakes which are filled with fish, and are visited in season by sportsmen. Along the Mississippi River, the scenery is beautiful, with bold bluffs and headlands. In 1857, Iowa was the scene of one of the most cruel of massacres in this region, when forty settlers and their families were murdered by the Indians at what was called Spirit Lake, and their homes put to the torch. The Indians, embittered from their experiences in Rock Island and their exile across the Mississippi, wreaked their wrath on the settlers of Iowa.

CLIMATE

Iowa is recognized as being one of the most healthful states in the Union. During the winter months the temperature is very cold, and the summers are correspondingly hot, but are tempered by north and northwest winds. There are a number of sanitariums in the state, owing to the purity and dryness of the air.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of two years, and the state has granted partial suffrage to women. Iowa had become dry prior to the enactment of the Prohibition Amendment, which it ratified on January 15, 1919.

EDUCATION

Iowa has magnificent public schools, and nearly all of the children of school age are enrolled. Its schoolhouses number nearly 15,000, and their approximate value is $50,000,000. The professional and technical colleges and universities are way above the usual, and the best educators obtainable are engaged to train those attending these institutions.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Des Moines is located on the site of the old Fort Des Moines which, for years, was the most remote outpost of civilization. Since 1855 it has been the capital of Iowa, and is beautifully situated at the meeting of the Raccoon and Des Moines rivers. Located as it is in the midst of one of the richest agricultural sections in the country, Des Moines is a market for produce, and a great railroad center and manufacturing district. Among its chief products are those from pork packing, starch, flour, glass and cotton manufacturing and coal mining. Its water-power is inexhaustible and its coal mines very valuable. The capitol building is situated at the top of a hill, from whence it can be seen for many miles. Here are also located some of the leading educational institutions of the state.

Davenport, which is just across the Mississippi River from Rock Island, with which it is connected by one of the finest suspension bridges in the country, is also a leading agricultural center, and a busy manufacturing district. Woolen goods, glucose, cooperage, brick and stone, carriages and cordage industries are among the principal manufacturing activities here. In addition to the heavy railroad traffic, Davenport has an immense river trade. It is also connected with the Rock Island Arsenal by another bridge. Sioux City, which is the countyseat of Woodbury County, is located on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Big Sioux River, and is one of the important railroad centers of the west. The principal business activities of the city are those connected with the industries of meat-packing, flour, carriages and wagons, and brooms and tiles. This city has several excellent educational institutions.

Dubuque is one of the most beautiful of Iowa's cities, being located on an elevated plateau and almost entirely surrounded by bluffs. It was first settled by Julien Dubuque in 1788, and the magnificent lead mines in its vicinity were discovered and purchased by him from the Indians, and since then it has been the center of the lead mining activities of the state. Other important industries located here are those connected with the manufacture of beer, carriages and wagons, the production of lumber, and pork-packing. Professional and religious colleges divide honors in the educational line in this city.

Burlington, formerly the capital of Iowa, is sometimes called the "Garden of Iowa," because of its location in the midst of such a fertile region of the state. It was founded in 1833 and was named in honor of Burlington, Vermont, the old home of some of the pioneers. Prior to its selection for the site of an American city, the famous Indian chief—Black Hawk—made it his home, and here his remains lie buried. It is a great industrial center, the interests centering about the production of lumber, carriages and wagons, the foundry and machine shops being especially important.

Council Bluffs, the countyseat of Pottawattomie County, is near the Missouri River, and four miles from Omaha, with which it is connected by a magnificent bridge. These wonderful and costly bridges are a feature of Iowa, where so many of the cities are separated by one or other of the great watercourses, but joined by the engineering skill of man. Council Bluffs has some important institutions, and is in every way prosperous. It is noted commercially for its fine horses and manufacture of steam engines. Cedar Rapids has a heavy trade in pork-packing products, cereals and flour. It was formerly located on the Cedar River, where magnificent water was found. Iowa City, which was the state capital from 1839 to 1856, is conveniently located on the Iowa River, and here is located the Iowa State University. It, too, has heavy manufacturing interests.

Keokuk, which is located on the Mississippi River, has been brought prominently before the public in late years because of the magnificent dam built at this point. Its manufacturing interests are heavy, but it is also a great transportation center. Atlantic and Boone are important because of their coal-mining interests. Cedar Falls, Clinton and Creston are important industrially. Anamosa and Fort Madison are the sites of the state prisons. Marshalltown, Mason City, Oelwein, are all manufacturing districts. Ottumwa has grown rapidly during recent years and has extensive industrial interests, producing flour, iron, mining instruments, pork-packing and foundry products. Oskaloosa is a noted educational center, and Waterloo manufactures automobiles, gas-engines and the product of machine shops and foundries.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

There are over 20,000 square miles of coal in Iowa, and lead, mineral water, gypsum, clay, pyrite, iron and building sand are found in large quantities, and of fine quality. Corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, buckwheat, hay, potatoes and other farm products, garden vegetables of all kinds, and plums, crabapples, grapes, cherries, blackberries, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries and other fruits are grown in abundance. The wild prairie grass is used for pasturage, and horses, mules, sheep, cows and swine are raised in immense numbers for the market. The dairy interests are not only very heavy, but are increasing annually, conditions being ideal for this line of

industry. The industrial products of Iowa include many commodities, but special attention is paid to those required in the lead and coal mining activities. The flour interests are important, and Iowa is coming into the field of automobile production. In fact, with its wonderful supply of power, its own coal fields and the boundless energy of its people, Iowa can put on the market almost any commodity in whatever quantity is desired. During the Great War its founderies and machine shops produced much war material, and were preparing to increase the output, when the signing of the armistice happily put an end to the necessity for such manufacture.

WAR ACTIVITIES.

Under the Selective Draft Iowa registered 103,168 men, and up to and including September 12, 1919, had in the service a total of 92,000 men, or 2.7 percent. Belonging to the Seventh Federal Reserve District, Iowa subscribed more than its quoto to the Liberty Loans and the various war drives, and its people are entitled to the degree of 100 percent American, the highest that can be conferred on anyone. Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, was used as a cantonment for training troops for the National Army during the Great War.

Kansas

HISTORY

The state of Kansas derives its name from the Kansas Indians, and its territory was explored as early as 1541 by a Spanish expedition in a search for gold. Not finding the precious metal, the adventurers overlooked other riches of this wonderful country, and returned with accounts not at all flattering to its possibilities. In 1705, the French obtained possession of Kansas, and in 1719 it was explored by Dutisne and his party.

The greater portion of Kansas being included in the Lousiana purchase, of 1803, it then became United States property, and the small portion of it which remained in Mexico, was ceded by that country to the United States in 1848. Immediately succeeding the purchase of the vast territory in 1803, the Lewis and Clark Expedition set out to investigate for the government, and visited Kansas in 1804, and Major Long continued this work in 1819. With the opening of the Santa Fe trail in 1825, Kansas was traveled during the years prior to the Mormon exodus and discovery of gold by a few travelers, and then became the great highway for the almost ceaseless train of canvas-covered wagons which blazed the trail for a mighty civilization.

In 1854, Kansas became a territory and the ground of the bloodiest fight over the slavery question that antedated the war between the states. For over four years the territory was kept in constant conflict, gaining the term "Bleeding Kansas" because of the actual blood which was shed to keep slavery out of Kansas. Hundreds lost their lives, settlements were broken up, towns burned and legal government was made a farce. Finally a "free" constitution was framed by a constitutional convention at Wyandotte and ratified by a popular vote of 10,421 to 5,530 in 1860, being the fifth voted upon, and on January 29, 1861, Kansas was admitted to the Union as a free state.

During the war between the states the border counties suffered severely, being until 1863 exposed to a partisan warfare. During its early history Kansas appeared to be handicapped by agricultural difficulties almost too severe to be overcome, special annoyance being caused by the plague of grasshoppers and the recurrence of extreme drought. The energy and persistence of the settlers overcame these disabilities, however, and today Kansas stands as one of the most prosperous and wealthy states of the west.

TOPOGRAPHY

Kansas is 410 miles long and 210 miles wide, has an area of 82,080 square miles, and it has the disinction of having within its confines, in the vicinity of Fort Riley, the exact geographical center of the United States, excluding, of course, its outlying possessions. Its greatest elevation of 4,440 is at Crosby, but there are no mountains, although there are many grass-covered hills, with rich valleys between. Along the Arkansas and Republican rivers are magnificent bluffs from 200 to 300 feet in height.

In addition to the rivers above mentioned, others of importance are the Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Smoky Hill, Saline, Solomon's Fork, Kansas, Big Blue, Grasshopper, Wakarusa, Osage, Neosho, Cottonwood, Verdigris and the Cimarron, none of the interior ones being navigable, but a number have been utilized for irrigation purposes. The lakes and ponds are small and unimportant. The soil is a clay loam or sandy loam, according to whether the land is in the bottom or on the upland, and both are very fertile.

THE ROOSEVELT DAM, ARIZONA.

This dam was built on Salt River, just below Tonco Creek, for the purpose of irrigating a desert area of over 350,000 acres.

CLIMATE

The intense dryness of the Kansas climate mitigates the severity of the winters. The summers are very dry and warm and, at all times, the air is pure and clear. The rain-fall averages from thirty-one to forty-five inches annually. As the air is so pure many suffering from tuberculosis come to Kansas and find the climate beneficial.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of two years. Prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, Kansas had been dry for some years, and it ratified the amendment on January 15, 1919. It granted universal suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

Early recognizing the necessity for proper education, Kansas has provided generously for its rising generation in this respect, and that this care is appreciated is shown in the fact that nearly all of the school children of school age are enrolled. Its schoolhouses, numbering about 10,000, are valued at a figure approaching $35,000,000, and its institutions for higher education are equally good.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Topeka, the capital, is located on both sides of the Kansas River. It was incorporated in 1851 and has been the capital since 1861. In addition to being the center of the state government, Topeka is important because of its manufacturing and railroad interests, the former of which include flour, lumber, quarrying and foundry products, and the latter not only the railroads themselves, but the large railroad shops of the great Santa Fe system. A number of state institutions and colleges are located here. Atchison, which was settled in 1843, is located on the Missouri River. Its great railroad interests make it important commercially, while it has a number of flourishing industries. From Atchison starts the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The Missouri at this point is spanned by a magnificent bridge.

Leavenworth is known the world over, especially since the entry of the United States into the Great War, as the seat of one of the federal prisons, and here many of the country's enemies were confined. The city is important in other ways, and its productions in flour, dyestuffs, woolens, shoes, iron and furniture entitle it to a foremost place among the industrial centers of the state. Wichita is on the Arkansas River, and produces confectionery, flour, saddlery, and harness in immense quantities, and it also carries on meat packing extensively. Lawrence was founded in 1854, and was several times burned by the Confederates during the war between the states.

Kansas City is the largest city in the state, and is noted for its stockyards and meat-packing industry. Emporia is the home of the State Normal School, and Fort Scott has large sugar works, gas wells, quarries and brickyards. Other important points are Argentine, Arkansas City, Coffeyville, Ottawa, Galena, Hutchinson, Reno, Iola, Newton, Parsons, Pittsburg and Winfield.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Kansas is the second state with reference to the amount of arable land, and is very important agriculturally. Corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, barley, rye, tobacco, hemp, flax, cotton, broomcorn, castor beans, sorghum and sugar beets are among the favorite crops. The growing of fruit and the raising of stock are very important industries. Limestone, gypsum, flagstone, seams of lignite, black shale, ochre, white and cream chalks, and a quicklime which slakes without burning, are natural deposits and are quarried. Magnificent beds of salt rock 100 feet in thickness are found, and there are also valuable salt marshes of wide extent. Lead is extensively mined, and limestone, sandstone, marble, jasper and Kansas agate are also found.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Fort Riley is the site of one of the great cantonments used for training purposes during the late war. Kansas registered 377,039 men in the Selective Draft and up to and including September 12, 1919, had sent into the service a total of 59,000 men, or 1.7 percent. Belonging to the Tenth Federal Reserve District, Kansas patriotically subscribed to the Liberty Loans and the war drives, and lived up in this, as in other ways, to the high reputation it has always possessed.

Kentucky

HISTORY

The word Kentucky is taken from an Indian name meaning "dark and bloody land," on account of the number and severity of encounters between the whites and Indians. The state originally belonged to Virginia, and the first exploration of its territory was made in 1767 by John Finley of North Carolina, who was

followed, in 1769, by Daniel Boone. The first permanent settlements were made at Harrodsburg in 1774-75, and about the same time at Boonesboro, both places being named for the founders. Daniel Boone obtained a cessation of hostilities by signing a treaty with the Indians on March 17, 1775. The Colony of Transylvania organized by the settlers was not recognized by Virginia and, in 1776, it was organized as a county of Virginia. It became a territory in 1776, and, on June 1, 1792, it was admitted to the Union. Although a slave state, it remained loyal in spite of the fact that a convention at Russellville passed a secession ordinance. Owing to its being a border state, Kentucky was constantly raided, and battles were fought at Mill Springs, Fort Donelson and Perryville.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Kentucky is 375 miles from east to west and 150 miles in breadth, and has an area of 40,000 square miles. The Cumberland Range of mountains separates Kentucky from Virginia, and the eastern counties are very broken. To the west of them is the famous "blue grass" country, and then are found the barrens. In the southwest the land descends to lakes and cypress swamps from a bluff region. Kentucky was undoubtedly the home of some of the Mound Builders, remains of their work being found all over the state. The Ohio and Mississippi rivers are on the borders of Kentucky, and other principal rivers are the Tennessee, Cumberland, Kentucky, Big Sandy, Chattarawha, Licking, Green, Salt, and the Echo rivers, the latter having as one of its natural wonders Mammoth Cave, the greatest marvel of its kind in the world.

CLIMATE.

There is much diversity of climate in Kentucky, owing to the varied surface, which is remarkably mild, healthful and pleasing. The principal rainfall occurs in the winter and spring.

GOVERNMENT.

The governor is elected for four years. Kentucky ratified the Prohibition Amendment on January 14, 1918, and it has also granted partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION.

The state board of education in Kentucky was organized in 1838, and the public school system is excellent. The enrollment of pupils goes very much beyond the 500,000 milestone, and of the approximately 10,000 schools, so many are new that their valuation reaches something like $18,000,000. The university of Kentucky, originally Transylvania University, was founded in 1798, and there are a number of institutions for higher educational training at different points in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Louisville is the metropolis of Kentucky, and is one of the greatest tobacco markets in the country, and was the greatest whisky market. The city was founded in 1778, and incorporated in 1828. It has great railroad, pork-packing, cement and wagon-making interests. Located, as it is, at the falls of the Ohio, which river is nearly a mile in width at this point, Louisville has a canal to obviate the difficulty occasioned at low water for large steamers, although at high water they pass easily over the falls.

Covington, formerly the capital, is on the lower side of the Licking River at its confluence with the Ohio, and is a great manufacturing center. It is across the river from Cincinnati, Ohio, and the two are connected with several bridges, the streets being laid out so as to make the cities continuous, the one with the other. Latonia Springs are just outside of Covington. Newport, which was at one time the captal, is also across from Cincinnati, on the other side of the Licking River from Covington, and is connected with both cities by bridges. It, too, is a large manufacturing center.

Lexington, which, with several other of the Kentucky cities, has the distinction of having at one time been the seat of government for the state, was founded in 1776. Its saddlery, meat-packing, harness and stock interests are immense. Frankfort, now the capital, is on the east bank of the Kentucky River, and is one of the most beautiful of the cities of the state. Its industrial interests include lumber, brooms, shoes, hemp, twine and canned vegetables. Other important cities are: Ashland, Bellevue, Bowling Green, Danville, Dayton, Georgetown, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Mayfield, Maysville, Middlesboro, Paducah, Paris, Owensboro, Richmond and Winchester.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Kentucky is one of the great agricultural states of the Union, tobacco, corn, hemp, wheat, hay and oats being its principal crops. For nearly a century Kentucky has been noted for its thoroughbred horses and fine shorthorned cattle, as well as for mules and swine. The coal fields are worked and iron and iron goods are produced in large quantities. Flour-mills and factories for agricultural implements are plentiful. During earlier days the lumber interests were among the most important, but are not now as heavy as formerly.

WAR ACTIVITIES.

Kentucky was just as loyal during the period of the Great War as it was in the war of the

sixties. It registered 480,933 men, and up to and including September 12, 1919, sent into the service 72,000 soldiers or 2.1 percent. At Camp Taylor, near Louisville, was one of the cantonments for training purposes during the Great War. Belonging to the fourth and eighth Federal Reserve Districts, Kentucky did its full part in filling its quoto in the Liberty Loans and other wartime drives, and its citizens have every reason to be gratified at the record the state made in its activities during the period of the nation's great need.

Louisiana

HISTORY.

Louisiana, which was named for Louis XIV of France, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1541, under De Soto, but the first settlement was not made until 1699, when a few hardy souls located at Biloxi, now in Mississippi, but in 1723 they removed to the present site of New Orleans. John Law, the French wizard of finance, obtained a grant of the colony as president of the Mississippi Company, but his utter failure so depressed the colony that its charter was surrendered to the French crown, and was conveyed to Spain in 1762. In 1800, Spain reconveyed it to France, and in 1803, the United States bought it for $15,000,000.00, which transaction is known in the country's history as the Louisiana Purchase.

The American flag was raised at New Orleans on December 29, 1823, and was not lowered until the unhappy conflict between the states resulted in the substitution, for a brief period, of the Confederate banner, but, on May 1, 1862, the Union forces captured the city, and from then on the Stars and Stripes have continued to wave over New Orleans. The greatest battle of the War of 1812 was fought at New Orleans, January 8, 1815. On March 24, 1804, a division was made of Louisiana into the Territory of Orleans and the Louisiana Territory, and on April 8, 1812, the former was made a member of the Union under the name of the State of Louisiana. Many changes have been made in the constitution since the first one.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Louisiana, which contains 48,720 square miles, is low, and the delta of the Mississippi River, is principally swamp land, frequently overflowed. All along the Mississippi, almost to the state line, the country is protected from overflow by levees, and at times they have been broken, with disastrous consequences. Pine forests are typical of the state, as are the wide, grassy plains which are unsafe because supported by subterranean waters. The Mississippi, Red, Ouachita, Sabine, Pearl and Tensas rivers are the principal watercourses, and there are innumerable swamps, lakes, ponds and lagoons.

CLIMATE.

The climate is favorable for agriculture, but not for persons who have not become acclimated. During the long summers the heat is intense, but the winters are a little cooler than in the neighboring states.

GOVERNMENT.

The governor is elected for a term of four years, although formerly it was for six years. On August 8, 1918, Louisiana ratified the Prohibition Amendment. During 1918 a measure providing for the extention of suffrage to women was defeated.

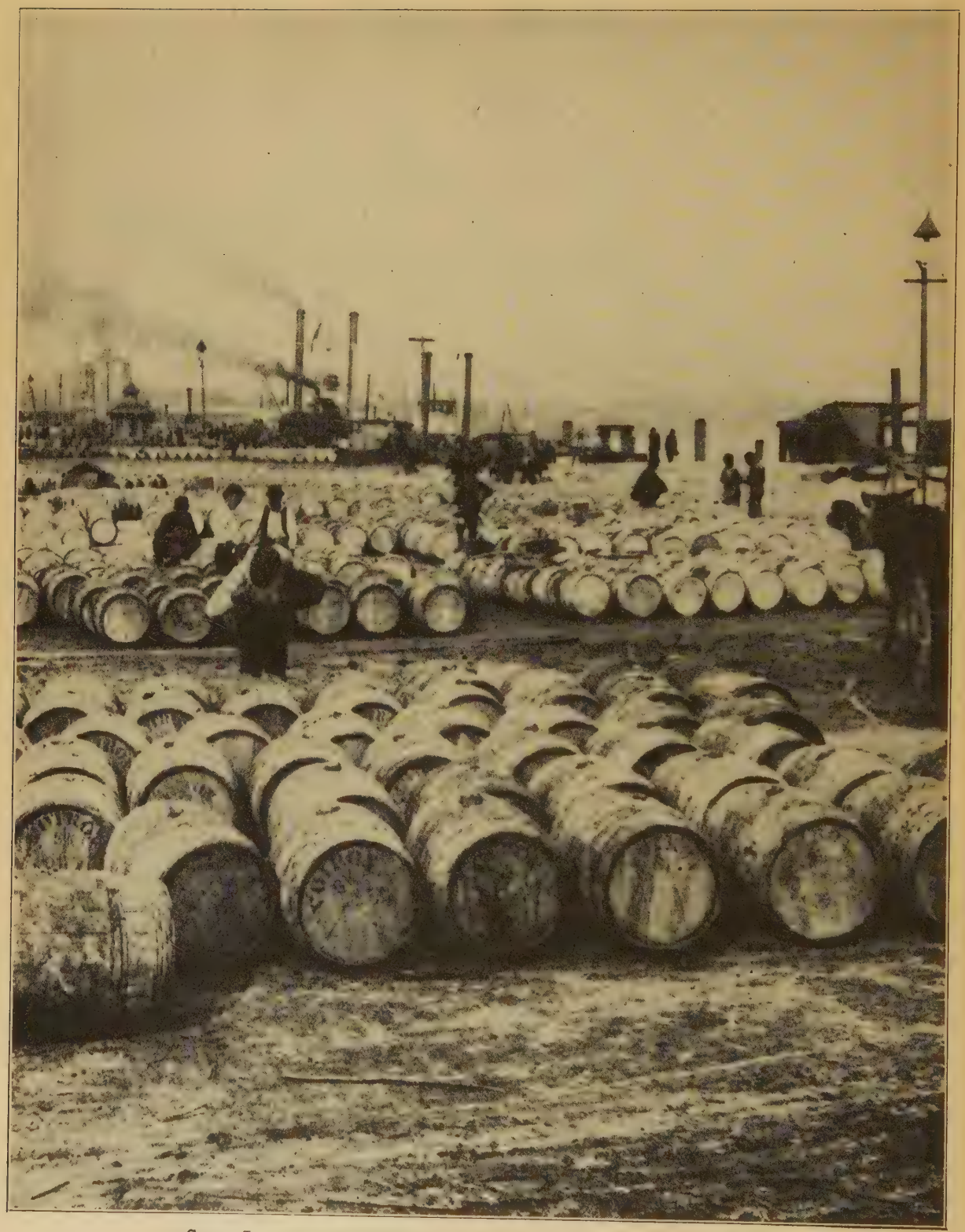
EDUCATION.

Separate schools are maintained for the white and colored children. Owing to the laxity among the latter, less than 400,000 children are enrolled. There are about 4,000 schoolhouses provided for the children, valued at something like $15,000,000. The state also concontains a number of institutions for higher education, some of them being maintained by the Catholic church.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

New Orleans, whch was named for the Duke of Orleans, is the chief city and former capital of Louisiana, and is located on a great bend of the Mississippi River. It is ninety-four miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and has magnificent water connections with the commerce of the world. For years it has been the greatest cotton market of the world; its sugar trade is immense, and it produces large quantities of cottonseed oil, machinery, timber products, flour, rice and tobacco.

The city is built on land gently sloping from the river to marshes and, being a few feet below the level of the river at high-water mark, it is protected by immense levees. The city curves along the river in the form of a crescent, and is frequently termed the "Crescent City." Here are held the great carnivals of the Mardi Gras, which have been celebrated each year since 1857, and to participate in them people come to the city from all over the country. New Orleans is a city of violent contrasts, many of the buildings dating back to French



Sugar Levee beside the Mississippi River, New Orleans, Louisiana.

occupancy, while others are products of twentieth century art and engineering skill.

Baton Rouge, which has been the capital since 1882, also was the seat of government from 1847 to 1864, New Orleans having the honor during the interval between 1864 and 1882. Baton Rouge is beautifully located on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, and its principal products are cottonseed, lumber, sugar and molasses. Shreveport, is the second city of importance in the state, and is on the west bank of the Red River. It is a great cotton market, and handles large amounts of stock. Other important points in Louisiana are Alexandria, Donaldsonville, Franklin, Lake Charles, Monroe, Morgan City, Natchitoches, New Iberia, Opelousas and Plaquemine.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Cotton, rice, sugar and Indian corn are produced in immense quantities in Louisiana, and exceptional advantages are offered for cattle raising. Of late years much attention has been paid to market gardening and floriculture. From the great pine forests come not only lumber of great value, but the byproducts of turpentine, resin, and tar. Cottonseed oil, oil cake, peanut oil, castor oil and various substitutes for lard and butter and olive oil, for which such an immense demand has been created, are produced in abundance and of a high grade. In former years the manufacture of rum and whisky was an important industry and a source of great wealth, being carried on as byproduct industries in connection with the production of sugar. Although the mineral deposits of Louisiana are very valuable, but little progress has been made in mining them.

WAR ACTIVITIES.

Louisiana registered under the Selective Draft 385,122 men, and up to and including September 12, 1918, had sent into the service 62,000 men, or 1.8 percent. Belonging to the Sixth and Eleventh Federal Reserve Districts, the state did its part in subscribing for the various Liberty Loans and contributing to the war drives.

Maine

HISTORY.

Although it is claimed that the Norsemen visited the coast of Maine as early as 900, they evidently were not enough impressed with the importance of their discovery to make settlements, the first attempts being made by the French in 1604, and by the English in 1607, but neither were successful. What is now western Maine was, in 1635, named the Province of Maine, and the eastern portion was included in Arcadia. The first permanent settlement was made in 1624 by Sir Ferdinando Gorges at York, then called Georgiana. In 1652, Massachusetts obtained jurisdiction over the province, buying it in 1677 for 1,250 pounds, or $6,100, but Maine was separated from Massachusetts in 1819 and was admitted to the Union in 1820.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Located in the extreme northeastern part of the United States, Maine has at its greatest length over 325 miles, and its extreme width is 210 miles, while it contains 29,395 square miles. It is very hilly, its greatest elevation being Mount Katahdin, 5,000 feet in height, one of the peaks of the extension of the White Mountains from New Hampshire. Maine has 260 miles of rugged coast line, deeply indented, which actually covers over 2,400 miles, when the bays, inlets and islands are included.

The most important of the islands are Mount Desert Island, which has an area of 60,000 acres; Isle de Haut, Deer, Fox and the Long Islands, and a portion of the Isles of Shoals, eight in number, the remainder belonging to New Hampshire. Inland lakes are a feature of Maine, the most important one being Moosehead, which is thirty-five miles long. The principal watercourses are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, St. Croix, Piscotaqua, Aroostook, Walloostook and St. John rivers.

CLIMATE.

The winters are very severe, but the heavy snows protect the ground and prevent undue deep freezing. The climate is very healthful.

GOVERNMENT.

The governor is elected for a period of two years. For years the great Prohibition stronghold, Maine ratified the Prohibition Amendment on January 8, 1919.

EDUCATION.

Maine has an excellent school system and over 150,000 of its children of school age are enrolled. It has about 4,000 schoolhouses, the approximate value of which is $12,000,000. There are a number of colleges, universities and professional and technical schools in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Portland is the metropolis of Maine and has one of the best harbors on the Atlantic

coast, and one which never closes in the winter because of the high tides. It produces in large quantities paper and locomotives and has heavy farming, lumbering and quarrying interests. It is a very old city, having been settled in 1632, and was three times captured and burned during the French and Indian War. Lewiston is located on the Androscoggin River, whose sixty-foot falls afford magnificent water power. It produces vast amounts of cotton and woolen goods, boots, shoes and lumber.

Augusta, the capital, is at the head of navigation of the Kennebec River, and its manufacturing interests are great, including the production of boots, shoes, cotton goods and paper. Other important cities are: Auburn, Bangor, Bath, Biddeford, Brunswick, Calais, Eastport, Gardiner, Old Town, South Portland, Waterville and Westbrook.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Agriculture is not the leading industry, although corn, wheat, hay, potatoes and barley are raised, wool is clipped and the dairying is important. In addition to the manufacturing of boots and shoes, cottons and woolens, locomotives and paper, Maine produces fine marble and granite, and its ice-packing, fisheries, fish canning and slate roofing industries are of paramount importance. On account of the great demand for increased shipping to make good the deficit occasioned by the submarine warfare, during the late war, the shipyards at Bath became one of the most important in the country.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Maine registered 154,593 men, and up to and including September 12, 1918, sent into the service 22,000 men, or .6 percent. Belonging to the first Federal Reserve District, Maine did its full duty in subscribing for the several Liberty Loans, and was very generous in contributing to the various war drives, as well as to other war work. Camp Meade at Annapolis Junction was a cantonment used for training soldiers for the National Army during the Great War.

Maryland

HISTORY

Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore in 1633, and the first settlement was made by 200 Catholics, who sought refuge from religious persecution, early in 1634 at St. Mary's. Maryland was one of the original thirteen states, and remained loyal to the Union, although a slave-holding commonwealth. The battle of Antietam was fought on Antietam Creek, September 17, 1862, during the war between the states.

TOPOGRAPHY

Maryland is over 200 miles in length, varies in width from five to 115 miles, and has an area of 9,860 square miles. It is divided into two distinct natural divisions—one elevated and traversed by mountains, and the other which is level and located along the lowest waters of the rivers. The Eastern Shore, which lies between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, extending to the Atlantic, south of Delaware, is a great fruit-producing region, while the Western Shore, between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, is the tobacco-growing country.

Some of the most beautiful scenery in the country is in Maryland, especially at Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, which is navigable as far as Washington for fair-sized vessels. In addition to the Potomac, other rivers in Maryland are the Putuxent, the Patapsco, and the Susquehanna. Chesapeake Bay, which divides Maryland and Delaware, is a magnificant body of water from ten to forty-five miles in width and over 180 miles in length, with a sufficient depth to make it navigable for vessels of any size throughout its entire length.

CLIMATE

Eastern Maryland is mild in climate, and is modified by the ocean breeze. In the mountain regions there are many health resorts, as the state is considered very healthful, except in the lowlands.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for four years, and the state ratified the Prohibition Amendment on February 13, 1918.

EDUCATION

The schools of Maryland are excellent, and the institutions for higher learning are noted all over the country. Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, is one of the best and is more generously endowed than any other in the world. More than 250,000 children of school age are enrolled, for whom are provided about 2,750 schoolhouses valued at approximately $15,000,000.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Baltimore, long noted for its manufactures of iron, machinery and flour, became one of the leading producers of ships and munitions of war during the Great War. In 1904, the city was visited by a devastating fire, which destroyed much of the business section, but it has since been rebuilt. The Washington monument, 163 feet in height, exclusive of the statue of Washington, was erected September 12-13, 1814, in honor of the men who fell defending Baltimore, and the first monument ever erected in the United States to the memory of Columbus is also at Baltimore.

Annapolis is the capital, and home of the United States Naval Academy, which was established there in 1845, but during the war between the states was removed to Newport, R. I. With the close of hostilities, the academy was restored to Annapolis. Frederick, claimed to be the scene of the encounter between Barbara Frietchie and "Stonewall" Jackson, and the home of Francis S. Key, author of the National anthem, Cambridge, Chestertown, Crisfield, Easton, Frostburg, Hagerstown, Havre de Grace, Salisbury and Westminster, are all important points in Maryland.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Corn and wheat, tobacco and fruits are the principal agricultural products of Maryland. The manufacturing interests include meat-packing, machine-shop products, clothing, tobacco, steel, copper, iron, cotton duck, oyster packing, leather, flour, cement and canned fruits. Coal, iron and copper are mined extensively in the mountain regions. Foreign commerce is carried on principally through the Baltimore markets and harbor.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Maryland registered 311,312 men, sent into the service a total of 43,000 men, or 1.3 percent. Belonging to the fifth Federal Reserve District, the state filled its quota of subscriptions to the five Liberty Loans, and donated generously its proportion of time and money to the various war drives and other patriotic work.

Massachusetts

HISTORY

Without doubt Massachusetts was visited by the Norsemen 500 years before Columbus, but, as they made no settlements or permanent impression upon the continent, their explorations are of little value. In 1497, the Cabots discovered the coast, and upon that fact the English based their claim to the land. The Plymouth Colony was the first to prove successful, although several settlements were attempted before the landing of the little company from the Mayflower on December 21, 1620, at what is now known as Plymouth Rock, Mass. The history of this band of Pilgrim Fathers is that of the country in its infancy, and Massachusetts—one of the birthplaces of American liberty—has been active in every movement looking toward securing and safeguarding that priceless possession. It was one of the original thirteen states, and has never swerved in its loyalty.

TOPOGRAPHY

Massachusetts is about 185 miles long, from forty-seven to 100 miles in width, and contains 8,315 square miles. Divided into three zones, the east is low and sandy, the central hilly, and the western mountainous. The Green Mountain extension in the west separates the Housatonic River from that of the Hudson River and its greatest elevation is Mount Greylock, which is 3,535 feet high. There is a second range of mountains between the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers, and a third between the Connecticut River and the streams which flow into the Atlantic.

Of the rivers there are the Housatonic, Connecticut, Farmington, Westfield, Fort, Swift, Chickopee, Pawtucket, Nashua, Charles, and Taunton. The Berkshire Hills, which is the source of the Farmington River, furnish some of the most beautiful scenery in the New England States. Off the coast are thirty-nine islands, of which Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard are the largest. There are a number of pleasure resorts and bathing beaches on the coast and one of the most famous of these is Revere beach, near Boston.

CLIMATE

The winters are extremely severe, especially in eastern Massachusetts, and the climatic changes are sudden and trying. In spite of the pure air, these changes, and the bleak, penetrating east winds, make tuberculosis very prevalent. Along the coast and in the mountainous regions the climate is healthful. The rainfall is very heavy, and there are no severe droughts.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of one year. Massachusetts granted partial suffrage

Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts.

to women. It ratified the Prohibition Amendment on April 2, 1918.

EDUCATION

The public schools of Massachusetts are exceptionally good, and the people generally are better educated in this state than perhaps in any other in the country. The state has approximately 700,000 children of school age enrolled, for which it provides practically 4,750 schools, valued at over $100,000,000. School attendance is obligatory, and the teachers are exceptionally well qualified for their work. Some of the finest educational institutions in the country are in the state, including Harvard University, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke College, Williams' College, Wellesley College, Smith College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Boston is the capital, metropolis and city of greatest historic importance in Massachusetts. It is built on an inlet of Massachusetts Bay, and has one of the best harbors in the world. The city dates back to 1630, when it was founded by John Blackstone, and from then on its citizens have been making history. On its soil the first actual battle of the American Revolution was fought when raw colonials met the seasoned English regulars on Breed's Hill, which event is perpetuated by the Bunker Hill monument. It was in Boston harbor, in 1773, that occurred what is jocularly termed the "Boston Tea Party." Here, also, is the old North Church from which was shown the signal which sent Paul Revere on his memorable ride to rouse the people; the old statehouse—Faneuil Hall—and monuments innumerable to commemorate historic events. The Boston Common, the Public Gardens and other smaller parks are beautifully laid out and cared for, while countless little cemeteries and burial grounds are to be found in the very heart of the city.

Yet, old as it is in some ways, Boston is thoroughly abreast of modern progress and thought. It was the first city of the country to establish a system of subways, and its business houses and blocks are admirably adapted for the uses to which they are put. It is a great intellectual center, gaining the name of "The Hub," because of its influence on literature, education and the arts. Its publishing interests are many and varied, and its Conservatory of Music is one of the finest in the country. Boston's fish and oyster industries are numerous, and it manufactures boots, shoes, woolens, cottons, carpets, machinery, hardware, leather, and similar articles in almost endless profusion.

Lowell has been called the Manchester of America because of its cotton, print, woolen, dye, hosiery and carpet productions. The thirty-three-foot falls of the Merrimac River, on which it is located, provide unlimited waterpower. Cambridge, the home of Harvard University, was settled in 1630, and is located across the Charles River from Boston. Fall River, with its deep harbor and magnificent waterpower, produces cotton, woolen, bobbins, shuttles, rubber, wire and machinery, and ships direct to foreign countries.

Lynn is beautifully located on Massachusetts Bay, and is noted for its production of women's shoes, electrical supplies and lamps. Lawrence obtains its immense waterpower from the Merrimac River, by means of a granite dam across the rapids at that point. Springfield was settled in 1635, and its waterpower is furnished by the falls of the Mills River. It has long been a manufacturing center, producing army rifles, meat-packing products, automobiles, railway cars, cotton goods, skates and electrical supplies, and it is the home of one of the United States Arsenals. New Bedford, on Buzzard's Bay, is a great center for the whaling industry, and for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, shoes, glass, and paints.

Salem, settled in 1628, is noted for its past connection with the witchcraft fallacy, and the number of people who were hanged on Gallow's Hill during that period of frenzy in 1692. It, too, is now a great manufacturing city, producing shoes and operating vast tanneries and cordage works. Worcester, the second city in Massachusetts, is located on the Blackstone River, and manufactures agricultural implements, wire, boots and shoes, clothing, woolens, hardware, ironware and cotton fabrics. It has so many educational institutions that it is sometimes termed the "Academic City."

Other places of importance are Brockton, Chelsea, Fitchburg, Ayer, Haverhill, Holyoke, Malden, Newton, Sommerville, Taunton, Chicopee, Everett, Gloucester, Medford, Neponset, a famous shipbuilding center, Newburyport, North Adams, Northampton, Pittsfield, Quincy, another great shipbuilding center, and Waltham, where many of the finest watches in the world are made.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Massachusetts produces corn, wheat, rye, hay, potatoes, tobacco, cranberries, wool, butter, cheese, maple sugar, honey, hay, and other agricultural commodities, but is chiefly noted for its fisheries and manufactures. The mackerel, cod and whale fisheries are of vast importance. During the Great War the ship-

building industry, which had declined was greatly revived, and all of the factories, whose equipment permitted, were engaged in the production of munitions. The manufactured products are fairly well covered in the above paragraphs relating to the several cities of the state. Iron, silver, copper and coal are mined, and gray granite and white marble, as well as other fine building stone, are quarried and have become famous because of their beauty for structural purposes.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Massachusetts registered 868,023 men, sent into the army 114,000 men, or 3.3 percent. Camp Devens, near Ayer, was one of the cantonments used for the training of troops for the National Army. Belonging to the first Federal Reserve District, Massachusetts made a record for itself in the Liberty Loans and other war drives and as usual proved that its citizens are real Americans in the highest conception of the word.

Michigan

HISTORY

The first settlements in Michigan, dating back to 1650, were made by the French Missionaries, and some of the missions later became military posts, and all of the region now included in the state of Michigan was ceded to the British by the French in 1763. Soon after English soldiers occupied the newly-acquired forts, the Indian chief Pontiac went on the war path, capturing and destroying the outlying forts, and besieging Detroit, founded in 1701, for a long period. With the conclusion of the American Revolution, Great Britain ceded this territory to the United States, but did not relinquish it until 1795. The subsequent year the lower peninsula was formed into Wayne County of the Northwest Territory and, in 1800, was made a part of Indian Territory.

In 1805, Michigan Territory was formed of the lower and a portion of the upper peninsula, from which strips have later been taken and added to Indiana and Ohio. In 1818, what is now Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, was added to Michigan; and a further addition, in 1834, was made of the remainder of Minnesota, all of Iowa and part of the Dakotas. With the admission of Michigan to the Union as a state, January 26, 1837, it was cut down to practically its present proportions. The small strip of land, including Toledo, was claimed by Ohio, but retained by Michigan until it received all of the upper peninsula in return for the 600 square miles in dispute.

During the War of 1812, General Brock of the British army forced General Hull to surrender Detroit and the territory of Michigan, but following Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, General Harrison re-won Detroit, breaking the strength of the English and their Indian allies at the battle of the Thames.

TOPOGRAPHY

Michigan contains 57,430 square miles, comprises two very irregular peninsulas, the upper of which lies between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and the lower, between Lake Michigan and Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie. Porcupine Mountain, 2,023 feet in height, is the greatest elevation in the state. The upper peninsula is rugged, but the lower is an undulating plain, very fertile. The state has over 1,600 miles of lake shore, and is admirably adapted for shipping industries. The principal rivers are the Muskegon, Grand, Cheboygan, Thunder Bay, Manistee, Little Manistee, Saginaw, Huron, Au Sable, Taquamenow, Manistique, Escanaba, Ford, Menominee, Sturgeon, Portage, Ontonagon, and Detroit. There are many lakes in Michigan, the scenery is beautiful and the section is much visited by tourists.

CLIMATE

The climate is varied, but healthful. The summers are generally hot, and the winters, especially in the upper peninsula, very cold and bleak. The rainfall is moderate.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of two years. Dry for some time prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, Michigan ratified it January 2, 1919. The state granted partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

Michigan ranks very high with regard to the excellence of its school system and schools, a permanent educational fund having been created by the setting aside of the sixteenth section of land, which property has become so valuable as to provide large means for the support of the public schools. Approximately 700,000 children of school age are enrolled, and for them about 10,000 schoolhouses are

provided, the value of which nearly reaches $75,000,000. Among the best known of the institutions for higher learning is the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Detroit, the metropolis of Michigan, is the center of the automobile industry of the country, and is located on the west bank of the Detroit River. It not only commands a heavy trade as one of the most important of the lake cities, but also as the western gateway to Canada. The importance of the automobile interests in the commercial and industrial life of the city cannot be given in actual figures, as they vary with each year, but some idea of the magnitude of this industry can be obtained from the fact that it is the third largest manufacturing industry of the country, and that it accepted more than $1,000,000,000 of war orders, including Liberty engines for airplanes, many thousands of motor trucks, officers' cars, trailers, tanks, ambulance bodies, shells, etc., The manufacture of railway and street cars, stoves and iron and copper products also forms an important part of the city's activities. Detroit also has large shipyards, which were kept busy during the Great War, to aid in supplying ship bottoms to take place of those sunk during the unrestricted submarine warfare.

Grand Rapids is the second city of Michigan and has long been noted for its furniture. It also manufactures wagons, mirrors and woolens, and its cooperage is recognized as excellent. Jackson is also a manufacturing center, producing flour, paper, sewer pipe, carriages and wagons. Muskegon possesses one of the best harbors on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, and manufactures lumber, pottery, wagons, flour and lead products. Kalamazoo, located on the Kalamazoo River, is famed for its clothing, paper, automobiles, furniture, flour, machinery and patent medicine industries. Port Huron uses its magnificent waterpower to manufacture ships, lumber and similar products. Battle Creek, the home of a famous sanitarium, is noted for its production of various foods and cereals, as well as farm implements. Adrian has large manufacturing interests and is located near the Raisin River. Flint produces lumber, woolens, carriages and wagons and flour.

Ann Arbor, located on both sides of the Huron River, is noted as the seat of the State University, and it also has large manufacturing interests. Lansing, the capital, is situated at the confluence of the Grand and Cedar rivers. Its products include automobiles, flour, beet sugar, canned goods and machinery. Bay City is engaged in shipbuilding and lumber and salt manufacturing. Saginaw has large planing mills, iron works and boiler shops, and produces furniture, coal, beet sugar, lumber, salt and plate glass. Other important cities are Alpena, Calumet, Ishpeming, Manistee, Marquette, Menominee, Sault Ste. Marie, and west Bay City.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Michigan carries on agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing and commerce. It raises immense crops of corn, oats, barley, hops, potatoes, fruits, druggists' herbs and other similar produce. Its stockraising and dairying interests are important, and its wool clip heavy. The copper mines of the upper peninsula are the richest in the world, and they are extensively operated. Iron, salt, bituminous coal, petroleum, gypsum, glass sand, lime, grindstones, fine clay, building stones, and substances from which tanner's bark extract, charcoal and potash can be made, are found in abundance and of a high grade.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Michigan registered 858,065 men, and sent into the service 123,000, or 3.6 percent. Belonging to the seventh and ninth Federal Reserve Districts, Michigan made a magnificent record in the Liberty Loans and other war drives. Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, was used as a cantonment for training soldiers for the National Army during the Great War.

Minnesota

HISTORY

Prior to the advent of the whites, and for some time subsequent to it, the land now included in the state of Minnesota was the battlefield of the Dakota and Chippewa Indians. The part lying east of the Mississippi River originally belonged to the Northwest Territory, then to the Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota territories, and that west of the river belonged to the Louisiana Purchase. It was first visited in 1659 by some French traders, and a few posts were established by Du Luth in 1678. Father Hennepin reached St. Anthony's Falls in 1680, and other early explorers visited the region. It remained a fur-trading section only, until 1819, when Col-

BIG GAME OF OTHER DAYS.

These singular dinosaurs were semi-aquatic in their habits and had large, duck-like heads. They were rather delicately made, in spite of their great size, and were quite inoffensive. Several specimens have been found in northern Minnesota showing the impression of the skin in a perfect state.

onel Leavenworth, building Fort Snelling, explored the country. St. Paul was settled by a colony from Switzerland in 1830, being known as the Pembina settlement, and at that time it was supposed they were within the confines of British Columbia.

On March 3, 1849, Minnesota was made a territory, with it at that time being included that part of Dakota between the west boundary of the state and the White Earth and Missouri rivers. Minnesota was admitted to the Union as a state, May 14, 1858, the western portion continuing as the territory of Minnesota until 1861, when it was made the Dakota territory. The early settlers had much trouble with the savage Indians and, as late as 1862, occurred a massacre by the Sioux Indians in which over 800 people were killed; but the rebellion was subdued and, since then, there has been no further outbreak of the Indians in the state.

TOPOGRAPHY

Beginning with the Lake of the Woods, and terminating in Lake Superior, Minnesota is separated from Canada by a chain of lakes and a river. Its extreme length is 380 miles, its greatest width is 360 miles, and its area is 79,205 square miles. The state is the crest of the great North American low plain, and practically the center of the continent, the drainage to the south being by way of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico and, to the north, into Hudson Bay. The state is an undulating plain, of an average elevation of 1,000 feet, its greatest elevation being Misquah Hill, 2,400 feet in height. Over one-half of the state is prairie land, interspersed with small belts of timber and many little lakes.

The Mississippi River has its main source in Lake Itasca, 1,680 feet above the sea level, and other lakes of importance are: Leech, Red, Mille Lac, Vermilion, Winnibigoshish, Big Stone, Otter Tail and nearly 7,000 more of a smaller size. In addition to the Mississippi River there are the Minnesota, Zumbro, Cannon, Crow, Wing, Willow, St. Croix, Rum, Buffalo, Wild Rice, Thief, Roseau, and the Little and Big Fork, as well are many other smaller watercourses. St. Anthony's Falls and the Minnehaha Falls are famous, the former because of furnishing waterpower for Minneapolis, and the latter on account of its great beauty and association with Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha."

CLIMATE

The air is pure and dry; and, although the winters are severe, the summers are pleasant, the cool breezes at night relieving the intense heat of the day. The climate is regarded as excellent for those with a tendency to tuberculosis.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of two years. Minnesota ratified the Prohibition Amendment on January 17, 1919, and has granted partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

Minnesota has one of the best public school systems in the country, and its institutions for the acquiring of higher learning are most excellent. The state has relatively 500,000 children of school age enrolled, and its schoolhouses number about 10,000 which are valued at nearly $75,000,000.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Minneapolis, which is located on both sides of the Mississippi River, is divided into an east and west division connected by several fine bridges. The Falls of St. Anthony furnish such unsurpassed waterpower that the manufacturing interests are extremely important, especially those connected with the production of flour, Minneapolis being the flour center of the world. In addition to the great flour manufacturing plants, Minneapolis produces immense amounts of lumber, furniture, clothing, iron and steel goods, paper machinery and similar articles. The University of Minnesota is located here, and other educational institutions are also found in the city.

St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, is also located on both banks of the Mississippi, and immediately below and adjoining Minneapolis. Father Hennepin was the first white man known to have visited St. Paul, but the first official entry was not made until 1837 by Pierre Parent, who two years later sold what is now the center of the commercial district for $30. The name of the city comes from a little log chapel built in 1841 by a Jesuit missionary and dedicated to St. Paul. Both St. Paul and Minneapolis, between whom exists a friendly and stimulating spirit of rivalry, are beautifully situated, and in and about them are delightful points of interest, including Carver's Bluff, White Bear and Eagle lakes, Lake Como and the two falls,—St. Anthony and Minnehaha. St. Paul is a great railroad center, and it manufactures vast quantities of lumber products, furniture and stoves.

Duluth is a great manufacturing and commercial center, having valuable stockyards, iron and steel, flour, machine shop, blast furnaces and shipping interests. Winona, on the Mississippi River, produces flour, lumber, patent medicines and agricultural implements. Stillwater is important as a railroad center of the St. Croix district, and large manufacturing and lumber interests. Mankato is in a beautiful lake region where the Blue Earth

River enters the Minnesota River, and has large industries. Red Wing is located on the point of the Mississippi River where it expands into Lake Pepin, considered to be the most beautiful part of the river. Faribault has some important agricultural and manufacturing interests and is the home of several educational institutions. Other important cities are as follows: Albert Lea, Austin, Brainerd, Crookston, Fergus Falls, Little Falls, New Ulm, Owatonna, Rochester and St. Cloud.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

The chief agricultural products are wheat and other cereals. The mineral resources of the state include copper, iron ore, limestone, slate, glass sand, sandstone, granite, pipestone and other building stones, but it has always been considered as more important agriculturally than otherwise. The development of the flour industry growing out of its immense wheat production has been almost phenomenal, the great plants connected with this activity representing the investment of many millions of dollars and affording employment for thousands of workers.

WAR ACTIVITIES.

Under the Selective Draft Minnesota registered 533,717 men and sent into the service from all sources 86,000 men, or 2.5 per cent. Belonging to the ninth Federal Reserve District, Minnesota filled its quoto of subscriptions to the Liberty Loans, and contributed with its customary generosity to the various other war drives and patriotic work. In the reconstruction work subsequent to the war, the state just as truly proved its patriotism and progressive spirit which in the past has ranked it among the leading states of the Union.

Mississippi

HISTORY.

The state is named for the great Mississippi River, so-called from an Indian name meaning "'Father of Waters,'' and was first explored by De Soto in 1541-42, at which time it was inhabited by the savage Choctaws, Chickasaws and Natchez Indians. LaSalle visited the country in 1681, but not until 1698 was there any attempt to make a settlement, which finally resulted in the erection of a fort at Biloxi in 1700. During the early history of this section much trouble was given the whites by the Indians who continued hostile. When the French ceded so much territory to the British in 1763, Mississippi was included, and was then made a part of Georgia, and in turn, in 1783, became the property of the United States when ceded to it by the British.

Mississippi became a territory in 1798, and after Alabama was taken from it to form a territory, Mississippi became a state, December 10, 1817. With other of the southern states it seceded in 1861, being the second to leave the Union, but was readmitted on February 23, 1870. During the war between the states some of the most important battles of the conflict were fought on its soil, including those of Corinth and Jackson, while the sieges of Vicksburg and Port Hudson had a very powerful effect upon the outcome.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mississippi has an extreme length of 332 miles, and its greatest breadth is 189 miles, with a direct coast line on the Gulf of Mexico of ninety miles, and an irregular one of 175 miles and has an area of 46,340 square miles. The surface is undulating, rising in Coal Spur hill to 602 feet, the greatest height. The bottom lands lie between Vicksburg and the Tennessee border, and when drained are very fertile. The Mississippi, Big Black, Yazoo, Tallahatchie, Homochitto, Sunflower, Pearl, Pascagoula, Tombigbee, and Tennessee are the leading watercourses. While there is no real coal, some lignite is found, and lime, sandstone and pottery clays are present.

CLIMATE.

The summers are long and very hot, the winters mild, and ice and snow are practically unknown. The rainfall is heavy, increasing near the Gulf. In the lowlands the climate is very unhealthful.

GOVERNMENT.

Dry for some time prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, Mississippi ratified it on January 9, 1919. The state has granted partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION.

The public schools of Mississippi are not as good as in some of the other states, and the whites and colored pupils are separated. About 600,000 pupils of school age are enrolled, and for them are provided nearly 9,000 schoolhouses, valued at something like $5,000,000. There are some excellent universities, colleges and technical schools in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Vicksburg, which is a port of entry located on a bluff of the east bank of the Mississippi River, is one of the most interesting of southern cities. It is the site of an old Spanish fort, and was settled in 1824 by Neivitt Vick, from which it takes its name. During the war between the states it was besieged by General Grant, and surrendered on July 4, 1863, after several months' attack. It is a very important shipping center, and has large machine-shops, planing mills, foundries and cotton-seed plants.

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, is located on the west bank of the Pearl River. Its principal industries are its cotton-seed mills and lumber factories. Meridian is the center of heavy cotton and lumber interests. Natchez, is second in size to Vicksburg, and a very important point on the Mississippi River. Its cotton forms the staple commodity of its shipping interests. Other important cities are Aberdeen, Biloxi, Canton, Columbus, Corinth, Greenville, Greenwood, Water Valley, Wesson and West Point.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Decidedly an agricultural state, Mississippi ranks second only to Georgia in the production of cotton. It also produces rice, corn, sugar, sweet potatoes and many tropical fruits. Stock raising has become an important industry. Of late years, Spanish moss for packing and mattresses, wild cane, utilized for paper stock, tar, resin, turpentine and jute are marketed and shipped north.

The thickly grown forest regions of the swamps of Mississippi comprise oak, hickory, black walnut, butternut, dogwood, black and sweet gum, beech, sycamore, mulberry, pine, cypress, live oak, pawpaw, persimmon, chickasaw plum, Ogeechee lime and similar trees. Several varieties of wild grapes are found in great abundance. The production of lumber and cotton byproducts has been given considerable attention and these fields have been scarcely entered as yet. The natural resources of Mississippi are many and valuable, and as much of its land has not yet been drained, its possibilities are limitless and still to be fully developed.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Mississippi registered 339,157 men, sent into the service from all sources 58,000 men, or 1.7 per cent. Belonging to the sixth and eighth Federal Reserve District, Mississippi responded loyally to the request for subscriptions to the Liberty Loans, filling its quota, and displayed just as much interest in donating generously to the various war drives and other patriotic work, realizing the necessity to provide ample funds for prosecuting the Great War to a successful conclusion.

Missouri

HISTORY

Missouri, which means "Muddy Water," in the language of the Red Man, aptly describes the mighty stream from which the state takes its name. At one time it was included with Louisiana, and its first settlement was at Fort Orleans, in 1719. Ste. Genevieve is the oldest town, and was founded in 1755, St. Louis coming into being in 1764, and several other villages were established by the French about the same time. In 1812, when Louisiana was admitted to the Union, the part now included in the state of Missouri was made Missouri territory, and included with it were the present states of Arkansas, Iowa, western Minnesota, Oklahoma, the Dakotas, Nebraska, the greater part of Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming.

When Missouri was admitted to the Union as a state in 1821, the territory of Missouri still included the remainder of this region, with the exception of Arkansas, until 1834, when a subdivision was again made. A vast amount of dissension arose over the question of whether Missouri was to be admitted as "free" or "slave," and was decided by admitting Missouri as a slave state, but providing, under the famous "Missouri Compromise," that no state north of 36° 30′ north latitude should be slave. The controversy was resumed over the admission of Kansas and Nebraska in 1854, when the Compromise bill was repealed. Although a slave state, Missouri remained loyal, and suffered terribly during the war between the states, as did all of the border states.

TOPOGRAPHY

Missouri, which has an area of 68,735 square miles, is one of the most varied of all of the western states with reference to soil, products, climate and surface. It is 265 miles long and 145 miles broad, and that part north of the Missouri River is either level or gently undulating, except in the vicinity of the hills along the smaller streams. In the southern part the state is broken and rugged, there being a number of detached elevations from 500 to 1,000 feet in height, and two mountain ranges,—the Iron Mountains in the southeast-

A SMALL, ACTIVE DINOSAUR, ABOUT FIVE FEET IN HEIGHT. FOUND IN MISSOURI AND WYOMING.

A GREAT MARINE LIZARD-LIKE FORM FROM THE KANSAS-MISSOURI CHALK.
The long and powerful jaws were armed with numerous sharp teeth and the limbs were developed into short paddles. The specimen here shown is some 30 feet in length and was found in almost perfect condition.

ern part, and the Ozarks in the southwestern. Wide bottom lands, lakes, lagoons, islands and impenetrable cypress swamps are along the Mississippi River, which forms the entire eastern boundary of the state. This river, with the Missouri,—in the northwestern corner, forming and then continuing across the state for 250 miles to the Mississippi, the western boundary for about 200 miles,—are the two principal watercourses; but others of importance are the Osage, Gasconade, Chariton, Grand, St. Francis, Meramec and Des Moines.

Missouri has some beautiful caverns, and underground lakes and streams, valuable saline, sulphur and other springs. The coal fields cover nearly one-third of the state, and the soil in the other portions is extremely fertile. There are a countless number of sunflowers in Missouri and adjoining states, and there is a legend to the effect that when the leaders of the Mormons went forth from Missouri to find more congenial surroundings they sowed sunflower seeds along their path, so that when their people followed them the next year they found marked out for them a distinct "Sunflower Trail."

CLIMATE.

The climate is subject to very sudden and great variations. The summers are long and hot, the winters usually mild and of short duration, and the greatest rainfall is in May.

GOVERNMENT.

The governor is elected for a term of four years, and Missouri ratified the Prohibition Amendment on January 16, 1919.

EDUCATION.

The public schools of Missouri are exceptionally good, and separate schools are maintained for the white and colored pupils. Nearly 800,000 pupils of school age are enrolled, and for them are provided about 12,000 schools valued at $75,000,000. Some of the best educational institutions for acquiring a higher education are found in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

St. Louis, the metropolis of Missouri, is located on the west bank of the Mississippi, twenty-one miles below the confluence of that river with the Illinois, and is connected with East St. Louis, Ill., by one of the most remarkable bridges in the country. Ranking as the fourth city in the Union, St. Louis lives up to its reputation, and is conceded to be one of the most important as a commercial and industrial center. In the production of beer and wine it had an international reputation.

The tobacco factories of St. Louis are the largest in the world and, as a producing center for snuff, flour, hardware, boots and shoes, stoves, chemicals and drugs, the city stands exceptionally high, while its horse and mule markets are famous. It is a great shipping center for live stock, cotton, meats and similar commodities, for many railroads center here, and it also has a great river trade. Its public buildings, Union depot and Botanical Garden are among the best of their kind in the world, while its educational institutions are equalled by few and excelled by none.

Kansas City, located at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, on high bluffs overlooking the country, is one of the great livestock markets of the world. The stockyards here are very extensive, and the business carried on in meat-packing, and the production of iron, furniture and railroad supplies is immense. Both over the numerous railroads which pass through the city, and the channels of commerce afforded by the waterways, Kansas City carries on an enormous trade in livestock grain and meat products, as well as other commodities.

St. Joseph is also the home of large stockyards and meat-packing interests, and produces in addition flour, men's shirts and overalls. Sedalia is the center of a rich agricultural country, and carries on a large trade in the commodities therein raised, as well as in the ones required in this district. Springfield, which is the county seat of Green County, manufactures engines, boilers, cotton goods and similar articles. Hannibal, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, manufactures lime, cement, cigars, flour, and agricultural implements.

Jefferson City, the capital city, is on the Missouri river near the center of the state, and in addition to having the capitol building is also the home of the state penitentiary. It manufactures bricks, flour and wagons. Other important towns are Aurora, Brookfield, Carthage, Clinton, Columbia, Chillicothe, De Soto, Fulton, Independence, Joplin, Kirksville, Louisiana, Marshall, Mexico, Moberly, Nevada, St. Charles, Trenton and Webb City.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Missouri ranks third as an agricultural state, and produces corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, tobacco, potatoes, hay hemp, sorghum, castor-oil beans, orchard fruits, cotton, cattle and mules, and its dairy interests are so valuable as to occupy a prominent place in its commercial life. Coal and iron are extensively mined; lead is abundant; great quarries of brown, buff and red sandstone; and white, red and various colored marbles are operated; and slate, onyx, limestone, grindstones, fire and potter's clay, kaolin and glass sand abound. The wine-mak-

ing interests formerly were so heavy as to make the state of Missouri second only to California in grape culture.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the selective Draft Missouri registered 749,461 men, and sent into the service 115,000 men, or 3.3 percent. Belonging to the eighth and tenth Federal Reserve Districts, the state subscribed its quota in all of the Liberty Loans, and contributed generously to the various war drives and other patriotic work during the Great War.

Montana

HISTORY

Montana, meaning mountain lands, formerly belonged to Idaho, but was made a separate territory, May 26, 1864, and was admitted to the Union as a state, November 8, 1889. In the meanwhile about 2,000 square miles were added from the Dakotas during 1873. The Custer Massacre occurred in Montana, on the banks of the Little Big Horn River, June 25, 1876, and was the culmination of serious Indian troubles. With the discovery of gold in 1861, Montana began to grow, and is now one of the most progressive states of the west.

TOPOGRAPHY

It is naturally divided into two sections—two-thirds being the rolling, sage brush and bunch grass of the eastern portion, and the western third of 40,000 square miles of mountain ranges rising from 8,000 feet to Mt. Douglas' lofty peak of 11,300 feet. The state contains 145,310 square miles or 94,000,000 acres, and in former years fully 38,000,000 acres were devoted to grazing purposes. The Bad Lands of the Lower Yellowstone are composed of a soft, easily disintegrating clayey rock, the dust from which is worse than any desert sand.

The leading rivers are the Yellowstone, with its magnificent falls, the Columbia, the Saskatchewan, Missouri, and the Three Forks. Other rivers in Montana are the Flathead, Missoula, Fort, Big Black, Bitter Root, Milk, Musselshell, Big Horn, Little Big Horn, Powder and Tongue. The Great Falls of the Missouri River, with the smaller ones above them, have a waterpower ten times greater than those of St. Anthony, at Minneapolis.

CLIMATE

While the winters in Montana are severe and the summer months hot, the dryness of the atmosphere renders the climate singularly healthful. The rainfall is slight, and consequently a large amount of the agricultural land has to be irrigated.

GOVERNMENT

The governor and state officers are elected for four years. Dry for some time prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, Montana was one of the first of the states to ratify it, doing so under date of February 19, 1918. The state has granted suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

The people of Montana appreciate the value of educational advantages, and practically all of the pupils of school age are enrolled. For the children are provided about 3,000 schoolhouses valued at $12,000,000. The state has some excellent institutions for acquiring a higher educational training along classic, professional or technical lines.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Butte is the center of vast gold, silver and copper-mining industries. It is located on Deer Lodge River, and lies west of the Rocky Mountains. Billings—one of the cities of newer growth—is noted for its great sugar-beet industries. Helena, the capital and chief railroad center of Montana, is located in Prickly Pear Valley, and for its size is regarded as one of the richest cities of the world. Here are located some of the most valuable gold and silver lodes ever discovered.

Great Falls, with its enormous waterpower, is noted for its smelting works, flour-mills, mining and agricultural implement plants. Missoula—an important railroad center—is noted for its iron, tile and lumber mills and brick yards. Anaconda is a great copper producing center, and Bozeman has large flour mills. Deer Lodge is extensively interested in gold mining, and Beaver Head is a factory center. Kalispell, Livingston, Miles City, Red Lodge and Walkerville are also important mining and manufacturing centers.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Over 60,000 square miles of Montana's area are underlaid with coal, which produces coke of excellent quality. The copper fields of Montana are among the most important in the world, and its deposits of gold, silver and lead are almost inexhaustible. Pink prophyry, gray granite, cream colored sandstone, white and tinted marbles, limestone, fireclay, plumbago, quicksilver, zinc and other minerals are found abundantly.

Stock-raising is carried on extensively, and the bottom and valley lands yield oats, spring and fall wheat, barley, potatoes and other roots. When Montana was originally settled it was believed that its forests were inexhaustible, but those with a broader vision have foreseen the necessity of conserving the nation's natural resources. Therefore, a number of forest preserves have been set aside in Montana, and other states, and placed under government supervision.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Montana registered 194,168 men, and had sent into the service a total of 34,000 men, or 1.0 per cent, when the armistice was signed. Belonging to the ninth Federal Reserve District. Montana filled its quota in the various Liberty Loans and other war drives, and proved itself truly American in every way.

Nebraska

HISTORY

Nebraska, originally belonging to the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase, was included with Missouri territory until May, 1854, when it was created a territory. At that time it extended from the Missouri River west to the Rocky Mountains, and from the 40th parallel to Canada, but in March, 1863, it was reduced to its present proportions. Nebraska was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1867, its admission having been retarded on account of the controversy arising over the old question of "free or slave," which involved Kansas as well and brought up the doctrine of popular sovereignty advocated by Stephen A. Douglas.

TOPOGRAPHY

Nebraska is 425 miles in length and 200 miles in breadth, contains 76,840 square miles, and is a gently undulating plain, with but few hills, and possesses a very fertile soil. Practically all arable, it is a great agricultural and grazing country, except in the extreme northwest, where there is a small area of "bad lands." The principal rivers are the Missouri, Platte, Republican, Elkhorn, Loup, Niobrara, Great and Little Nemeha and Weeping Water. A deep, rich loam, the soil is underlaid with porous clay, and is specially adapted for withstanding drought. Originally the great plains were covered with a grass, deep red in color, which has gradually disappeared. Nebraska has very little timber except a narrow strip along the watercourses.

CLIMATE

Very invigorating and healthful, the climate of Nebraska is neither as hot in summer nor severe in winter as in some of the adjoining states, although there are occasional exceptions, when both drought and blizzard visit this region according to the season.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of two years. Dry before the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, Nebraska ratified it January 16, 1919. The state has granted partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

Ranking high among the western states on account of public schools, Nebraska has enrolled practically 300,000 children, for whom are provided nearly 9,000 schoolhouses valued at approximately $25,000,000. Its educational institutions of a higher grade are most excellent.

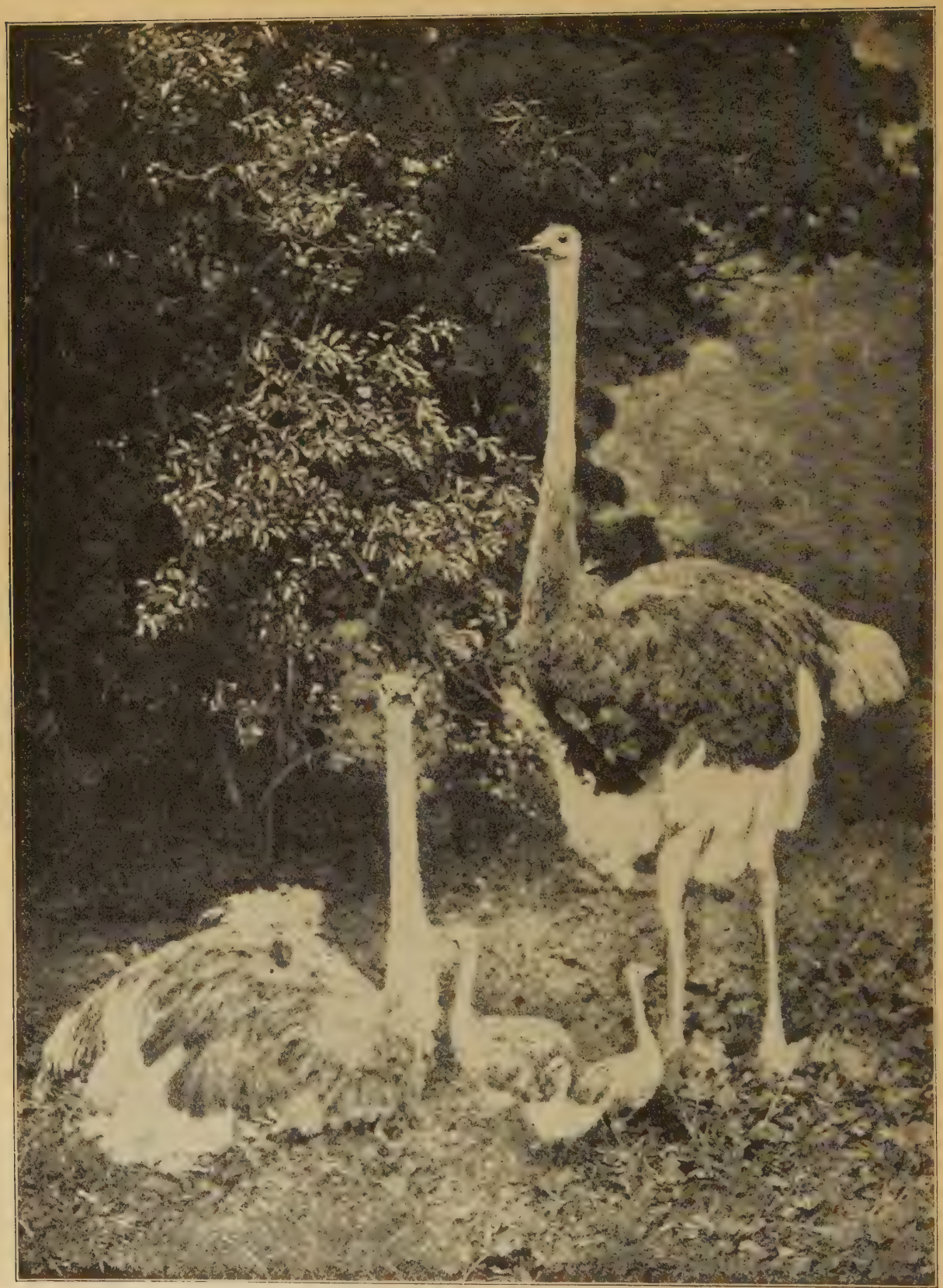
PRINCIPAL CITIES

Omaha, located on the west bank of the Missouri River, on bluffs eighty feet high, is connected with Council Bluffs—just across the river—by a splendid bridge. Omaha is a great railroad center, and its leading industries are machine and locomotive works and the production of white lead. A number of superior universities, colleges and schools find active support in this city.

Lincoln, the capital, is connected with a number of principal railroad lines, and carries on a large business in livestock, harness, paints and oils, lumber and grain. The University of Nebraska is located in Lincoln, which became noted some years ago, as the home of William Jennings Bryan, the apostle of the free silver doctrines, and the birthplace of his organ, "The Commoner." Hastings is a great agricultural market and Plattsmouth manufactures agricultural implements, machinery, wagons, organs, cars and locomotives; Nebraska City is a railroad center of importance, and Beatrice has large stockraising, quarrying and manufacturing interests. Other cities of importance are: Blair, Columbus, Fairbury, Falls City, Fremont, Grand Island, Holdredge, Kearney, Norfolk and York.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Nebraska raises corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye, fruits, sorghum, tobacco and other agri-



AN OSTRICH FAMILY.

The cock bird is an unusually fine specimen, measuring exactly 8 feet from head to foot. Brought from Cape Town and thriving in their new Nevada home.

cultural products in large quantities. It manufactures many commodities as indicated above. Coal and peat beds are found, but not of a sufficient depth to be very profitable.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Nebraska registered 282,742 men, sent into the army from all sources 43,000 men, or 1.3 percent. The state belongs to the tenth Federal Reserve District, and subscribed loyally and liberally to the five Liberty Loans, and contributed generously to all the war drives and other patriotic work.

Nevada

HISTORY

Nevada has belonged successively to the Washoe Country, Utah territory and Nevada territory, its present proportions being acquired in 1866, when additions were made to it from Utah and Arizona. It was admitted to statehood, October 31, 1864, and is the third largest state in the Union. With the discovery of vast silver-bearing lodes in 1857, many settlers poured in, the settlements prior to that date having been made principally by Mormons. The great Comstock mine is located at Virginia City.

TOPOGRAPHY

Nevada, which contains 109,740 square miles, has a weirdness of scenery not found elsewhere on the continent. The Sierra Nevada Mountains, which form a portion of the western boundary, rise from 7,000 to 13,000 feet, and the remainder of the state is one vast tableland, averaging over 4,000 feet above the sea level, and known as the "Great Basin." The Colorado, Humboldt, Truckee, Walker, Carson and Quinn rivers are the leading watercourses. Much land, otherwise barren, has been redeemed through irrigation, and further work along this line is in progress. Many hot and cold, salt, sulphur, borax, iron and other mineral springs are found in the southern part of the state, the most important group being known as the Steamboat Springs. The great deposits of silver have given Nevada the name of the "Silver State."

CLIMATE

Nevada is fairly healthful, the rainfall is slight, and in the north the winters are very cold, but in the south the temperature is mild.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for four years, Nevada gave suffrage to women prior to the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.

EDUCATION.

The public schools of Nevada are well supported and the state has enrolled practically 15,000 children, for whom are provided nearly 500 schoolhouses, valued at nearly $2,000,000. The state also contains several universities and colleges.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Virginia City, formerly the capital, was settled after 1860, and here are located the Comstock, Sutro Tunnel, Big Bonanza and California mines. The city reached its zenith in 1880. Carson City, the capital, is in Eagle Valley, and its scenery is particularly imposing. During the days of greatest excitement over the silver mines, Carson City handled vast quantities of gold and silver. Gold Hill, Hamilton, Eureka, Austin, Tuscarora and Reno are all well-known points in the state.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Nevada is essentially a mining state although, of late years, its agricultural possibilities have been greatly developed. The Comstock lode of Mount Davidson is said to have been the richest silver mine in the world, and for years Nevada yielded more gold and silver than almost all of the remainder of the United States. Salt, borax, sulphur, soda, potash, arsenical ores, platinum, zinc, coal, copper, antimony, cobalt, nickel, nitra, isinglass, manganese, alum, kaolin, iron, gypsum, mica and graphite are present in abundance. Limestone, marbles of different kinds, granite, slate and alabaster are quarried. All kinds of cereals, potatoes, garden vegetables and hay are grown in luxuriance where the land is irrigated, and stockraising is one of the large industries. The manufactured products include railroad cars, dairy products, flour and grist, saddlery and harness, clothing, boots and shoes, brick and tile, carriages and wagons, etc.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Nevada registered 29,797 men, and sent into the service a total of 5,000 men, or .1 per cent. The state belongs to the twelfth Federal Reserve District and filled its quota in the various Liberty Loans and war drives during the Great War.

New Hampshire

HISTORY

New Hampshire, one of the original thirteen states, was first visited in 1603 by Pring, and Captain John Smith in 1614. The first settlements were made in 1623. From 1641 to 1679 it was united with Massachusetts, but was then made a royal province. After several other changes, when it was united with New York and then with Massachusetts, it was finally separated from the latter in 1749.

TOPOGRAPHY

New Hampshire, which has an area of 9,005 square miles, has sometimes been called the "Switzerland of America," because of its elevated regions, of which Mount Washington, 6,293 feet, and Mount Lafayette, 6,269 feet in height, are the greatest elevations. The largest lakes are the Winnepesaukee, Squam and Sunapee. The Merrimac, Androscoggin, Connecticut, and Kennebec are the leading watercourses.

CLIMATE

New Hampshire has long, cold winters and short, hot summers, and in the mountainous portions snow remains for eight months of the year. The climate is considered healthful except where the moisture is too great during the summer months for invalids.

GOVERNMENT

The govornor is elected for two years. New Hampshire ratified the Prohibition Amendment on Janary 15, 1919, and the state has given partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

The schools are free and compulsory and of excellent quality. About 75,000 children of school age are enrolled, for whom are provided nearly 2,000 schoolhouses valued about $8,000,000.00. Dartmouth College, one of the best institutions for higher education, is located at Hanover, and there are others of much merit located elsewhere in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Manchester is one of the manufacturing centers, leading in cotton goods; Dover is the oldest town in the state, having been founded in 1623, and it produces large quantities of cotton and woolen goods; Concord, the capital, produces carriages, wagons, shoes and granite; Nashua, has large plants for the production of carpets, cottons, machinery, tools and locks; and Portsmouth has long been an important shipping point. Other cities worthy of mention are: Claremount, Exeter, Franklin, Gilford, Keane, Laconia, Lebanon, Grafton, Littleton, Rochester and Somersworth.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

In the valleys hay, potatoes, corn, oats, wheat, barley and tobacco and fruits are grown, but New Hampshire is best known for its manufacturing interests. Iron ores are mined but to no great extent. Graphite, mica, oxides of tin and lead and zinc ores are mined, and New Hampshire granite is extensively quarried.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft New Hampshire registered 93,498 men, and sent into the service 12,000 men, or .3 per cent. It did its patriotic duty in subscribing to the Liberty Loans and in the various war drives and other war work, as a member of the first Federal Reserve District.

New Jersey

HISTORY

The first settlers of New Jersey came from New York in 1620, and in 1621 a few emigrants from Sweden located on the Delaware River. The Duke of York in 1664 sold from his grant, obtained from Charles II of England, what is now New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and it was named New Jersey in honor of the Carteret home on the Isle of Jersey. Later the Dutch had possession of it for a few years, but then relinquished it, and the province was divided into East and West Jersey; but, in 1692, both divisions were purchased by twelve Quakers, including William Penn. In 1702, New Jersey was included with New York, but separated from it in 1732. New Jersey was one of the original thirteen states, and some of the most important battles of the American Revolution were fought on its soil.

TOPOGRAPHY

In size New Jersey is 168 miles long by forty wide, has an area of 8,244 square miles, and its

greatest elevation is High Point, 1,800 feet. The Palisades, which form the western bank of the Hudson River for fifteen miles, is a sheer wall of trap rock rising from 300 to 600 feet high. The central portion of the state is rolling, while the land in the east and south is a sandy plain, steadily declining to the ocean. Along the Atlantic the coastline is about 120 miles, and splendid harbors are afforded on the Delaware, New York and Newark bays, and the Hudson, Delaware and Raritan rivers. In addition to the Hudson, there are the Delaware, Passaic, Hackensack, Raritan, Navesink, Schrewsbury, Great Egg, Toms, Mullica, and Maurice rivers.

CLIMATE

Along the coast the climate is unhealthful, but on the uplands the conditions are reversed. In the pine districts the temperature is more even.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of three years, and this state has the distinction of sending one of its citizens from the gubernatorial chair to the White House. New Jersey has granted partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

The schools of New Jersey are excellent and the school fund is obtained partially from sales and rentals of state lands lying between the high and low water mark in the New York harbor, and from taxation. Approximately 600,000 children of school age are enrolled, for whom are provided about 3,000 schoolhouses valued at $75,000,000. Princeton University, one of the best educational institutions in the country, is located at Princeton, and both pupils and faculty are proud of the fact that one of its former presidents became governor of New Jersey and later chief executive of the United States.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Newark, which is the metropolis, is a port of entry on the west bank of the Passaic River, and its magnificent brownstone quarries furnish New York City with its best building material. The manufacturing interests of Newark are heavy, it industries including the production of chemicals, leather, jewelry, clothing and cutlery. Jersey City, just across the Hudson River from New York City, is a great manufacturing center, producing iron and steel, meat products, locomotives, soaps, perfumes, and having immense abattoirs and sugar refineries. Camden, which is opposite to Philadelphia on the Delaware River, is used as a place of residence for many of the business men of the latter city, and has large manufacturing interests relating to furniture, chemicals, pens, machinery and shipbuilding.

Trenton, which is the capital, produces more pottery than any other city in the country, and also iron, steel and rubber. Elizabeth, which is also a residence district for those having business in an adjacent metropolis, produces large amounts of steel, oils, sewing machines and ships. Atlantic City, on the ocean front, is one of the most popular seaside resorts in the world. Paterson is noted for its silk, textile, steel and iron and foundry products. Hoboken and West Hoboken, both of which are closely connected with Jersey City, are opposite to New York, and their products include lead pencils, iron, leather, silk and ships.

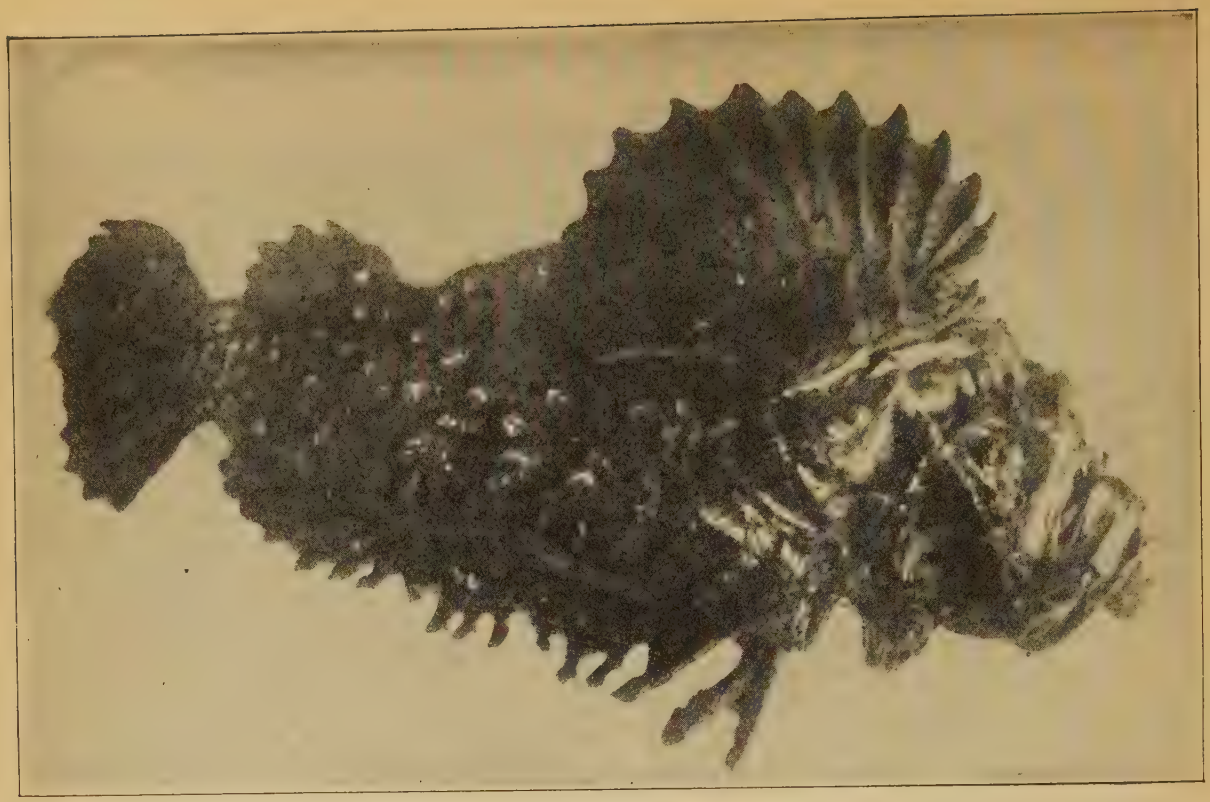
Bayonne, which is practically an extension of Jersey City, is noted for its coal and petroleum shipments, and its color, paint and chemical works. Orange and East Orange are used as suburban residence districts by New York business men, although hats are produced here in large quantities. Passaic has large chemical, rubber, silk and woolen works. Other important cities in the state are Bridgeton, Hackensack, Harrison, Kearney, Millville, Montclair, Morristown, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Phillipsburg, Plainfield, Princeton and Union. Cape May and Long Branch, fashionable summer resorts, are along the coast.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

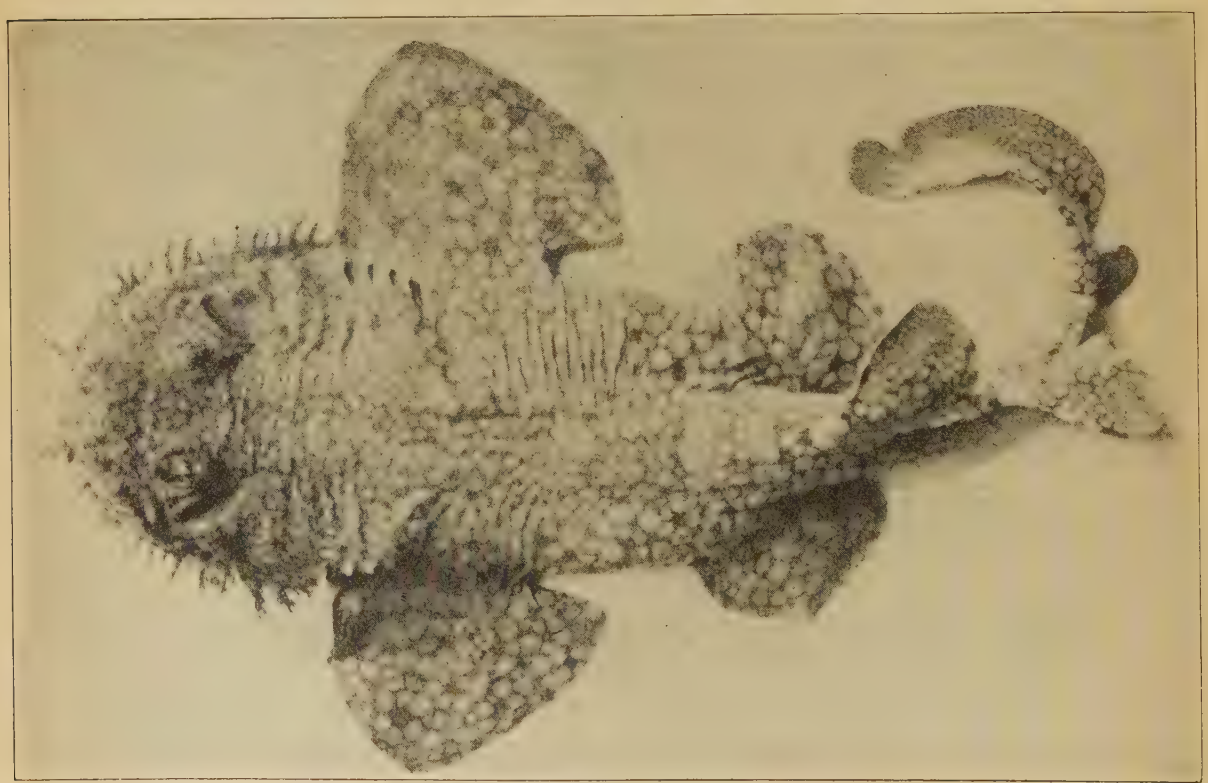
New Jersey is one of the leading manufacturing states of the Union, in ordinary times being noted chiefly for its silks, pottery and crockery; but, during the strenuous period of the Great War, it took a very important place among the great shipbuilding communities, and one of its leading shipyards is located at Camden. Its mining interests, as connected with the production of copper and iron, are immense. Shad, oyster and other fisheries are very important. The soil is fertile and, owing to the proximity to two of the largest cities of the country and the magnificent transportation facilities, market gardening is carried on so extensively that New Jersey is sometimes called the Market Garden State, although its regular nickname is the Jersey Blue State.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the selective Draft New Jersey registered 754,710 men, and sent into the army a total of 95,999 men, or 2.8 percent. Belonging to the second and third Federal Reserve District, the State subscribed its full quota to the Liberty Loans and donated generously to all of the war drives. Camp Dix, located near Wrightstown, was used as a cantonment for training soldiers for the National Army during the Great War.



STONE-FISH.
A species of scorpion-fish dreaded on account of its poisonous spines.



WOLLIBONG, OR CARPET-SHARK.
The leaf-life processes surrounding the head serve to attract prey, while the shark lies concealed on the sea-bottom.

New Mexico

HISTORY

New Mexico, the forty-seventh state, was first explored by the Spaniards in 1536-37, and they opened mines, founded missions and earnestly tried to civilize the natives. A settlement of whites was made in 1598, and Santa Fe was founded as early as 1600; but, in 1680, the Indians revolted, to be reconquered by Spain. In 1822, when Mexico emerged from Spanish rule, New Mexico became one of its states, and so continued, although in a condition of revolt, until 1848, when it was ceded to the United States by Mexico, and in 1850 was separated from Texas. It was made a territory at that time, then including Arizona and parts of Colorado and Nevada. Changes have since been made in its boundaries, a portion being added by purchase from Mexico in 1854, and the separation from it of Arizona and those portions which now belong to Colorado and Nevada. New Mexico became a state in 1912.

TOPOGRAPHY

The state, which has an area of 122,580 square miles, is 345 long on its eastern boundary, 390 miles on its western boundary, and has an average width of 325 miles. It consists of a series of high, level plateaus, divided by mountain ranges, rising in Cerro Blanco to 14,269 feet, the highest elevation, with fertile valleys in between. These mountain ranges are the Sangre-de-Christo, the Raton, and the Sierra Madre. The Rio Grande Del Norte, sometimes called the American Nile, Pecos, Canadian, Gila, and the Little Colorado rivers are the principal watercourses. The Great Staked Plains, a treeless, waterless, grassy plateau, which contains 44,000 square miles, is nearly 5,000 feet above the sea level, presents a problem for irrigation experts.

NATIVE RACES

On every hand are relics of prehistoric races in New Mexico, including the Cliff and Cave dwellers, who were succeeded by the Aztecs, and then the Pueblo, Navajo and Zunis Indians. Intermingled with them were the halfbreed Mexicans. With the admission of New Mexico to statehood, however, came a different class of people to reinforce those of their kind who had braved the hardships and dangers of frontier life, and now the progress is rapid, and the remarkable natural resources of the state are being developed in a way that gives great promise for the future.

CLIMATE

The climate is dry, healthful and invigorating and, on account of the purity of the air, it is difficult to properly estimate distances. The winters are very severe in the more elevated parts, and the summers hot.

GOVERNMENT

The governor of New Mexico is elected for a term of four years, and the State has granted partial suffrage to women.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Santa Fe, the capital, is probably the oldest city in the United States. It has long been noted for its production of brick, filigree jewelery and pottery. It has an elevation of 6,840 feet. Las Vegas, is located in the vicinity of the celebrated Las Vegas hot springs, and is the center of a large sheep and wool trade. Albuquerque is an important railroad and sheep center. Deming, Gallup, Las Cruces, Raton, Roswell, Silver City and Socorro, are also leading cities of the state.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Mining is carried on extensively, there being valuable deposits of placer and quartz gold, silver, iron, copper and lead, mercury, zinc, manganese, high-grade lignite and salt. Red sandstone and variegated marbles are quarried, while the handsomest turquoises in the world are mined in the vicinity of Santa Fe. Wheat, corn, barley, oats, maize, pumpkins, onions and beans are grown very easily in the valleys, while fruits, including apples, grapes, peaches, melons, apricots, pomegranates and figs are well suited to this climate. Stock-raising has always been carried on extensively, the grama grass being specially suited for sheep.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft New Mexico registered 78,962 men, and sent into the army a total of 12,000 men, or .3 percent. Belonging to the tenth and eleventh Federal Reserve Districts, New Mexico did its full duty with relation to making good on the Liberty Loans and other war drives.

New York

HISTORY

Hendrick Hudson, English by birth, but in the employ of the Dutch government, in 1609 ascended the river now named for him, as far as what is Albany. At that time the region was infested by the savage Mohawk and Manhattan Indians, but Hudson began trading with them in 1610; and, in 1613, trading forts and several dwellings were erected on Manhattan island. The Dutch West India Company received, in 1621, a charter for the region they had explored, the entire country to Delaware Bay receiving the name of the New Netherlands.

In 1626, Staten island was bought from the Indians, and a little later in the same year Manhattan changed hands for the consideration of $25, and the colony on the latter island was given the name of New Amsterdam. The Plymouth Company of Massachusetts claimed, in 1627, the land watered by the Connecticut, and there ensued difficulties which were settled by treaty in 1674. When the English gained possession of New Amsterdam, its name was changed to that of New York. New York is one of the original thirteen states, and received $30,000 for relinquishing its claim to Vermont, which prevented the latter from being one of the original states.

TOPOGRAPHY

New York, including Staten and Long islands, has a seacoast of 246 miles, a lake coast of 352 miles ,a river navigation of 281 miles, and contains 50,326 square miles. The state is 316 miles long by 304 miles wide, extends over four and one-half degrees of latitude, and is traversed by several mountain ranges. The entire state is either hilly or mountainous. The Hudson River flows into a deep valley not far from its junction with the Mohawk River. From the Mohawk to Sandy Hook extends a long, narrow bay, with tides flowing to Albany, and a system of canals which connects the seaboard and the lakes in the north and northwest. Two chains of mountains are passed in this 150 miles, and the banks of the bay are abrupt, rising to 200 to 400 feet, in many places precipitous as at the Palisades. Great hills, rising to the height of 1,000 feet and over at the Highlands, a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, afford the ocean tides the only passage over the eastern mountain boundary into the interior, which exists in the United States.

The St. Lawrence River, which empties more water into the ocean than any other in the world except the Amazon, forms the northwest boundary of the state; and the Thousand Islands—a group forty miles long and, at one point, seven miles wide, and, in reality, comprising 1,800 islands and islets—are a striking feature of this remarkable river. The Mohawk, Hudson, Black, Genesee, Seneca, and Niagara are all rivers of note.

Of the islands belonging to New York state, in addition to those mentioned, are Grand, Squaw, Strawberry, Rattlesnake, Tonawanda, Beaver, Buckhorn, Cayuga, Goat, Carleton, Grenadier, Fox Wells, Grindstone, a large number of the Thousand Islands, Galloop, Valcour, Coil, Schuyler, Long, Manhattan, Gardiners, Shelter, Plum, Fishers, all of them between Long Island and Connecticut to within a few rods of the Connecticut shore, Hart's, Randall's, Ward's, Blackwell's, Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis. Niagara Falls, the Adirondack Wilderness in the northeast, the Catskills and Palisades are natural wonders which characterize the state. The Catskill Mountains, in the eastern part of the state, rise to a height of 3,800 feet; and the Adirondack Mountains, which are west of Lake Champlain, rise in Mt. Marcy to 5,337 feet. There are over 1,000 lakes in the state, a great many of which can be navigated by steamboat.

CLIMATE

The climate of New York abounds in sharp contrasts, but it is neither as cold as the New England states, nor as warm as those to the south, both extremes being tempered by the ocean and lake breezes.

GOVERNMENT

The governor and other state officials are elected for a period of two years. New York granted women universal suffrage prior to the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.

EDUCATION

New York has model public schools, and teachers' institutes have been maintained since 1847. Abut 1,800,000 pupils of school age are enrolled, for whom are provided relatively 13,000 schoolhouses valued at $275,000,000. Some of the finest as well as oldest institutions in the country are located in New York state, among them being Columbia University, whose charter is dated 1754, Cornell University, the University of the City of New York, Vassar College and the United States Military Academy at West Point.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

New York City is the metropolis of the United States as well as New York state, and the second city in the world, London only exceeding it in size. Located at the mouth of the Hudson River, at its confluence with East River which opens into Long Island Sound, and at the head of New York Bay, New York City has a harbor considered one of the finest in the world, and is defended by large forts. The island of Manhattan, on which the original city stands, is thirteen and one-half miles long and has an average width of one and three-fifths miles. Different additions have been made to the original city until it now occupies more than 173,555 acres, which include Brooklyn, villages of Westchester County, and a number of towns and cities on Staten and Long Islands, the enlarged city being called "Greater New York."

New York is the financial center of the country, and, since the developments occasioned by the Great War have increased the indebtedness of the older established countries, much foreign business has been transferred to New York City banks. No other city in the Western Hemisphere, and few in the Eastern, rival New York City in the magnificence of its public buildings and private residences, many of the latter being veritable palaces. The shipping interests are enormous; the mercantile trade is carried on with the entire world, and the industries of the city are almost without number. It is the artistic and literary center of the country, and the stamp of New York on any production is the highest approval asked.

New York has ferries, steam and electric roads and elevated and subways to transport its people, and doubtless will soon inaugurate an airline to relieve the congestion which now prevails, and also afford its transmuters with the latest means of reaching their places of business and returning to their homes. Its park system is beautiful, the chief one of these places of diversion being Central Park. Others of size are Prospect, Bronx, and Van Courtlandt. A distinctive feature of the city is the number of small parks located in the very heart of its business district, the most famous of which are the Battery, City Hall, Washington, Tompkin's, Union, Madison Square, Reservoir, Stuyvesant and Abingdon squares, and Mount Morris, Morningside and Riverside parks, the last-named containing the remains of General U. S. Grant under a stately monument along the Hudson River.

The New York Navy Yard, recently one of the busiest points on the Atlantic coast, is on the east shore of East River, in Brooklyn borough. The boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn are connected by fine suspension bridges. On Bedloe's Island is Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, whose extended torch is 305 feet above the water, and whose weight is 440,000 pounds. As the center of the publishing and theatrical interests of the country, New York exercises an immense influence over Americans. Its industries also include map-making, lithographing, and the production of cotton, wool, wood, silverware and jewelry, india rubber, glass and glassware, iron and steel, ships, boats and sails, patent medicines, brass and copper, chemicals, tobacco, typewriters, clothing and sugar. Wall Street controls the financial market, and many of the leading insurance companies have their main offices in the city. In fact, New York City is the actual heart of the business interests of all kinds in the country.

Buffalo, located on Lake Erie and the Niagara River, has a water front of five miles, and its industries include the production of railway cars, flour, starch, soap, iron and steel, and it has immense stockyards and elevators. It was during the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo that President McKinley was assassinated. Albany, the capital of the state, is located on the west bank of the Hudson River, and was settled by the Dutch, in 1614. It has been the seat of government since 1797. Albany has heavy interests in car shops, printing, bookbinding, and the manufacture of stoves. Rochester, located at the three falls of the Genesee River, utilizes its enormous waterpower in an industrial way, and manufactures photographic apparatus, clothing, boots and shoes, and handles large quantities of seeds. It is the center of a fine agricultural district.

Syracuse, which is an important trade center, has industries connected with iron and steel, machinery, automobiles, shoes and bicycles. Troy has long been noted for its manufactures of steel and iron, cotton and woolen cloth, paper, shirts and collars. Utica, which is on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, is noted for its production of clothing, cheese and roses. Oswego, which is a port of entry on Lake Erie, is the market for a large amount of grain grown in Canada during normal times, and it also has a lumber and coal trade. Binghamton, located at the junction of the Unadilla and Chamango rivers, is noted for its refined oils, glass, scales, and sheet metal. Auburn, which contains one of the state prisons, manufactures carpets, machines, tools, cotton and woolen goods, and flour.

Elmira is located on both sides of the Chemung River, and its immense iron and steel works and rolling mills had many large contracts during the Great War. It is the home

STATUE OF LIBERTY, IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

of a reformatory. Yonkers, on the east bank of the Hudson, opposite the Palisades, and just north of New York City, is used by many business men of the metropolis as a place of residence. Its manufactures include cloth, sewing silk and hats. Schenectady is a producer of locomotives and electrical supplies, one of the largest electrical concerns in the world being located at this point. Ithaca is noted for its manufacture of typewriters, drop forgings, firearms, flour and glass. Other cities of note are Cohoes, Jamestown, Kingston, Mt. Vernon, Newburgh, Niagara Falls, Poughkeepsie and Watertown. Important shipyards are located at New York City, Port Richmond, Newburgh and Buffalo.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

New York soil produces almost every product known in its latitude, including corn, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley, hay and wheat. The dairy interests are exceedingly important, and various brands of cheese manufactured in New York state have an international reputation. New York City ranks first as a manufacturing center, and the other municipalities contribute their quota toward the tremendous output of the Empire State. The natural deposits are not as numerous in New York as in some of the other states, but iron ore is found in several sections, and lead and copper are present in small quantities, but there is no coal. Limestone, sandstone, slate, granite and marble are abundant, and a number of springs furnish a vast quantity of salt.

The commerce of New York, not only with foreign countries, but coastwise and by lakes, rivers and railroad, far exceeds that of any other state in the Union. The first successful steamboat was tried out on the Hudson River by Robert Fulton in 1807 and one of the first railroads in America was opened, in 1831, and ran from Albany to Schenectady. The Erie, Delaware and Hudson, Chenango, Champaign, Black River, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca, Lake and Baldwinsville canals and several river improvement feeders, aid very materially in placing the great markets of the world within easy reach of the agriculturist and manufacturer.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft New York registered 2,451,033 men, and sent into the army a total of 328,000 men, or 9.5 percent. Belonging to the second Federal Reserve District, New York far oversubscribed its quota to all of the Liberty Loans, and gave lavishly to all of the war drives and other patriotic work. Camp Upton, at Yaphank, was used as a cantonment for training men for the National army during the Great War.

North Carolina

HISTORY

While several of the earlier explorers visited North Carolina, Sir Walter Raleigh was the first to attempt a permanent settlement in this region. In 1585, he left a little band of English on Roanoke Island, and this was the first settlement made by Great Britain on American soil. When he returned the following year all traces of the colonists had disappeared and it was presumed that the Indians had massacred them. No further attempts were made until 1660, when some settlers, coming in from Virginia, established themselves.

When Charles II of England granted the territory now included in the Carolinas and a part of Georgia to Lord Clarendon, this section was named in honor of him. Different settlements were made, and much trouble was had with the Indians, but finally, in 1729, the region was divided into two provinces—North and South Carolina. Probably the first declaration of independence issued in America was made by the people of Mecklenburg county, May 21, 1775. North Carolina was one of the original thirteen states. It seceded from the Union, in 1861, but was received back again, in 1869.

TOPOGRAPHY

North Carolina, which has an area of 48,580 square miles, is 490 miles from east to west, and its greatest width is about 185 miles. Along the coast is low swampy land, a portion of the Great Dismal Swamp being in the state. This strip of extremely low land is about 100 miles in width, and in it is the great pine and turpentine region. In the central portion the land is fertile, and has valuable mineral deposits; while in the west, it is very mountainous, the main ranges of the Appalachian system traversing it.

Mount Mitchell of the Black Mountains, rising to 6,711 feet, is not only the highest point in North Carolina, but also east of the Rocky Mountains. The Smoky Mountains also have many spurs and peaks, and in between is a plateau from 3,500 to 4,000 feet in height, and

rising to 5,807 feet in Grandfather Mountain, which belongs to the Blue Ridge. The coast line is 400 miles long, and is indented with sounds and lagoons. Cape Hatteras is a very dangerous headland separating Pamlico Sound from the ocean, and there are two other sounds, Albemarle and Carrituck. Between the Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound is the Little Dismal Swamp, which is nearly as large as the Great Dismal Swamp. The principal rivers are the Roanoke, Neuse, Tar, Chowan, Yadkin, Catawba, New River, Little Tennessee, Swannanoa and Chattooga.

CLIMATE

Along the coast the climate is warm, humid and malarial, but in the mountainous regions it is invigorating, and throughout the western portion of the state there are a number of health resorts, some of which are very popular.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of four years. Dry prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, North Carolina ratified it on January 15, 1919.

EDUCATION

The common-school fund was lost during the war between the states, but free schools are provided, the white and colored children being separated. There are a large number of private schools and academies. About 700,000 children of school age are enrolled, and for them are provided about 9,000 schoolhouses, valued at something like $12,000,000. There are some excellent institutions for higher education at different points in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Wilmington, the metropolis and the chief seaport, has a large trade in naval stores, turpentine, tar, pitch, rosin, lumber, rice and cotton. Raleigh, the capital, is in the tobacco belt, and manufactures resin, turpentine, cotton, flour, phosphates and cotton-seed oil. Asheville is a noted health resort, and Charlotte manufactures cotton goods, cotton-seed oil, hosiery, furniture, machinery and house trimmings. Durham is the center of the tobacco industry, while Greensboro is important as a railroad, tobacco and lumber center, and also has large iron foundries. Newbern is a port of entry, and was once the capital of the state. Concord has a large flour, iron, cotton goods and similar interests. Elizabeth City, located at the lower end of the Great Dismal Swamp Canal, which at one time was its means of communication with Norfolk, Virginia, and the North, has a shipyard, some valuable cotton factories and a naval hospital. Other important cities are Fayette, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Wayne, High Point, Salisbury, Washington, and Winston-Salem.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Agriculture occupies the greater number of the people of North Carolina, the chief crops being tobacco, corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, oats, rice and cotton, the latter being of a superior quality. Fruits are grown in abundance, and cranberries are among the heavy exports. It is estimated that the pine forests of the eastern part of the state produce about twice as much pitch, tar and rosin as all the other states combined. Iron, coal and other minerals are extensively mined; some gold and silver have been found; and occasionally diamonds, rubies, garnets and other precious and semiprecious stones are discovered.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft, North Carolina registered 469,701 men, and sent into the service a total of 71,000 men, or 2.1 per cent. The state furnished the country with a Secretary of the Navy during one of the most critical periods of its history. Belonging to the fifth Federal Reserve District, North Carolina responded loyally to the calls made upon it, and filled its quota in the Liberty Loan and other war drives.

North Dakota

HISTORY

The Dakotas, called from the Indian nation of that name, and meaning "confederated," were a part of the Louisiana Purchase, then successively of the territories of Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The territory of Dakota was formed in 1861, then including both North and South Dakota and parts of Montana and Wyoming. After these parts had been attached to Wyoming, in 1863, the territory continued to be operated until this region was divided into North and South Dakota and admitted into the Union, November 3, 1889, as the thirty-ninth and fortieth states, North Dakota being admitted first.

TOPOGRAPHY

North Dakota has an area of 70,195 square miles. It is generally conceded that the Red River Valley portion of the state is the finest

wheat-growing district in the world. The soil is a black loam with a clay subsoil, and is very fertile. In addition to the Red River, other rivers in the state are the James, Missouri, Yellowstone, Cannon Ball, Heart, Knife, Little Missouri, Dakota and Cheyenne. Of the numerous beautiful lakes, Devil's Lake is the largest. West of the valley, the land is rolling, rising as high as 1,800 feet, and in the southwestern corner is Freyburg Spur, 2,768 feet in height, the greatest elevation in the state.

CLIMATE

The air is dry and invigorating, and the severity of the winters is not felt as much as in some of the states where there is more moisture. The summers are hot, with cool nights.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for two years. Dry prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, North Dakota ratified it, January 25, 1918. The state has granted partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

There is an excellent school system. Over 200,000 children of school age are enrolled, and there are about 7,000 schoolhouses, valued at practically $16,500,000, furnished for them. Some of the universities, colleges, professional and technical schools are excellent.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Bismarck is the capital and the center of heavy cattle interests. Fargo is the metropolis, and one of the largest distributing points for farm machinery. Grand Forks has an immense trade in wheat. Other leading cities are: Cando, Casselton, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Grafton, Hillsboro, Jamestown, Langdon, Larimore, Lisbon, Mandan, Mayville, Pembina, Valley City, and Wahpeton.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

In addition to wheat, oats, barley, corn and potatoes are grown extensively, and in the western portions stock-raising is a very important industry. An inexhaustible deposit of lignite coal underlies the western part of North Dakota.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft North Dakota registered 157,954 men, and sent into the army a total of 25,000 men, or .7 percent. Belonging to the ninth Federal Reserve District, North Dakota filled its quota in the Liberty Loans and other war drives.

Ohio

HISTORY

Joliet visited what is now Ohio in 1669 on his return to Canada from one of his exploring trips, discovered Lake Erie, and the region adjacent to it, and thus this territory became the property of New France. After some settlements had been made in this locality by fur traders, the English settlers were ordered out and the French formally claimed it. England disputed these claims, but the matter was finally settled by the Treaty of Paris in 1769, when France ceded its possessions to England; and, in turn, England relinquished its hold on Ohio, with its other settlements in 1783, to the United States. Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York all laid claim to this region, but eventually ceded their rights to the Federal government, with the exception of certain tracts which they reserved to use in payment of their soldiers who had served during the American Revolution.

The first permanent settlement in Ohio was made on the Ohio River, between the Muskingum and Hocking rivers, by veterans of the Revolution from New England, who bought 1,500,000 acres of land. Marietta was the first fortified town, and was founded by Gen. Rufus Putnam. In 1787, the Territory Northwest of the Ohio was organized, and it is interesting to note that, in the ordinance creating it, there appears the clause forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment for a duly convicted crime. For many years the settlers were harassed by the Indians, who were finally crushed, in 1794, by Gen. Anthony Wayne signing a treaty in which they ceded nearly all of Ohio and portions of Indiana and Michigan. In the years that followed, settlements were made so rapidly that, by 1820, Ohio was the fifth state in population. It was cut to its present proportions in 1800, and was admitted to the Union in 1803. Ohio was invaded during the War of 1812 by the British, but they were repulsed.

TOPOGRAPHY

Ohio has no mountains, but rises to an elevation of 1,540 feet at Bellefontaine. It is about 230 miles at its greatest length, 215 miles at its greatest width, and contains 41,240 square miles. In addition to the Ohio River, the prin-

VIEWS OF ELLIOT GLACIER, MOUNT HOOD, OREGON.

cipal watercourses are the Muskingum, Scioto, Hocking, Little Beaver, Mahoning, Great and Little Miami, Cuyahoga, Vermillion, Ashtabula, Huron, Chagrin, Rocky, Black, Portage, Sandusky and Maumee River. Adjacent to Ohio are Kelly's Island and the Bass Islands in Lake Erie, which are a part of the state domain. There are some very valuable traces of an ancient civilization found in different parts of Ohio, which have attracted the attention of archaeologists.

CLIMATE

The climate of Ohio is varied, and generally mild and healthful, but along Lake Erie the winters are very severe.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of four years. Ohio voted dry and ratified the Prohibition Amendment, January 7, 1919. The state granted partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

Ohio has one of the best public school systems in the country, and attendance is compulsory. Approximately 1,000,000 pupils of school age are enrolled, and to provide for them the state has about 15,000 schoolhouses, valued at $120,000,000. Ohio is noted for its universities, colleges and professional and technical schools, which are of the highest standard.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Cleveland, the metropolis, is at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, on Lake Erie, and has one of the best harbors on the Great Lakes. The city was founded in 1796 and named in honor of Gen. Moses Cleveland. It does an immense amount of manufacturing, its industries in hardware, chemicals, automobiles, shipbuilding, iron and steel, sewing-machines and petroleum refining being among the most important in the country. One of the largest shipyards in the United States is located at this point. Cincinnati, which is on the Ohio River, opposite to Newport and Covington, Kentucky, is another important commercial and industrial city of Ohio. Its industries include the production of men's clothing, iron and steel, boots and shoes, tobacco, and meats, and its breweries have been famous the country over.

Columbus, the capital of Ohio, is particularly noted for the beauty of its buildings. It is located on both banks of the Scioto River, and is connected with Portsmouth and the Ohio River by the Ohio Canal. Its manufacturing interests include automobiles, shoes, iron and steel, wagons, leather and bicycles. Toledo, located on the Maumee River, near Lake Erie, is the terminus of the Miami and Erie Canal. Here are located immense shipyards, and other industries which have made Toledo famous are those connected with the production of automobiles, flour, scales, spice, refined petroleum, glass, iron and wooden articles.

Dayton, which is on the Miami River and the Miami and Erie Canal, has immense agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing interests, including the production and handling of furniture, hops, cash registers, leather, paper, cigars and locks. The largest cash register manufacturing plant in the world is located at this place. Springfield, on the Mad River, has built up a reliable reputation for the production of agricultural implements, turbine wheels, flour, paper and ironware. Sandusky, which is on Sandusky Bay, an arm of Lake Erie, has a fine harbor, and is noted for its fishing, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests. The excellent limestone in its vicinity is extensively quarried.

Akron, on the Ohio Canal, produces woolens, cereals, automobiles and agricultural implements. Canton, which is in the center of a rich agricultural section, produces safes, locks, watches, steel cars and agricultural implements. East Liverpool is a manufacturing center for china, porcelain, terra cotta and glass. Hamilton, which is located on the Miami River and the Miami and Erie Canal, is an extensive market for agricultural products. Lima is the center of the oil and natural gas fields of the state. Lorain, which is on Lake Erie, has extensive coal, lumber, grain and manufacturing industries.

Mansfield is one of the important agricultural centers, and Newark, which is on the Ohio Canal, is extensively engaged in the production of glass, flour, lumber and railroad cars. Portsmouth, which is on the Scioto River, has large iron foundries and machine shops. Youngstown, on the Mahoning River, produces rubber, oilcloth, iron and steel in large quantities; and Zanesville is particularly prominent for its tiles, glass and soap.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Ohio is one of the great agricultural states, and produces wheat, corn, hay, oats, fruits, especially apples and grapes. Stockraising is carried on extensively and the wool clip is very important. As shown above, the industrial interests are varied, including almost every line. The production of pig iron is one of the leading interests, and there are numerous rolling-mills and other factories connected with the iron industry. Distilling and brewing were also extensively carried on, and pork-packing and the manufacture of flour, salt, woolen goods and agricultural implements and ma-

chinery, rank high. While iron ore, building stone, grindstones and whetstones are sometimes found, bituminous coal is the principal mineral, and petroleum and natural gas are frequently present.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft, Ohio registered 1,369,936 men, and sent into the army a total of 185,000 men, or 5.4 percent. Belonging to the fourth Federal Reserve District, Ohio oversubscribed its quota in the Liberty Loans, and generously contributed to all of the war drives and other patriotic work. Camp Sherman, near Chillicothe, was used during the Great War as a cantonment for the training of soldiers for the National Army.

Oklahoma

HISTORY

Oklahoma, which means, in the Indian language, "beautiful land," is the forty-sixth state. It was opened for settlement, April 22, 1889, following the purchase of the land from the Seminoles, Creeks, Cherokees, Iowas, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, and 50,000 immigrants rushed in. On October 20, 1890, a territorial government was established, and Oklahoma was admitted to the Union on November 16, 1907.

TOPOGRAPHY

Oklahoma contains 70,057 square miles of territory. The surface is gently rolling, rising to considerable elevation in the Wichita Mountains, the prairie land being interspersed with the river bottoms. Much of the water is salty and unfit for drinking. The leading watercourses are the Canadian, Cottonwood, Red, Cimarron, and the Arkansas rivers, of which all but the Canadian are usually dry during the summer months. Stock-raising is carried on in the western portion, and farming in the eastern part, as a general rule.

CLIMATE

Generally mild and healthful, Oklahoma has some marshes. The winters, although cold, are short, and the summers are long and very hot. There is but a light rainfall, and irrigation is resorted to in order to properly develop the land.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of four years. Prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, Oklahoma was dry, and it ratified the amendment on January 7, 1919. The state has granted partial suffrage to women.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

The capital of Oklahoma is Oklahoma City, and it is located on the North Canadian River. Other important cities are: Guthrie, the former capital; Tulsa and West Tulsa, where center some of the largest oil interests of the state; Pawhuska, Okmulgee, El Reno, Enid, Harleyville, Fort Gibson, Eufaula, Fairview, Frederick, Garvin, Geary, Granite, Coalgate, Elk City, Davis, Kingfisher, Ponca City, Miami, Pawnee, Edmund, Collinsville, Broken Arrow, Clinton, Muskogee, Newkirk, Comanche, Durant, Capital Hill, Brislow, Ada, Cordell, Duncan, Drumwright, Boley, Afton, Altus, Alva, Blackwell, Cleveland, Dewey, Chandler, Checotah, Cherochee, Anadarko, Bartlesville, Antlers, Cordell, Coweta, Cushing, Apache, Ardmore, Atoka, Pryor, Shawnee, Stillwater, Sulphur, Tecumseh, Vinita, Weatherford, Weleetka, Yukon, Chiaska, Hugo, McAlester, Sapulpa and Wynnewood.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

While Oklahoma is admirably adapted for the growing of cotton, grain, fruits and stock, attention is now being attracted to the great oil fields, Tulsa being the center of production. A movement is on foot to build pipe lines from the oil fields of Oklahoma and Kansas to Chicago so as to do away with the freight charges, and enable the oilmen to offer a price to manufacturers low enough to justify its use in place of coal. The state is underlaid in great part by coal deposits, and iron ore, gypsum and salt are also found in abundance.

Oregon

HISTORY

The origin of the name "Oregon" is Spanish, meaning "wild thyme," and was given first to the mighty river that is now called the Columbia. With so much more of the land in the western part of the United States, Oregon was explored during the early part of the sixteenth century by the Spaniards, and Lewis

and Clark visited the region during 1803-4. Astoria was founded in 1811, and named in honor of John Jacob Astor, head of the great fur trading company. Canadians formed the greater part of the population until 1833, when Americans began to locate there.

There were such serious disputes between the United States and Great Britain over the territory now included in Oregon, that war was threatened, but the matter was finally settled on June 12, 1846, at which time the dividing line between the United States and Canada was placed at 49° North Latitude, Great Britain retaining Vancouver. A provisional government was organized in 1842; and, in 1848, it was made a territory. A division was made, in 1852, Washington territory being separated from it, and, in 1859, Oregon, in its present size, was admitted to the Union as a state.

TOPOGRAPHY

Oregon is about 400 miles in length, east to west, nearly 300 miles in width, and contains 96,699 square miles. It is divided into several regions by the Coast Range, Cascade and Blue mountains, the highest point being Mount Hood, which rises to an elevation of 11,250 feet, and Mount McLaughlin and Mount Jefferson, which are but a little lower. Aside from the Columbia, Oregon has many water courses, among them being the Snake, Powder, Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, Deschutes, John Day, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Willamette, Clackamas, Tualatin, Yamhill, Santiam, Luckiamute, Calapooya, Mary, Long Tom, Rogue, and Umpqua rivers.

The Klamath, Summer, Abert, Goose, Harney, and Malheur are the principal lakes. Oregon has a seacoast of 300 miles, with many fine harbors. There are several extinct volcanoes, and more than one glacier. Some of the natural wonders are the dalles and cascades of the Columbia, the falls of the Willamette and Silver Creek, which rival other portions of the United States for grandeur and beauty.

CLIMATE

The climate is remarkably delightful and, when it is infrequently cold, the severe weather lasts only a brief period. Only in the mountain regions does snow fall to any depth, and no excessive heat prevails. In the eastern portion there is little rainfall, but the dews are very heavy.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for four years. Oregon went dry prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, and ratified it, January 15, 1919. The state has granted universal suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

Oregon reorganized its public school system, and now has as fine schools as are to be found in the country. About 160,000 children of school age are enrolled. In the state there are relatively 3,000 schoolhouses, upon which a valuation of about $21,000,000 is placed.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

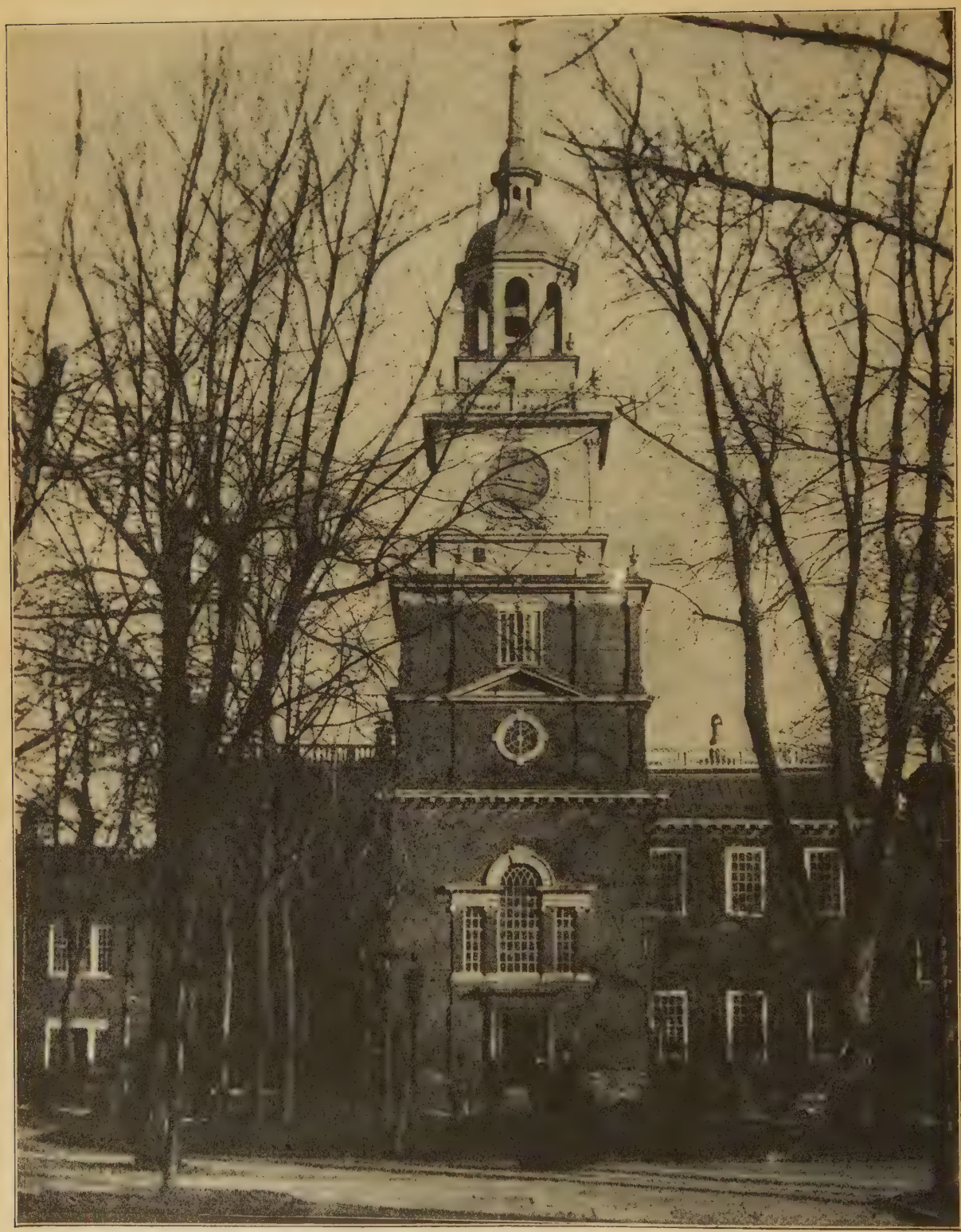
Portland, which is the metropolis, is a port of entry on the west bank of the Willamette River. Its manufacturing interests are heavy and include the production of lumber, flour, furniture, cordage, canned goods, woolen goods, wagons and carriages. Salem, the capital, is fifty miles south of Portland and on the east bank of the Willamette River. For some years Salem has been the center of the most important hop-growing region in the world. The city also produces flour and woolens, and has large foundries, lumber mills and machine-shops.

Astoria is on the south bank of the Columbia River, and is connected with San Francisco by steamers. It has some of the most important salmon fisheries and canneries in the world. The lumber interests are also very large, and coal is mined at the base of Saddle Mountain, ten miles distant. Albany, located on the east bank of the Willamette River, is the center of a rich wheat growing region, and Ashland is noted for its fruits.

Other cities of importance are Baker, which is the county-seat of Baker County; Corvallis, county-seat of Benton County; Eugene, which is at the head of navigation on the Willamette River; Grant's Pass, which is a great lumber center; La Grande, which is encompassed on three sides by the towering Blue Mountains; Medford; Oregon City; Pendleton; Roseburg and Wasco, which is located on the high bluffs of the Columbia River, at the head of its navigation.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Wheat is the great staple product of Oregon, although hay, oats, hops, tobacco, potatoes and other roots are cultivated extensively. Fruits of all kinds are grown in abundance, and the apples of Oregon have a national reputation. Stock-raising flourishes; the manufacturing interests are large, and lumbering is a great industry. Fish-canning—especially of salmon—is the greatest industry of the state, although there are many flour, paper and woolen mills, and pig iron is made. The natural deposits are gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, potter's clay, glass sand, granite, marble, slate and soapstone.



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft, Oregon registered 175,850 men, and sent into the army a total of 26,000 men, or .8 percent. Belonging to the twelfth Federal Reserve District, the state of Oregon oversubscribed its quota in the four Liberty Loans, the Victory Loan, and other war drives, and in every way proved itself thoroughly patriotic during the Great War of 1914-19.

Pennsylvania

HISTORY

Pennsylvania, which is named in honor of William Penn, and means Penn's Wood, was bought by him and his family in 1681 from Charles II, king of England. Settlements had already been made here, and a colony of Swedes was founded on the present site of Philadelphia, and another at Chester. Plans were immediately made for the founding of Philadelphia, which was laid out. Other grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the new colony entered upon a peaceful era. From 1682 to 1694 Pennsylvania was annexed to New York, and, in 1701, a new charter was granted, including a vast amount of land to the south, from which Delaware was later separated.

In 1767 a survey was made which established the disputed boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which boundary line became the celebrated "Mason and Dixon" line. The first continental congress was held at Philadelphia in 1774, and also the famous one of 1776, which issued on July 4 the Declaration of Independence. As Pennsylvania is the seventh of the original thirteen states, with six states on each side, it has been called the "Keystone" state. During the Civil War, Chambersburg was invaded by the Confederate forces and burned; and at Gettysburg, on July 1-3, 1863, was fought what has come to be recognized as the decisive battle of that conflict. Pennsylvania contributed more soldiers to the Union army in that war than any other state, and in subsequent wars has proved equally patriotic.

TOPOGRAPHY

Pennsylvania has a very diversified surface —rolling plains in the west, mountains in the center, and low levels in the southeast that offer many contrasts. The state is 315 miles at its greatest length, 158 miles at its greatest width, and contains 45,126 square miles. The Appalachian mountain system runs through it, rising to its greatest height in North Knob. Pennsylvania has some of the richest bituminous coal fields in the United States, and about the only high-grade anthracite coal fields in the country are included within its confines. The Susquehanna and Delaware rivers are the leading watercourses, and others worthy of mention are: the Lackawanna, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Chemung, Chenango, Juniata, Allegheny, Conemaugh, Monongahela, Youghiogheny and the Ohio.

CLIMATE

The winters in Pennsylvania are severe and long, and the summers are hot as a general thing, although the temperature is naturally lower in the mountainous regions than in the valleys. The climate is very healthful and notably free from epidemics.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of four years. Senators are elected for four years, and representatives for two years.

EDUCATION

As far back as the days of William Penn, provision was made for the education of the rising generation. A grant of 60,000 acres of land was made in 1786; in 1819 a general free school act was passed, and a public school system was adopted in 1834. Education is compulsory, and about 1,800,000 children of school age are enrolled. Relatively 18,000 schoolhouses are provided, and these are valued at something like $175,000,000. Some of the best educational institutions of the country for the acquiring of a higher education are located in Pennsylvania.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Philadelphia, which means the "City of Brotherly Love," is the third city in population and second in manufactures in the United States. It is rich in historic association, from the days of 1774 to the present. In 1876, the country celebrated its Centennial by holding the first of the great expositions of this class at Philadelphia. The city is located on the west bank of the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Schuylkill, ninety-six miles from the open sea, and is the chief port in the United States for coal.

Philadelphia has been given another nickname—that of the "City of Homes"—because of the number of private residences which are

owned by the occupants. These residences vary from the neat brick cottages of the workingman to the palaces of the capitalists. The many historic buildings include Independence Hall, Carpenter's Hall, and the United States Mint. Fairmount Park, which is on both sides of the Schuylkill River, contains about 3,000 acres and has a national reputation. In addition to being a great educational and art center, Philadelphia is nationally famous for its mercantile interests, and internationally known for its production of ships, locomotives, carpets, woolen and silk goods, sugar, drugs and chemicals.

Pittsburgh, originally Fort Du Quesne, is the center of the great iron and coal industries of the country; and, during the Great War, of the munition production. Its industries include the production of coal, steel, iron, glass, locomotives, cork, salt, stoves, paper, leather, lumber and electrical machinery, and all of these immense plants, where practical, turned toward manufacturing those commodities needed by the country's forces both at home and abroad, during the period of warfare. Pittsburgh is also one of the great petroleum markets of the world.

Allegheny, which is located opposite to Pittsburgh, at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, with which city it is connected by several handsome bridges, is the third city in size in Pennsylvania, and has immense rolling-mills, cotton mills, foundries, machine-shops, furnaces and extensive locomotive works. It, too, had many munition and other war contracts, during the Great War. Scranton, which is on the Lackawanna River, is the center of the important anthracite coal region, has very important railroad interests, and immense industries in the production of silk, iron, and mining machinery. Its rolling-mills, car shops and tool-works were the scene of important war work during the late war. Harrisburg, the capital, is also an important manufacturing center, especially in the iron and steel trade.

Erie is the only port of entry on Lake Erie. It is interesting to note that the fleet commanded by Perry, who defeated the British in the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, was built and equipped at this point. Erie has some important oil refineries, car works, and iron plants. Altoona, which is located at the eastern base of the Allegheny Mountains, has some large car and repair shops, as well as important manufacturing industries. Wilkesbarre, located on the north branch of the Susquehanna River, in the celebrated Wyoming Valley, the scene of the historic Wyoming Massacre, is the center of a large trade in anthracite coal, and its manufacturing interests are those associated with the production of iron, steel, lace, silk, wire rope and axles. It is one of the wealthiest cities of its size in the country.

Johnstown is associated in the minds of the older generation with the great flood of May 31, 1889, which devastated the city and the region adjacent to it. The city was rebuilt and is noted for its mammoth iron works and its bituminous coal trade. Williamsport, which is on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, is noted as a lumber and railroad center, and for its manufacture of furniture, doors and sash.

Reading, which is fifty-eight miles above Philadelphia, is in the center of a fertile agricultural country and of the anthracite coal trade. The city also contains immense rolling-mills, steel works, furnaces and hardware manufacturing plants. Lancaster, in the famous Lancaster Valley, regarded by many as one of the richest agricultural regions in the United States, is the center of the tobacco trade of the state, having hundreds and hundreds of tobacco warehouses and cigar factories. Chester, which was originally called Upland, was settled in 1643, and is the oldest town in the state. Its manufactures include boots, shoes, cottons, woolens, knit goods and locomotives.

York has the distinction of having been the seat of the Continental Congress in 1777, when Philadelphia was occupied by the British. The city is surrounded by a fertile agricultural region. Allentown has very important iron manufacturing interests, and also an immense trade in agricultural produce. Bethlehem and South Bethlehem have become internationally famous because of their connection with the production of munitions during the period of the Great War, and they are located on both sides of the Lehigh River. Other important cities in the state are: Easton, McKeesport, Newcastle, Norristown, Shamokin, Shenandoah and Gettysburg.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Pennsylvania is first in the production of iron and coal, second in wealth, population and manufactures, and third in the growing of tobacco. During the Great War it was first in the ship-building industry, the greatest ship-building yards in the world being located on Hog Island, immediately south of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River. On April 16, 1917, the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation was organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, with a permitted maximum capital stock of $50,000,000, and entered upon a season of great activity in the gigantic plant on Hog Island, which

was erected at a cost of $50,000,000 by the United States government.

The number of shipyards increased from sixty-six in the fall of 1916 to 200 during the war period; and, in addition to the leading one on Hog Island, Pennsylvania is the home of several other important yards, including those at Philadelphia, Chester and Pittsburgh. The munition contracts from this country and its allies went into billions, and the major number of them were held by Pennsylvania concerns because of the facilities they possessed for the rapid and effective carrying out of them.

The state, as shown by the list above in connection with the leading cities, manufactures a varied line of goods, and its location with relation to the coal and petroleum fields makes it an important center in the production and distribution of these commodities. The agricultural output is enormous, the Cumberland, Wyoming, Lebanon, Lancaster and Chester valleys being noted the country over for their fertility. The natural deposits of Pennsylvania include—in addition to coal, iron, petroleum and natural gas—chromium, nickel, galena, copper, zinc, corundum, serpentine, marble, red sandstone, slate, limestone, fireclay and salt in abundance.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Pennsylvania registered under the Selective Draft 2,042,224 men, and sent into the army a total of 275,000 men, or 8.0 percent. Belonging to the third and fourth Federal Reserve Districts, Pennsylvania oversubscribed its quota in all of the Liberty Loan campaigns, and contributed with magnificent generosity to the various war drives and other patriotic work, measuring as usual up to the highest standards of American citizenship.

Rhode Island

HISTORY

Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, and one of the original thirteen, is named for the island in Narragansett Bay. It is now generally conceded that Rhode Island was visited by the Norsemen on one of their voyages to this continent, and Verrazzano came here in 1524. However, the first white man to make a permanent settlement within the present confines of the state was Roger Williams, who, being expelled from Massachusetts on account of his religious convictions, located in 1636 at a place in the wilderness, which he called Providence, and there he was joined two years later by William Coddington and seventeen others, who sought refuge from religious intolerance in Massachusetts. These sturdy pioneers bought from the Indians what was then called the island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island, to which they moved. Roger Williams obtained a patent for the government of Providence, Newport and Portsmouth, and this continued in force until 1663, when the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation was organized. Rhode Island was the last of the states to ratify the federal constitution in 1793. While it is the smallest in area, it is the most densely populated, and probably has more wealth, per square mile, than any other state in the Union.

TOPOGRAPHY

The extreme length of Rhode Island, north to south, is forty-seven miles, and it is from twenty-two to forty miles in width, and contains 1,250 square miles. In spite of its small area, the state has a coast line of 350 miles, owing to the irregularity of Narragansett Bay. In the northwestern portion the soil is rocky and thin, and marshy in the southeast; but on the islands and a number of the capes, the land is extremely fertile. The Pawtucket, the Providence, Pawtuxet and the Pawcatuck are the leading rivers. Narragansett Bay lies between Sakonnet Point and Point Judith, and its islands are Rhode, Conanicut, Prudence, Patience and Hope; while ten miles away from the coast is Block Island, which belongs to Newport County.

CLIMATE

The climate of Rhode Island is so very mild and pleasant during the summer months that Newport, and the surrounding towns, are numbered among the leading and fashionable watering places of the country. During the winter months, however, the temperature is low, and the weather severe and cold.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of two years, although formerly this period was for but one year.

EDUCATION

Rhode Island has some excellent school legislation, but its enrollment of children of school age is not as heavy as in some other regions. Brown University, founded in 1764,

The Famous "Horseshoe Curve" of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Alleghany Mountains in Western Pennsylvania.

is one of the old educational institutions of the country.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Providence, which is the metropolis as well as capital, is located on an arm of Narragansett Bay, and is a port of entry. The harbor is an excellent one, and several steamboat lines connect it with other points. The industries represented here are those connected with the production of iron, steel, silverware, heavy machinery, cotton, leather, dyestuffs and rubber, and there are also some extensive printing plants in the city. Pawtucket, four miles north of Providence, has the distinction of being the home of the first cotton-mill ever erected in the United States. Here in 1790, Samuel Slater selected this point for his mill on account of a fall of fifty feet in the Pawtucket River, and others since then have availed themselves of the natural advantages offered for waterpower, so that the city is a large manufacturing center, noted particularly for its fabric and small wares.

Newport is located on the southwest corner of Rhode Island along Narragansett Bay. It is believed that the balmy climate here is due to a divergence of the Gulf Stream. In the early days of its existence Newport was a center for the African slave trade. Other important cities are Bristol, Central Falls, Coventry and Cranston, Cumberland, East Providence, Lincoln, Warren, Warwick, Westerly and Woonsocket.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Rhode Island is a manufacturing state, producing cotton and woolen goods and other fabrics in particular, although its industries are many and varied, including fishing. Hay and potatoes are the chief agricultural products, and the natural deposits include a very hard coal, granite, limestone, iron ores, copper and slates.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Rhode Island registered 131,736 men, and sent into the army a total of 16,000 men, or .5 per cent. Belonging to the first Federal Reserve District, Rhode Island filled its quota in the Liberty Loans and other war drives during the Great War.

South Carolina

HISTORY

In 1729, the territory which was known as Carolina, so named in honor of Charles II of England, was divided into North and South Carolina. The portion set aside as South Carolina had been first settled by French Huguenots, in 1562, but the colony was not a permanent one. Port Royal was founded in 1670, but the next year removal was made to old Charleston, and in 1680 to the present site of Charleston. After the colony was divided, settlers increased in number, but they had to contend with the Indians, who were very hostile. During the American Revolution some of the most important battles were fought within the confines of the state. South Carolina is one of the original thirteen states, and ratified the Constitution, May 23, 1778. The state was the first to secede from the Union, passing this act on December 20, 1860, but it was readmitted to the Union on June 25, 1868.

TOPOGRAPHY

South Carolina is low and sometimes marshy along the coast, but gradually rises to considerable elevation in the northwestern portion, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the highest peak of which, Rich Mountain, is 3,659 feet in height. The state is 285 miles in its greatest length by 210 miles at its greatest width; it has a coast line of about 200 miles and contains 30,495 square miles. The soil varies from great fertility to a sandy unproductiveness. The harbors of Charleston and Port Royal are excellent, and a number of islands off the coast are noted for their sea cotton. The Savannah River is navigable as far as Augusta for steamboats, and other watercourses are the Saluda, Tugaloo, Chattooga, Broad, Congaree, Wateree, Santee, Great Pedee, Little Pedee, Blackburn, Cooper, Ashley, Ashepoo and Combahee rivers.

CLIMATE

In the mountainous regions the climate is very salubrious, but in the lowlands it is unhealthful, and epidemics of yellow fever and cholera were quite frequent before modern methods of sanitation prevailed.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of two years. South Carolina was dry prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, and ratified it on January 23, 1919.

EDUCATION

South Carolina had no general school law until after the close of the war between the

states; but, in 1868, a system was adopted, which has since been materially improved. About 450,000 pupils of school age are enrolled, and for them are provided about 5,100 schoolhouses, valued at $10,000,000.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Charleston, which was established in 1677, is the largest city and leading seaport on the South Atlantic coast. The harbor has two channels and is defended by Forts Sumter, Pickens and Moultrie, and it was the firing upon Fort Sumter which precipitated war between the states. Charleston is the leading rice market of the country, and it handles cotton, ship stores and phosphates upon an extensive scale. Formerly its distilleries were a source of great wealth. Columbia is the capital and is located on the Congaree River, at the head of navigation. The great machine, iron and car works of the city give it an industrial prominence. Greenville is the center of a prosperous agricultural district, and Aiken is noted as a health resort. Beaufort, which is on Port Royal Island, is a port of entry, and has an excellent trade in cotton and phosphate. Chester, Florence, Greenwood, Anderson, Georgetown, Laurens, Newberry, Orangeburg, Rock Hill, Spartanburg and Union are all worthy of mention as cities of South Carolina.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

The leading industry of South Carolina is agriculture, and it produces more rice of superior quality than any other state in the Union. Its sea island cotton is also especially high grade, and is raised on a number of the islands along the coast. Corn, oats, barley, wheat, sweet potatoes, peas and tobacco are raised extensively. Special attention is given to raising peaches, grapes, figs, pomegranates and other fruits for northern markets. In former years wine-making was carried on to a considerable extent, and stock-raising is now being conducted very profitably.

The manufactured products of South Carolina include cotton and silk goods, leather, lumber, fertilizers, cottonseed oil and its products, oil cake, turpentine, rosin, tar and pitch. The natural deposits include gold, copper, iron, lead, bismuth graphite, manganese, variegated granite, soapstone, kaolin, ochre, flagstone, marble and limestone. In the lowlands, river beds and on the islands of the state is found a phosphate rock, probably of remote animal origin, which is manufactured into an excellent and cheap fertilizer.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft South Carolina registered 299,204 men, and sent into the army a total of 49,000 men, or 1.1 per cent. Belonging to the fifth Federal Reserve District, South Carolina oversubscribed its quota in all of the Liberty Loans, and donated generously in time and money to the various war drives and other patriotic work. Camp Jackson, near Columbia, was used as a cantonment for the training of soldiers during the Great War, to prepare them for service in the several branches of the National Army.

South Dakota

HISTORY

The history of South Dakota is the same as that of North Dakota until the two were separated at the time of their admission into the Union, in February, 1889. It was suggested that one of the divisions take another name to avoid repetition; but, even then, Dakota wheat had a high commercial value, and neither section was willing to forfeit the advantage growing out of what was fast becoming a trademark, and so both retained their former name.

It is said that the two documents containing the proclamation of statehood were presented to the President for his signature and, in order to eliminate any charge of favoritism, they were laid face downward and rapidly changed about so that when he affixed his name to them no one knew which one he was signing. As it happened North Dakota is the elder state by the length of time it took the President to write his name.

TOPOGRAPHY

South Dakota is about 400 by 230 miles, and contains 77,615 square miles. It is a rolling, well-watered prairie, almost evenly divided by the Missouri River, rising into the Black Hills in the southwestern portion, the highest summit of which, Harney's Peak, has an elevation of 7,216 feet. These hills embrace over 3,500 square miles, and not only are covered with pine and other valuable timber, but have large deposits of gold and silver. To the west of the Missouri River are a number of isolated peaks rising to a height of from 500 to 1,500 feet.

There is an extensive area, known as the "Bad Lands," between the Big Cheyenne and

White rivers, entirely barren, where the blue clay soil has been formed into many weird shapes. The principal watercourses are the Missouri, Grand, Owl, Big and Little Cheyenne, White, Dakota, Vermillion, Big Sioux rivers. The Big Stone and Traverse are the largest lakes, but there are many smaller ones. Under the reclamation plan of the government there are 97,916 acres of land in Belle Fouche which can be redeemed for agricultural purposes.

CLIMATE

South Dakota has a dry and bracing climate, and the springs are early and the winters relatively mild.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of two years. Dry prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, the state ratified it on March 20, 1918. The state granted partial suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

The public school fund is large and the system under which it is disbursed is excellent. South Dakota enrolls relatively 450,000 pupils of school age. It has approximately 5,500 schoolhouses, on which a valuation of $10,000,000 is placed. Institutions of higher learning are of standard grade.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Sioux Falls is located on the Big Sioux River, at its falls, and is the metropolis of the state. Its granite quarries are famous. Lead City, as its name indicates, is the center of the lead fields in the Black Hills district. Yankton, which was the former capital of the territory of Dakota, is on the Missouri River, and has large agricultural and mercantile interests. Aberdeen is the center of the finest grain section of the state. Pierre, which is the capital of South Dakota, is on the right bank of the Missouri, and is a great live-stock and mining center. Other important cities are Brookings, Canton, Deadwood, Huron, Madison, Mitchell, Vermillion and Watertown.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

With some exceptions, the soil is fertile, and the great agricultural crop is wheat, although flax, oats, barley, hay, sorghum, corn and various fruits are raised. Stock-raising and hog-growing are important industries. The development of the mines of the state is increasing, although it will be many years before the immense deposits are exhausted.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft South Dakota registered 142,654 men, and sent into the army a total of 28,000 men, or .8 percent. Belonging to the ninth Federal Reserve District, South Dakota made a fine showing in the Liberty Loan campaigns, and war drives, and in every way gave loyal support to the administration during the Great War.

Tennessee

HISTORY

Tennessee originally belonged to North Carolina, from which it was taken, and was first known as the District of Washington, and then, from 1785 to 1788, as the State of Franklin. The Indians were so hostile that troops were sent into Tennessee from Virginia and North Carolina, in 1761, to aid the settlers in subduing the savages; and, from then on, but little trouble was experienced.

On May 25, 1790, "the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio" was constituted by Congress. In 1794, Tennessee became a territory and was admitted to the Union, as a State, in 1796. Although an act of secession was passed, April 6, 1861, the people of the eastern part bitterly opposed it and remained loyal. Tennessee suffered much during the war between the states, and some of the decisive battles were fought on its grounds.

TOPOGRAPHY

Tennessee is 432 miles by 116 miles, contains 42,000 square miles, and the Appalachian Mountains separate it from North Carolina, being called in this state the Smoky Mountains, the highest peak of which, Guyot, has an elevation of 6,636 feet. The surface gradually descends westward, rising again in cliffs along the Mississippi River, the intervening surface being rolling plains and plateaus, and the healthiest portion of the country.

In addition to the Mississippi on the western boundary, the following rivers are the principal watercourses: the Tennessee, Cumberland, Clinch, French Broad, Little Tennessee, Hiwasse, Sequatchie, Big Sandy, Duck, Elk, Pigeon, Nolichucky, Harpeth, Stone, Obey, Caney, Obion, Forked Deer, Hatchee, Loosahatchie and Wolf rivers. The only lake of any importance in the state is Reelfoot Lake, and it is the result of an earthquake in 1811.

The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, where Americans were massacred by the Mexicans.

CLIMATE

The heat of the summer is seldom extreme, and the winters are mild. In the eastern part the air is very pure and clear.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of two years. Tennessee ratified the Prohibition Amendment January 8, 1919.

EDUCATION

Separate schools are maintained for white and colored children. The state enrolls practically 700,000 pupils of school age. Nearly 8,000 schoolhouses are provided and they are valued at about $17,000,000. Some very important institutions for higher educational purposes are found in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Memphis, a port of entry on the Mississippi River, is the principal grain and cotton market between St. Louis and New Orleans. It has immense plants for the production of cotton, cottonseed oil, flour, paper and pulp. Knoxville, the third city as to size in the state, was formerly the capital, and is the center of the marble industry, and also has large iron and lumber interests.

Chattanooga, located on the Tennessee River, is noted as being the scene of the great campaign of the war between the states centering about the engagements of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and the present home of one of the National Cemeteries. Nashville, the capital, is a port of entry located on the Cumberland River. The Hermitage, once the home of President Jackson, is in its vicinity. The leading industries of the city are the production of flour, copper, hardware and tobacco. Other important cities in the state are: Bristol, Clarksville, Columbia and Jackson.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

The chief agricultural products of Tennessee are corn, cotton, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, potatoes, hemp, broomcorn, flax and peanuts. Horses, swine, mules and cattle are raised in large numbers, and for years have been noted for their excellence. There are so many mineral deposits of exceptional value in Tennessee that naturally mining is a very important industry.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Tennessee registered 468,518 men and sent into the army a total of 70,000 men, or 2.0 percent. Belonging to the sixth and eighth Federal Reserve Districts, Tennessee did its full part in the Liberty Loan and other war work drives during the Great War.

Texas

HISTORY

Warfare on Texan soil is no new thing, dislike it as Americans may, for from the time the earliest Spanish explorers conquered the Indians, and in turn were partially subdued by the French, little peace was enjoyed in that part of the United States now known as Texas, although the word means "friend." In 1683, La Salle visited Texas and built a fort on Matagorda Bay, and upon this the French based their claim to the territory. They finally relinquished it by treaty to Spain in 1763.

Naming it the New Philippines, the Spanish explorers founded what is now San Antonio, in 1692; but, in this and their other settlements, they were opposed by the warlike Comanches and Apache Indians. When France sold to the United States the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, Texas was again involved, both Spain and the United States claiming it. In 1813, 3,000 Americans and Mexicans lost their lives trying to wrest the land from Spain, and the settlement made at Galveston in 1815, by Lafitte, was destroyed in 1851. Obtaining from Mexico a grant of land in Texas, Moses Austin and his son, Stephen F. Austin, founded Austin.

Mexico, with the same spirit which has animated it in its dealings with Americans from that day to this, discriminated against settlers from the United States, and finally the disputes led to what is known in history as the Mexican War, in which Mexico was defeated and, as a result, ceded much land to this government, including Texas, the bord tween the countries being made the Rio Grande River, now so historic. The state constitution was adopted in 1845.

When hostilities were declared in the war between the states, Texas cast its lot with the Confederacy and seceded in 1861, but was readmitted to the Union, March 30, 1870. During the Border troubles prior to the entrance of the United States into the Great War, the border counties were the scene of great activity, and the United States government has

never ceased since then to maintain a strong force within easy march of the Rio Grande River. Some of the best training for the several branches of the National Army has been done at different points in Texas, and it is not only the largest state in area, but it is one of the most important states in the Union, from a military standpoint, on account of its proximity to Mexico.

TOPOGRAPHY

The state of Texas contains 265,896 square miles, is about 825 miles at its greatest length, and 790 miles in width; has a coast line of 400 miles, and extends further south than any other state in the Union, with the exception of Florida. Every variety of surface is embraced in its area, it being level in the southeast, undulating in the interior, and mountainous in the west and northwest. There is a great deal of sandy forest land in the east, while the central portion is largely prairie. In the northwestern part there are tracts where the water is salty or charged with lime salts and is not fit for drinking purposes.

Fringing the coast the land is low and frequently marshy, while the border along the Rio Grande is barren except for scanty chapparal thickets. Between the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers are the Organ Mountains, Baldy Peak, the highest, rising to 8,382 feet. There are several ranges, interrupted by salt plains and tablelands, only made passable because of the occasional presence of narrow valleys and water holes. The Sabine, Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado of Texas, Guadalupe, Nueces, Pecos, Canadian, and Red rivers are among the chief watercourses of the state, the Rio Grande, of course, forming the southern boundary.

CLIMATE

In the north of Texas ice and snow mark the passing of the winter months, and in the southern part frost is unknown. The climate varies from temperate to semi-tropical. On the highland prairies the temperature is delightful, but along the coast the summers are hot and dry.

EDUCATION

Alternate sections of all lands given to railroads and one-half of the state domain were set aside to create a school fund, to which is added annually a portion of the state revenue. About 1,200,000 pupils of school age are enrolled. The schoolhouses, approximately 15,000, are valued at $50,000,000. There are some excellent universities and colleges in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Austin is the capital of Texas, is located on the Colorado River, and named in honor of Stephen F. Austin. San Antonio is the metropolis. Dallas is a large manufacturing center. Galveston has very important industries and is remembered particularly because of the effective work of its citizens in rebuilding it after the disastrous flood of 1900. Other important cities of Texas are: Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Desdemona, Burkburnett, Ranger, Ellenburg, Amarillo, San Angelo, Carlsbad, Texas City, Petrolia, Abilene, Alba, Albany, Alice, Alpine, Alvord, Alvarado, Alvin, Angleton, Anson, Arlington, Athens, Atlanta, Baird, Ballinger, Bartlett, Bastrop, Bay City, Beaumont, Beeville, Belleville, Belton, Big Sandy, Big Spring, Bonham, Bowie, Brackettville, Bridgeport, Brownsville, Brownwood, Cadwell, Calvert, Cameron, Canadian, Canyon, Caro, Carthage, Center, Chico, Childress, Chillicothe, Clarendon, Cisco, Cleburne, Clarksville, Coleman, Colorado, Commerce, Corpus Christi, Cotella, Corsicana, Cotulla, Crockett, Crowell, Cuero, Decatur, Del Rio, Denison, Denton, Detroit, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Ennis, Eastland, Fredericksburg, Gainesville, Georgetown, Giddings, Glen Rose, Goliad, Greenville, Groveton, Hearne, Henderson, Hillsboro, Houston, Huntsville, Jefferson, Lampasas, Laredo, Lockhart, Longview, McKinney, Marlin, Marshall, Merkel, Mexia, Midland, Mineral Wells, Mount Pleasant, Nacogdoches, Navasota, New Boston, North Fort Worth, Orange, Palestine, Paris, Plainview, Port Arthur, Rio Grande, Rockdale, San Diego, Seymour, Sherman, Smithville, Somerville, Stamford, Sulphur Springs, Sweet Water, Taylor, Teague, Temple, Terrell, Texarkana, Thurber, Tyler, Uvalde, Vernon, Victoria, Waco, Waxahachie, Weatherford, Yoakum and Ysleta.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for two years, and Texas ratified the Prohibition Amendment on March 4, 1918. It gave partial suffrage to women, defeated a universal suffrage bill in 1919, and voted the state bone dry during that same year.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

For many years stockraising was the principal industry of Texas, but of recent

years the greatest interest has been centered on its oil production. The counties of Wichita, Eastland, Stephens, Comanche and portions of Erath, Palo Pinto, Clay, Archer, Coleman, Wilbarger and Potter produce practically all of the crude petroleum of Texas as well as its natural gas. The cities of Wichita Falls, Fort Worth, Desdemona, Burkburnett, Ranger, Ellenburg, Amarillo, San Angelo, Carlsbad, Texas City, Petrolia and Eastland have gained distinction because of the producing wells in and about them. During 1919 the state of Texas produced 96,662,606 barrels of crude petroleum, and now has 3,723 producing wells.

Cotton is also produced in large quantities, Texas growing at least one-fifth of the crop of the country. Rice is grown on the marshy lands, and in the north corn, wheat and other cereals flourish. Sweet potatoes, sugarcane, tobacco, and tropical fruits are products of the southern counties. Coal, iron, sulphur, lead, marble, granite, potter and fire-clays are found in great abundance in addition to the petroleum and gas.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Texas registered 972,807 men, and sent into the army a total of 155,000 men, or 4.5 per cent. Belonging to the eleventh Federal Reserve District, Texas subscribed liberally to the several Liberty Loans and various other war drives, and gave hearty and earnest support to the work of the administration in every respect. Camp Travis, near San Antonio, was used as a cantonment for the training of soldiers for the National Army during the Great War.

Utah

HISTORY

Utah is named for the Utah Indian tribe, and was obtained from Mexico by treaty in 1846. The expedition headed by Fremont in 1842-43, reached Salt Lake and explored a considerable portion of the present state, but settlers were not attracted to it as they were to other sections of the country on account of its aridity; and the Mormon leaders, looking for some permanent home for their people, selected the then unattractive region about the inland sea, their followers joining them in 1848. In 1849, a state government was organized under the name of "Deseret," but the constitution was refused by Congress.

The subsequent year the territory of Utah was organized, with Brigham Young as governor, and reduced to its present limits in 1868, but was not admitted to the Union until January 26, 1896, when it became the forty-fifth state. Unquestionably the hardworking, thrifty and sagacious Mormons developed the section they selected as no other settlers could have done, but the history of their rise in power is marred by some dark spots, including the Mountain Meadow Massacre of Gentiles, in 1857, and lesser atrocities. One of the tenets of these people, which those outside their faith could not admit, was the desirability and propriety of practicing polygamy. This practice had to be renounced before Utah was formally admitted as a state.

TOPOGRAPHY

Utah contains 84,990 square miles and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Wasatch Mountains, which cross the state from northeast to southwest, many of the peaks of which rise above the snow line. Gilbert Peak in the Uinta, which are in the northeast, has an elevation of 13,687 feet, and is the highest point in the state. Lying between these mountains on the east, and the Sierra Nevadas in the west, is a plateau which not only forms the western part of Utah, but nearly all of Nevada, known as the Great Desert or Basin, which is about 450 miles square, from which no streams reach the ocean, evaporation alone disposing of the large volume of water found within it, and little of which is fresh. Several mountain ranges traverse it and there is very little timber on these barren places which the Mormons have reclaimed.

The leading river is the Colorado, but others are the San Juan, Fremont, Grand and Green, Jordan, Bear and Weber. Located 4,505 feet above the sea level is Utah Lake, twenty-four miles long by fourteen wide, of relatively pure, fresh water. From this the outlet is the river Jordan which after forty miles empties into the Great Salt Lake, which is at the base of

Negroes picking cotton on a plantation in the South.

the Wasatch Mountains. The brine of its waters is so strong that no oysters or fish can live in it. In fact the percentage of salt is so great that it is almost impossible for anyone to drown in it. Saltair, on the Great Salt Lake, is a bathing resort, the salt water being invigorating and safe. This lake is ninety miles long by from twenty to thirty-five wide. There are several islands in it, the largest being Antelope, which is eighteen miles in length. Beaver, Little Salt, Tanguitch, Spring, Fish, Preuss and Sevier are other lakes of some importance.

CLIMATE

As is usually the case in regions where the elevation varies, there are differences in climatic conditions in Utah. In the mountainous regions of the state the winters are severe and long, but in the valleys the climate is mild and semitropical plants are found.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of four years. Dry prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, Utah ratified it on January 15, 1919. Universal suffrage was granted to women by Utah prior to the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

EDUCATION

The public school system is excellent, but there are very many private schools which are attended principally by the children of Mormons. About 110,000 pupils of school age are enrolled. There are something like 800 schoolhouses in the state, which are valued at relatively $12,000,000.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Salt Lake City, which is located on the east bank of the Jordan River connecting the Utah and the Great Salt lakes, is the capital and metropolis. In 1847, it was laid out in what was then a desolate wilderness by 143 Mormons led by Brigham Young. The Mormon influence dominates the city today, as does the great $5,000,000 Mormon Temple which took forty years to complete the architecture, but this does not interfere with the commercial, mercantile or industrial interests, and Salt Lake City is one of the most flourishing and modern cities in the country.

The Tabernacle with its great auditorium, the Assembly Hall and a building used as a bureau for tourists, are also notable features of the city. The old Endowment House has been recently pulled down. The Beehive and Lion House, both residences of Brigham Young, still stand. Salt Lake City manufactures beet-sugar, iron products and machinery. Ogden City, is the railroad center of the state and, while it has a big trade in many lines, its industries in beet-sugar, woolens and canned goods are especially important. Provo City, on the Provo River, near Utah Lake, is a great summer resort. Logan is an agricultural and educational center. Other important cities are: American Fork, Brigham, Lehi City, Park City, Payson and Springville.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Because of its magnificent system of irriga tion Utah is an agricultural state, wheat, oats, barley, corn, hay and potatoes being the leading crops. Stock-raising is an important industry. The state is rich in silver, and there is some gold, antimony, copper, magnetic, specular and hematite iron. The Great Salt Lake produces an inexhaustible supply of salt; there are extensive beds of sulphur, some mineral wax, and deposits known as alunite and leucite, found in Utah and Wyoming, from which a high grade of potash is made. The building stone of the state is of a high grade.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Utah registered 101,063 men, and sent into the army a total of 16,000 men, or .5 percent. Belonging to the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, Utah oversubscribed its quota to the Liberty Bond issues, and contributed generously to all of the war work and drives during the Great War.

Vermont

HISTORY

Vermont, which means Green Mountains, was first explored by French Canadians in 1609, but the first settlement was not made until 1724, when Fort Dummer was built on the present site of Brattleboro. In 1731, the French established a settlement at Crown Point. These settlements, with many others were ceded to the British by the French, in 1763. The entire region was claimed by New Hampshire and New York, but a decision was made in favor of the latter colony.

In 1771, the settlers formed a colony of their own, first calling it New Connecticut, and later Vermont. Ethan Allan and his "Green Mountain" boys perpetuated the name and fame of

Vermont on the pages of the country's history during the American Revolution. Owing to serious opposition from New York, Vermont was not included in the original number of states, but was the first new one, being admitted to the Union on March 4, 1791.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vermont contains 9,564 square miles; is about 160 miles in length, and its width varies from thirty-eight to ninety miles. The Green Mountains, which run the full length of the state, rise in Mount Mansfield to 4,364 feet, the greatest elevation in the state. These and other separate mountains are perpetually "green" owing to pines, firs and hemlocks which cover them.

The Mississquoi, Lamoille, Winooski and Otter rivers flow into Lake Champlain. The Passumpsic, White, Williams and West are tributaries of the Connecticut River; while other streams, draining into Lake Memphremagog, empty into the St. Lawrence. The scenery is inspiringly beautiful, and the mountain and lake regions, with their cataracts and springs of medicinal value, are extensively visited by those seeking healthful surroundings.

CLIMATE

The long and severe winters are tempered by the dryness of the atmosphere, and the hot summers are easier to bear on account of the mountain breezes.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of two years. Vermont granted partial suffrage to women prior to the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

EDUCATION

Vermont has always given careful thought to its public schools, which are supported by direct taxation and the income from a permanent school fund. About 75,000 pupils of school age are enrolled. The state has provided about 1,200 schoolhouses valued at something like $5,500,000.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Burlington is an industrial and educational center, and produces furniture, door, sash, blinds and cotton goods. It is located on Lake Champlain and has an excellent harbor. Rutland, which is the center of valuable slate and marble quarries, is famous for its white marble. Barre has magnificent granite quarries, and produces agricultural implements, woolen goods, ice tools, sash and lumber. Montpelier, the capital, is also noted for its granite and marble quarries. St. Albans has fine quarries of calico stone and variegated marble, and its manufactures include locomotives, railroad cars and machinery. Other cities are: Bellows Plains, Bennington, Brattleboro, the oldest community in the state, and St. Johnsbury.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Vermont sheep are noted all over the world, and cattle are also extensively raised. The agricultural products are hay, potatoes, oats, corn, wheat and hops. Another commodity, for which Vermont is internationally famous, is its maple sugar. Gold, copper, iron, manganese, kaolin and pyrites yielding vast quantities of copperas and sulphuric acid are found.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Vermont registered 71,016 men, and sent into the army a total of 9,000 men, or .3 per cent. Belonging to the first Federal Reserve District, Vermont oversubscribed its quota to the Liberty Bond issues, and was very loyal in responding to the calls made upon it in the various war drives during the Great War.

Virginia

HISTORY

Virginia was given its name by Sir Walter Raleigh in compliment to Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen," and at Jamestown was made, in 1607, the first English settlement in America; and the colony was reinforced by 500 persons in 1609. In 1619, ninety young women were brought over and sold to the colonists as wives for 100 pounds of tobacco each. It was about that same time that a Dutch trader brought to the settlement twenty negroes and sold them to the colonists, thus introducing an element which was to cost untold wealth in human life and currency to eliminate.

The settlement grew and, in spite of trouble with the Indians, in 1649, there were 15,000 English and 300 negroes, held as slaves, in the Virginia colony. A century prior to the American Revolution, Bacon's Rebellion, which was an unsuccessful attempt to throw off England's yoke, prepared the way for the later and effective uprising. During the French and Indian warfare the Virginia militia was so augmented, and received such a thorough training, that it was able to later compete with the regular forces of the English army.

Virginia gave to the American Revolution, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas

Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee and a long list of gallant patriots, who, in the immortal words of Patrick Henry, preferred death, unless liberty could be honorably attained. Virginia was one of the original thirteen states. It seceded on April 17, 1861, which action later resulted in the separation from it of the territory now known as West Virginia, but it was readmitted to the Union on January 26, 1870.

TOPOGRAPHY

The state of Virginia contains 42,627 square miles of territory. In the eastern part the surface is low and level, but rises to considerable height in the Blue Ridge Mountains, which traverse the state from northeast to southwest. In the valleys the soil is fertile, but on the mountains it is barren. The leading rivers are the Potomac, James, Chickahominy, Appomattox, York, Pamunkey, Mattaponi, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, Nottaway, New, North Fork and Rapidan. There are many natural springs, some of which are medicinal and of great value. The Natural Bridge and Luray Caverns are wonders visited annually by many tourists.

The greatest natural wonder of Virginia, however, is the Great Dismal Swamp, which extends from Norfolk into North Carolina, and is thirty miles long by about ten miles wide. It is a vast quagmire, except in occasional spots, of decayed vegetable matter, and a wildly luxuriant growth of trees and plants. The swamp is infested by snakes of many varieties, some attaining to enormous size, and animals and birds usually found in swamp regions. A marvelous peculiarity of this swamp is the location in its midst of Lake Drummond, a body of water seven miles by five and one-half. The waters of this lake have a recognized medicinal value. Traversing the swamp is the Dismal Swamp Canal which connects Hampton Roads with Albemarle Sound.

CLIMATE

In the mountain regions of Virginia the winters are severe and the summers cool, but the tidewater country has a climate that is very unhealthful in the summers, although delightful during the winter months. There is an abundant rainfall.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of four years. Virginia was dry prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment.

EDUCATION

The white and colored children are educated in separate schools. Virginia enrolls about 500,000 pupils of school age. It has relatively 7,000 schoolhouses, which it values at something like $19,000,000. The William and Mary College, next to Harvard, the oldest educational institution in America, is located at Williamsburg, and there are other excellent colleges and universities in the state.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Richmond, which has been the capital of Virginia since 1779, and was the capital of the Confederacy during the greater period of the war between the states, is at the lower falls of the James River, and is built on the Richmond and Shockoe hills. The city itself, and the locality all about it, is rich with historic interest, as here were centered the hopes of the rebelling states, and upon it was concentrated the military skill of the Union forces during the war between the states. It is now a large manufacturing center, producing tobacco, locomotives, iron, machine-shop products, railway cars, lumber, carriages and fertilizers.

Norfolk has a magnificent harbor, "Hampton Roads," defended by Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun. It has long been the third cotton market of the country and in normal times controls an immense foreign trade. Coal, lumber, peanuts, oysters and early fruits are among its exports. Newport News, the center of immense shipbuilding interests and Old Point Comfort, one of the famous resorts of the south, are in the vicinity of Norfolk. Petersburg, whose trade in tobacco, cotton, lumber, silk, peanut oil and iron, has long been very important, is located on the Appomattox river above its junction with the James, and has extensive waterpower. It, too, with Richmond, played a very important part in the war between the states. Roanoke, located on the Roanoke River, has a heavy trade in steel and iron, and also is a center for tobacco growing. Lynchburg, a manufacturing center on the James River and the Kanawha Canal, produces large quantities of flour, shoes, dyes, cotton goods, hardware and lumber, and is the leading market for manufactured tobacco in the state. Portsmouth, port of entry on the Elizabeth River, opposite to Norfolk, is the home of the United States Navy Yard, and the scene of great activity during the Great War. It manufactures a general line of goods.

Danville located five miles from the North Carolina line, has an immense trade in tobacco and agricultural products. Alexandria, a port of entry on the Potomac, is seven miles below Washington, and accessible for vessels of considerable size from the sea. Charlotteville, seat of the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, commands a large trade in agricultural products, and manufactures cotton, resin and turpentine. Fredericksburg, Manchester, Staunton and Winchester are also important cities in the state. The Shenandoah Valley in which Winchester is located, was the

Natural Bridge, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

scene of much action during the war between the states.

Mount Vernon, formerly the home of Washington, on the Potomac below the city of Washington, which since 1856, together with six acres of George Washington's former estate, has belonged to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, and it is visited by thousands annually. Arlington, three miles from Washington, has the National Cemetery, and soon, by the side of the heroes of the Civil, Spanish-American and Philippine wars, will rest some of those who laid down their young lives in defense of the same principles that caused those of other generations of Americans to make the "supreme sacrifice" during the Great War.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

With the exception of Kentucky, Virginia is the greatest tobacco-producing state in the Union, and also raises vast crops of wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, early vegetables and orchard and small fruits. Stock and dairy farming receive considerable attention. Shad, bass and oyster fisheries are important and valuable. The natural deposits include bituminous coal and cokes, gold, copper, lead and iron in abundance, and graphite, zinc, sandstone, limestone, shales, flagstone, granite, slate and marble, are also present.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Virginia registered 451,702 men, and sent into the army a total of 67,000 men, or 1.9 per cent. Belonging to the fifth Federal Reserve District, Virginia subscribed more than its quota to the Liberty Loans, and donated generously to the war drives and work, in every way possible supporting the administration during the period of the country's great stress. Camp Lee, near Petersburgh, was used as a cantonment for the training of men for the National Army during the Great War.

Washington

HISTORY

Washington, named for George Washington, was organized as a territory in 1853, at which time it included Idaho and portions of Montana and Wyoming. Prior to that date, it was a part of Oregon, and its early history is similar to that of the latter state. In 1863, Washington was given its present boundaries, and was admitted to the Union, November 11, 1889.

TOPOGRAPHY

The area of Washington is 69,127 square miles. Located in the extreme northwestern part of the United States, Washington is 350 miles at its greatest length, and 230 at its greatest width. One of the peculiarities of the coast is Juan de Fuca Strait, a wide arm of the sea that is deep and broad enough to float the combined navies of the world, and connects the Pacific and Puget Sound. The chief harbors along the Washington coast are those of Pacific City, Shoalwater Bay, Gray's Harbor, Greenville Harbor and that of the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

The state is traversed by the Cascade Mountains, rising in Mt. Rainier to 15,526 feet, the greatest elevation. The Coast Range is a spur of the Cascade Mountains, and its peaks are always snow-covered; some are extinct volcanoes and a few are active. Irrigation is required in eastern Washington on account of the small amount of rainfall, and the western part has few fertile plains, the greater portion having at one time been densely timbered. The magnificent Columbia River receives the waters of the Snake, Spokane, Okanogan and Yakima. Other streams of considerable size empty into Puget Sound.

CLIMATE

The western part is mild in winter and cool in summer, while the eastern portion is very dry, with hot summers and severe winters. The average rainfall is fifty inches, the excessive precipitation on the coast making up for the aridity of the interior.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a term of four years. Dry before the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, Washington ratified it on January 13, 1919. The state has granted universal suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

The public school system of Washington is an excellent one, and the funds are ample. About 250,000 pupils of school age are enrolled and for them are provided about 3,000 schoolhouses valued at $20,000,000. The universities, colleges and professional and technical schools rank among the best in the country.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Seattle, located on Elliot's Bay, an arm of Puget Sound, has a harbor deep enough for the largest vessels to lie at its wharves. The city has shown a remarkable growth in recent years, especially in its shipbuilding industry, and also immense lumber, shingle, flour and rolling-mills, and foundries. The University of Wash-

ington is located here. Tacoma is a great railroad center, located on Commencement Bay, also an arm of Puget Sound. It has long been the shipping point for the output of coal fields at South Prairie and Carbonado. Its smelting, lumber and packing-house plants, flour and rolling-mills and furniture factories are noted the country over for their output.

Spokane, located at Spokane Falls on the Spokane River, has an unlimited supply of waterpower, and manufactures lumber, furniture, flour, brick and terra cotta in immense quantities. Walla Walla, which is one of the oldest cities in the state, is the market for a fertile grain and fruit section. It manufactures farming implements and machinery and has a number of flour and lumber-mills. Olympia, the capital, at the head of Puget Sound, is an important port of entry, and has large fishing interests. Other cities in the state worthy of mention are Aberdeen, Ballard, Everett, Fairhaven, Yakima, Port Townsend, Vancouver, and Whitcom.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, timothy, clover and all fruits and vegetables of a temperate climate are raised in abundance, principally in the western portion, although since irrigation has been introduced, much of the eastern land is proving valuable from an agricultural standpoint. Cattle-raising has been the chief industry of the eastern portion for years, and the annual clip from wool is very large. Valuable mines of iron, coal, silver, lead and copper have been developed. The virgin forests of fir, pine, cedar and other timber have made lumbering an important factor in the commercial and industrial life of this state. The fishing interests are extensive and include the salting and canning of salmon, the curing of herring and trout, and the marketing of oysters and other seafoods.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Washington registered 312,133 men, and sent into the army a total of 39,000 men, or 1.1 per cent. Belonging to the twelfth Federal Reserve District, Washington made a very creditable record in its subscriptions to the Liberty Loans and donations to the war drives and work. Camp Lewis, at American Lake, near Tacoma, was used as a cantonment for training soldiers for the National Army during the Great War.

West Virginia

HISTORY

West Virginia was a part of Virginia until the sentiment of the people with reference to the doctrine of secession divided the latter state into two sections—the northern and western portion adhering to the Union, and the remainder casting its lot with the Confederacy. The new division was first called the "Reorganized State of Virginia," then the "State of Kanawha," but was admitted to the Union, May 20, 1863, as West Virginia.

TOPOGRAPHY

West Virginia has an area of 24,170 square miles. The surface is generally hilly and mountainous, the state being traversed by several parallel ranges of the Appalachian Mountains, rising to 4,860 feet in Spruce Knob, the greatest elevation. The Big Sandy, Guyandot, Kanawha, Gauley, Ohio, Greenbrier, Elk, Coal, Cheat, Monongahela, Potomac and Little Kanawha rivers are the chief watercourses of the state.

CLIMATE

The mean annual temperature is about fifty degrees, and the temperature is not subject to sudden changes.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of four years. West Virginia was dry prior to the passage of the Prohibition Amendment.

EDUCATION

The white and colored children are educated separately. About 350,000 pupils of school age are enrolled, and the state contains approximately 8,000 schoolhouses, valued at something like $18,000,000. Some excellent institutions for acquiring a higher education are found at different points in West Virginia, notably the University and State Agricultural College.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Wheeling, the metropolis of the state, and a port of entry on the Ohio River, is one of the most picturesque cities in the country, surrounded as it is by bold and rugged hills containing vast coal deposits. It possesses immense blast furnaces, iron foundries, plants for the manufacture of nails, glassware, paper, leather, woolen goods and steam-engines. The quantities of natural gas found in the neighborhood furnishes cheap and excellent fuel. Wheeling is also noted for some of the finest pottery in the country. From 1863 to

1870, and again, from 1875 to 1884, Wheeling was the capital of the state.

Huntington, which is located on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Guyandot, is the home of the State Normal School and a center for some important manufacturing interests, especially lumber, cigar and foundry products. Parkersburg, which is at the confluence of the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers, is the center for extensive petroleum and salt fields. Its big oil refineries and flour, lumber and farm products interests form a large part of the industrial wealth of the community. The handling of coal is also an important industry. Steamboat lines run both above and below the city.

Charleston, the state capital, has been the seat of government since 1885, and prior to that time was so honored between 1870 to 1875. Both coal and salt are produced in its neighborhood; also iron, oil and lumber, and formerly its distilleries were very important. Martinsburg makes a feature of the production of furniture and carriages, has large planing mills, flour-mills and extensive railroad shops. Benwood is on the Ohio River, not far from Wheeling, and is noted for its manufactured goods. Bluefield has large iron and brick works. Clarksburg, which is on the Monongahela River, has extensive manufacturing and coal-mining interests. Fairmont, also on the Monongahela River, has large manufacturing interests, and Grafton is an important railroad center.

Harper's Ferry, which is at the confluence of Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, and nearly surrounded by towering mountains, was the scene of John Brown's historic raid. Hinton has extensive sawmill activities and Keyser is a rich mining district. Moundsville, which takes its name from the large Indian mound in the vicinity, has important rolling mills and factories, and is also the home of the state penitentiary. Sisterville has some important industries and Weston has important lumber interests.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Wheat, rye, corn, oats, buckwheat, flax, wool, hay and tobacco and potatoes are grown in immense quantities, the "Panhandle" portion of the state being recognized as one of the most fertile agricultural regions in the United States. Fruits are raised in abundance, and dairying and stock-raising receive the attention of a large number of people. Owing to the presence of coal and valuable ores, mining is a very important industry, as are those connected with the production and marketing of articles manufactured from these natural deposits. Petroleum wells are found all along the Ohio River, and salt, copper, zinc, lead, nickel and alum are extensively produced. Quite a number of the people are occupied in raising and marketing ginseng and other medicinal plants.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft West Virginia registered 319,036 men and sent into the army a total of 52,000 men, or 1.5 percent. Belonging to the fourth and fifth Federal Reserve Districts, West Virginia lived up to its reputation for steadfast loyalty, and subscribed to the Liberty Loans and contributed to the war drives and work with open-handed generosity during the Great War.

Wisconsin

HISTORY

The name of Wisconsin comes from an Indian name meaning "wild, rushing river," being first given to the river, and later, to the state. Jesuits and fur traders were the first explorers of what is now Wisconsin, the former coming here as early as 1634. Wisconsin has belonged successively to Indiana, Illinois and Michigan territories; all of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the larger portion of the Dakotas belonging to the territory of Wisconsin until 1838, when it was divided, and that portion west of the Mississippi River was joined to the territory of Iowa. Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, May 29, 1848, at which time the land west of the St. Croix River was given to the territory of Minnesota.

TOPOGRAPHY

Wisconsin contains 54,450 square miles; is 305 miles at its greatest length, from north to south, and 285 miles at its greatest width. In addition to this area, some important islands in Lake Superior belong to the state. The surface is generally that of a great plain, rising to cliffs along the lakes and watercourses, several mounds, notably the Blue Mound in Dane county, attaining to 1,250 feet, or over.

The principal rivers are the Wisconsin, Montreal, Bail, Bois Brule, St. Louis, Menominee, Peshtigo, Oconto, Pensaukee, Fox, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Mississippi, St. Croix, Chippewa, Buffalo, Trempealeau and Black, the largest of which, wholly in the state, being the Wisconsin. The coast-line of the

Castle Geyser, Yellowstone.

A COMMON SIGHT IN NORTH AMERICA MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO.

The most extraordinary feature of this animal was the row of tin plates on either side of the median line, and also the long and heavily armed tail.

CLIFF DWELLING AT PUYE, NEW MEXICO.

The Puye Mesa is situated on the Pajarito division of the Jemez Plateau of New Mexico. The cliffs in which the dwellings are situated are of grevish-yellow tufa, a rock that is easily excavated and therefore suitable for the cave dwellers.

state on Lake Michigan is 200 miles, and on Lake Superior, is 120 miles. All over the state are to be found beautiful lakes, some of which, shallow in depth, were originally formed by beaver dams across streams.

CLIMATE

In spite of its latitude, the climate of Wisconsin is somewhat tempered by the great lakes bordering it. In the northern part the snowfalls are heavy and the winters are long and very cold, but the extreme dryness of the atmosphere makes their severity easier to endure. A well-known resort for those suffering from tuberculosis is the St. Croix Valley pine forests.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of two years. Wisconsin ratified the Prohibition Amendment on January 17, 1919.

EDUCATION

Wisconsin has a magnificent school system, with ample funds provided, and enrolls practically 500,000 pupils of school age. It has approximately 11,000 schoolhouses, valued at something like $30,000,000. Its institutions for higher education are many and of high standard.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Milwaukee, metropolis of the state, and one of the leading cities on Lake Michigan, as well as of the northwest, is located at the junction of the Milwaukee, Menominee and Kinnickinnick rivers where they flow into the lake, and is a port of entry. It has one of the finest lake harbors in the country. Built of the famous Milwaukee "cream" bricks, the city presents a novel and beautiful appearance. Its industries include pork-packing, clothing, flour, machinery, iron and steel, leather and tobacco, and its breweries were famous the world over. In its vicinity are immense deposits of iron ore, and the manufacture of railroad iron has long been a great source of wealth. During the Great War, all of the iron plants produced munitions and other war materials in great quantities.

Superior, located on Lake Superior, has great shipbuilding facilities, immense cooperage, iron, steel and flour industries, and is now the second city of importance in the state. Racine, at the mouth of Root River, on Lake Michigan, has an excellent harbor, and manufactures automobiles, carriages and wagons, coopers' goods, agricultural implements, bicycles, and leather, and there are immense foundries, furnaces and shipyards. La Crosse, located on the east bank of the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the La Crosse River, has important industries in knitgoods, flour, lumber and agricultural implements. Oshkosh, built in both sides of the Fox River, at its entrance to Lake Winnebago, is so situated that steamboats can come from Green Bay and, by means of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, reach the Mississippi. The leading industries include the production of flour, grass twine, lumber and agricultural implements. Its grain trade is very large.

Sheboygan, which is a port of entry on Lake Michigan, has an excellent harbor and enjoys an extensive trade in lumber and wheat. It manufactures furniture, boots and shoes, wagons, leather, bottles mineral water, and has shipyards and lime-kilns. Madison, the capital, is on an isthmus between lakes Monona and Mendota, and also overlooks Kegonsa and Waubesa lakes. Its products include flour, boots and shoes, tools and electrical machinery. Other important cities are Appleton, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette and Wausau.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Immense crops of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hay, potatoes and hops are raised. Livestock, wool, butter and cheese are produced in large quantities. In fact, almost all lines of industry are represented. The natural deposits of iron ore, lead, zinc and copper are not only abundant, but of a very high grade. Marble, bituminous limestone and cement rock are quarried extensively in different portions of the state.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Wisconsin registered 578,655 men and sent into the army a total of 87,000 men, or 2.5 percent. Belonging to the seventh and ninth Federal Reserve Districts, Wisconsin responded magnificently to the appeal of the country in subscribing to the Liberty Loans and contributing to the various war drives and other patriotic work during the Great War.

Wyoming

HISTORY

The greater portion of Wyoming was acquired by the United States through the Louisiana Purchase, in 1803, and was organized into Louisiana territory, so remaining until 1812, when it became part of the territory of Missouri. Subsequently it belonged to the Indian country—Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho—and then again, Dakota, and finally was organized as a territory, in 1868 from the southwestern por-

tion of Dakota, with small sections from Idaho and Utah. It was admitted to the Union on July 10, 1890.

TOPOGRAPHY

Wyoming contains 97,914 square miles; is 350 miles from east to west, and 280 miles from north to south, and is principally a plateau and mountain region, rising from 2,500 to 5,000 feet above tidewater. The principal ranges of the Rocky Mountains, which form the "great divide" in this state, are the Wind River, Big Horn, Laramie, Bishop, Rattlesnake, Sweetwater and Black Hills. This divide in Wyoming is the division between the waters of the Pacific, the Gulf of California and the Gulf of Mexico. The headwaters of the Columbia, the Colorado and Missouri rise in Fremont County, along the Wind River Mountains. Numerous springs of medicinal water are found in the state.

Yellowstone National Park, notably the most interesting part of Wyoming, if not of the west, is in the northwest corner of Wyoming with strips in Montana and Idaho. It is sixty-five miles long by fifty-five miles wide, with an area of 3,575 square miles. Its lowest elevation is 6,000 feet, while its many snowcapped mountains reach an elevation of 14,000 feet. The Government established it as a national park on March 1, 1872, and here are protected the animals indigenous to this region, some of which are practically extinct. The park contains many geysers, thousands of hot springs, waterfalls, lakes, canyons and mud volcanoes. The Yellowstone Falls, at the head of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, are among the natural wonders of the country, and they are indescribably beautiful.

CLIMATE

With the exception of the Laramie Plains in the southeast, where the winters are severe, the climate is somewhat mild and healthful.

GOVERNMENT

The governor is elected for a period of four years. Wyoming ratified the Prohibition Amendment, January 16, 1919, having previously voted itself dry. The state has granted suffrage to women.

EDUCATION

The public school system is excellent and education is compulsory. The rate of illiteracy is low. Approximately 35,000 pupils of school age are enrolled. The schoolhouses, of which there are about 1,100, are excellent, and they are valued at something like $2,750,000.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Cheyenne, the capital, is on Snow Creek, 6,105 feet above the sea level, and is the most important railroad and cattle shipping center in the state. Coal is found in its vicinity. Laramie is a mining and stockraising center and Rock Springs, located on Bitter Creek, is a coal-mining community. Evanston is another coal-mining town and Green River has a large trade in and about Sweetwater County. Rawlins and Sheridan are also important centers.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Agriculture and stock-raising are the most important industries of Wyoming, although coal and other minerals are profitably mined. All of the cereals, with the exception of corn, are grown; but the climate and soil are better adapted for vegetables. The wool clip is valuable and for years cattle-raising has been carried on with large returns. When the shortage of potash threatened to become a national calamity during the late war, governmental experiments proved that from alunite and leucite—two natural deposits of Wyoming—potash could be profitably and easily manufactured.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Wyoming registered 59,369 men, and sent into the army a total of 11,000 men, or .3 percent. Belonging to the tenth Federal Reserve District, Wyoming filled its quota of the Liberty Loan Bonds and donated generously to all the war drives and other patriotic work during the World War.

Alaska

HISTORY

Alaska, with the Aleutian Islands, which run in a long chain to the southwest of the peninsula, formerly belonged to Russia, which country claimed them on account of their having been discovered by Bering, in 1741, but the United States bought them for $7,200,000, consummating the payment in gold on August 1, 1868. From 1870 until 1884 Alaska was a military and collection district, but was then reorganized, the act providing for a civil and territorial form of government bearing the date of May 17, 1884. At the time of the purchase, and for some years afterwards, there were many people in the United States who disapproved of the action, but, even prior to

the discovery of gold, the government received back an income from the seal and other fisheries far in excess of the purchase price.

TOPOGRAPHY

Alaska contains 590,884 square miles and four well-defined mountain systems divide it, namely: the Pacific, which includes the coastal range of the Alaskan peninsula, called the Panhandle on account of its shape, with summit peaks rising in the St. Elias range to 14,000 feet; the Alaskan range, which includes many active volcanoes, and Mt. McKinley, 20,300 feet, the highest elevation in the territory. The Rocky Mountain system crosses the Yukon boundary and extends over the northeastern part of Alaska, its peaks rising to 6,000 feet.

The Central Plateau Region which occupies the greater part of the interior of the territory, has an elevation of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. The Arctic Slope Region rises to an altitude of 3,000. The Yukon River, the principal watercourse of Alaska, is 2,200 miles long and, with its tributaries, has a total length that is navigable from May to September, of over 3,000 miles, of which three-fourths are in Alaska.

CLIMATE

Along the coast the climate is fairly equable, and there is a heavy rainfall, but in the interior the winters are very severe and the summers uncertain.

GOVERNMENT

The Act of May 17, 1884, created a district court to sit at Sitka in May, and at Wrangel in November, the clerk of the court to be ex-officio secretary and treasurer of the district of Alaska; four commissioners having the power of commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts and justices of the peace to reside at four designated districts in Alaska, to hold courts of record, subject to the supervision of the district judge, in all testamentary and probate matters, habeas corpus, etc. The laws of Oregon were declared to be those of Alaska when not in conflict with those of the United States government. On August 24, 1912, Alaska was created a territory, with the capital at Juneau.

EDUCATION

By the Act of Congress, May 17, 1884, providing for the creation of a district government, $25,000 were appropriated for education, which amount was later increased to $35,000 and, with the organization of the territory, many improvements were made in the educational systems. In 1917, what are called citizenship night schools were established and, they have proven very popular and helpful. The Alaska Agricultural College and School for Mines at Fairbanks was opened in 1919. Approximately 3,000 white pupils are enrolled in the public schools; there are about fifty-five schoolhouses and something like 135 teachers are employed.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Nome, prior to the discovery of gold in 1898, was but a small settlement used by the United States as a reindeer station; but, with the northward rush of gold seekers the collection of huts developed almost overnight into a town of importance. Next to Fairbanks, it has the largest population of any community in Alaska. Sitka, formerly the capital, has the heaviest rainfall of any section outside the tropics, the number of rainy days varying from 190 to 285. Dyea was long used as a base of supplies for travelers on their way to the Klondike. Skagway was also an early starting point for gold miners. Juneau, which has been the capital since 1906, is on the mainland and is an important center of industry. Other cities worth mentioning are: Cordova, Douglas, Fairbanks, which is the metropolis, Ketchikan, Treadwell, Valdez and Wrangell.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

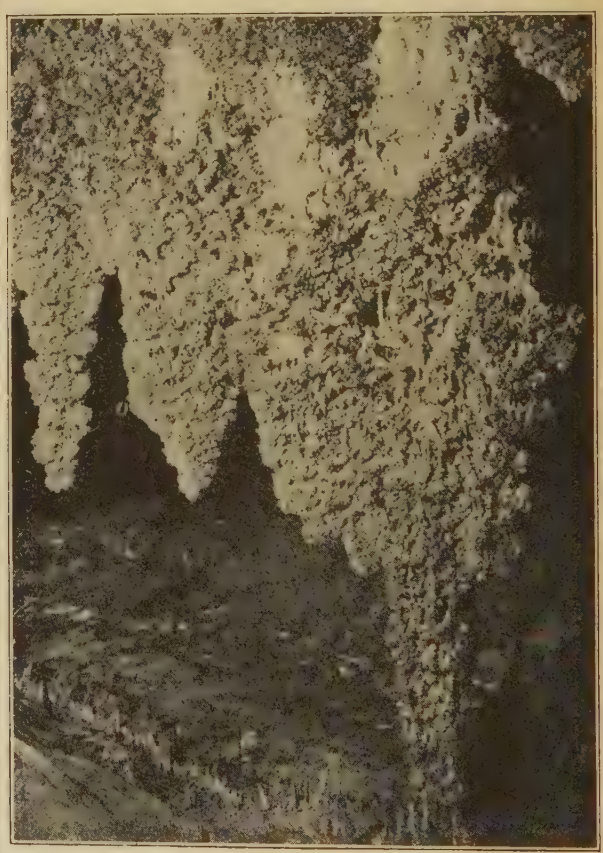
Were it not for the briefness of the summer, Alaska would be one of the finest agricultural countries in the world, for the soil is productive and capable of great development. It is estimated that at least one-sixth of Alaska is suitable for tillage and pasture. Through the experimental stations of the agricultural department of the United States government, it has been proven that buckwheat, barley, oats and possibly wheat and rye can be grown with advantage in the southeastern part, and that vegetables, grasses and live stock are adapted to the climate. Many thousands of acres will soon be available for agricultural purposes in the territory. The forests cover something like 27,000,000 acres composed of fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock, which are practically untouched.

The resources of the territory with reference to fishing are almost unlimited. Cod, herring, which furnish "American sardines," oil and guano, salmon, and seal are all caught in the waters of and surrounding Alaska. It has been conceded that, since 1900, Alaska has furnished more than half the total salmon product of the United States, the largest salmon fishery in the world being located on the Karluk River, Kodiak Island. There has been so much waste in seal-fishing that it has been necessary to protect this industry, but there is danger of the total extermination of the seal. So vigorous was the war for ivory against the walrus—the most valuable of Alaskan fur animals—that few of them are now found. The whale industry has also declined.

A totem pole in Seattle, Washington. This fine specimen was brought from Alaska and erected in Pioneer Square.

THIS FORMIDABLE DINOSAUR, THE LARGEST OF THE CARNIVOROUS FORMS, WAS SOME 49 FEET IN LENGTH.

It must have presented a most imposing sight as it stalked about in search of food. The great 5-foot jaws were armed with long and sharp teeth, capable of tearing the tough skins of such antagonists as the great Triceratops of the same period.



STALAGMITES IN A LIMESTONE CAVE, ARIZONA.

There are few more beautiful specimens of limestone formations than these glistening white spires that are hidden in a cave on the Grand View Trail which leads into the Grand Canyon.

Alaska is very rapidly becoming one of the greatest mineral-producing countries in the world; gold, copper and tin, predominating. Although gold was first discovered in 1861, no vein of the richness of the Klondike has yet been found. In 1912, tin was first discovered in the Tanana Valley, and the annual export of it is now over $50,000,000, and it is estimated that Alaska can easily produce all of the tin required by the United States. It is also estimated that the coal fields of Nenana alone contain 150,000,000 tons and oil has been discovered in many parts of the public domain. Copper is present in large quantities and of high grade, the best mine yet developed being the Kennicott-Bonanza, which is one of the most profitable in the world. Silver, marble, gypsum and other minerals are found, but they are not extensively developed.

The resources of this wonderful region are practically unlimited and scarcely touched as yet. The crying necessity has been for railroads, which are now being in part supplied by the government road connecting Seward with Anchorage; Fairbanks with Montana Creek; Matanuska Junction with the Matanuska coal fields, and going on to other points. Greater appropriations are needed, not only for the construction and maintenance of railroads, but for sled and wagon roads. Until these vast distances are properly connected, the wonderful possibility of Alaska will never be developed into realities, and this generation and others will pass without bringing to the markets of the world riches as valuable as any gathered in the gold fields of the Klondike, or the diamond mines of Africa.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Alaska sent 2,000 of its men to fight in the Great War in behalf of the United States. Far away though its people are, their subscriptions came in for all of the Liberty Loans and war drives, and they lived up to all the governmental regulations with faithful patience and uncomplaining exactness during the World War.

Hawaiian Islands

HISTORY

There are twenty-four islands in the Hawaiian group, of which three are barren rocks, and their combined area is 6,449 square miles. The date of their settlement is uncertain, although it may go as far back as the second century, when the Polynesians were driven out of Java and Sumatra by the Malays. At any rate in the fifth century two important families came from some foreign land and permanently located on the islands. The first record of their discovery by the whites was made in 1555, when Juan Gaetano visited them and gave them the name of Las Majos.

Captain Cook re-discovered them in 1778 and gave them the name of the Sandwich Islands, but the natives never accepted any name but their own Hawaii. During the reign of Kamehameha III, 1825-54, the great nations recognized the independence of Hawaii. The last of the royal line was Queen Liliuokalani, who was deposed. A provisional government was established, which became a republic, on June 4, 1894, and Hawaii was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress, July 7, 1898. It was made a territory on June 14, 1900.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Hawaiian Islands are great volcanoes, whose craters are extinct with the exception of those of Hawaii, rising to a height of from 4,000 to 14,000 feet above the sea level, and whose bases extend along the floor of the ocean from 150 to 200 miles. The two active volcanoes are Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo. The House of the Sun, or Haleakala Mountain, is the largest extinct crater in the world, the bowl being 2,000 feet deep and the circumference about twenty miles. Its altitude is 10,000 feet. The decaying lava of the island becomes very productive.

CLIMATE

The climate is equable, the average temperature of Honolula for January being about 70 degrees, and for July, about 77 degrees; but, on the mountain peaks, there is snow the year around. Trade winds prevail nine months of the year and the Japanese gulf stream renders the waters about the islands colder than other seas in the same latitude. The northeast side of the islands receives a heavy rainfall and vegetation is luxuriant.

GOVERNMENT

In the earliest days the government appears to have been tribal, followed by a period of feudalism. Kamehameha I established an absolute monarchy, which was gradually overthrown for the present republican form. On May 23, 1918, Hawaii approved a bill providing that ninety days after date, it would be unlawful to sell, give away, manufacture, transport, import or export intoxicating liquors except for mechanical, scientific, sacramental or medicinal purposes, thus establishing prohibition in the territory.

EDUCATION

Hawaii has a public school system modeled after that of the United States. Relatively 35,000 pupils of school age are enrolled. There are less than 200 schoolhouses, and nearly 1,000 teachers are employed.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Hawaii produces cattle, horses, mules, sheep, sugar, rice, bananas, hides, wool, pineapples, betel leaves, taro, papaias, cocoanuts, guavas, mangoes, figs, oranges, limes, strawberries, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, melons and a great variety of vegetables. The Hawaiian islands are noted for the luxuriance and great beauty of their flora, but manufacturing in practically all lines is still in its infancy and remains to be developed.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Honolulu is the chief commercial center of the Pacific Ocean, and one of the most beautiful cities of the world. It has every modern improvement, its hotels comparing favorably with the most cosmopolitan hostelries of every metropolis on the globe, and its drives and natural wonders make it one of the "garden spots" of civilization. Hilo is in the center of the great coffee fields. Wailuku is the chief market for the sugar district and Lihue is a seaport of Kauai.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Hawaii sent a total of 6,000 men into the army, or .2 percent. It loyally contributed to the Liberty Loan Bonds and other war work, and its people proved their patriotism in every way possible during the Great War.

Philippine Islands

HISTORY

The most valuable of the territory ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, in 1898, the Philippines were discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and settled by Spaniards during the reign of Philip II. The oppression of the Spanish governors became almost unbearable and, in 1896, there was an insurrection, the last of many against Spain. When the United States assumed control, some time passed before it was able to subdue the Tagalogs of Luzon, who renewed the insurrection, demanding complete independence; but, with the capture of Aguinaldo, the Philippine war was ended and, on July 4, 1902, a territorial government was established.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Philippines contain about 115,026 square miles. The principal islands are Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan, Mindoro, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar and Masbate, although there are between 1,100 and 1,200 of them in the group, which forms a portion of the Malay archipelago, with the Pacific ocean to the north and east; the China and Sula seas to the west, and to the south the Sea of Celebes. The islands are of volcanic formation, and there are a number of the summits which rise to 9,000 feet, some of them being active volcanoes. Among the principal of the peaks are Halcon, Apo, Mayo, San Cristobal, Isarog and Banajo. Earthquakes are very frequent.

CLIMATE

The climate is tropical and violent hurricanes are frequent. The mean annual temperature is about eighty degrees.

NATIVES

There are three different races—all of the Malay type—namely: the Tagalogs and Visayas, the Negritos, and Moros. There are also a number of Chinese and half-breeds. Since the United States has gained possession, a number of whites have located in the islands, and are developing the wonderful resources of this new territory.

GOVERNMENT

The Philippine Islands are under regular territorial government, having been created as a territory of the United States by Act of Congress under date of August 29, 1916, and the first legislative session opened on October 16, 1916.

EDUCATION

Prior to 1898 the only schools in the islands were those maintained by the Catholic church; but, with customary energy, the United States government began establishing schools and providing for the education of its newly-acquired citizens in the history and language of the country to which they were to belong. A very effective public school system has now been inaugurated, special attention being paid to instruction in agriculture. The knowledge of English is rapidly spreading and a constantly growing interest is exhibited in the schools. Owing to scarcity of schoolhouses and American teachers, practically only one-half of the children are provided for in an educational way, but each year sees a betterment in conditions.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Manila, the capital of Luzon and the principal city of the Philippines, is located on the

east side of a wide bay, on the southwest coast of Luzon, 650 miles southeast of Hong Kong, China, with which it has been connected by cable since 1881. Manila is divided into two portions by the Pasig River, on the south bank standing the old town founded in 1571, surrounded by crumbling walls, with tolerably wide streets crossing each other at right angles. On the north bank is the modern city. Manila is liable to visitations of earthquakes, typhoons and thunderstorms of exceptional violence. Cube and Iloilo are also cities of considerable size.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Agriculture is the principal industry and rice, millet, maize, sugar, indigo, hemp, tobacco, coffee, cotton, sago, cocoanuts, bananas, cinnamon, betel and fine fruits are raised. Pearls, mother-of-pearl, pearl oysters, sea slugs, edible bird'snests and sapanwood are exported, largely to China. Gold, lead, iron, copper, mercury, sulphur and coal deposits are abundant but not extensively developed. Manila cigars and Manila hemp fibre, cottons and linens of domestic weaving, straw hats, cigar-cases, earthenware, filigree jewelry and ornaments of the finest hammered gold and silver are produced in large quantities.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Owing to its location and the necessity for protecting so strategic a point, the natives of the Philippines were not called into service during the Great War although the following act was approved on January 26, 1918:

"The military and other locally armed forces in the Philippine Islands may be called into the service of the United States, and all members thereof may be drafted into the service and organized in such manner as is or may be provided by law for calling or drafting the National Guard into the service, and shall in all respects while therein be upon the same footing with members of the National Guard so called or drafted: Provided, that the pay and allowance of officers and men of the Philippine militia and other locally created armed forces when serving in the Philippine Islands shall in no case exceed the pay and allowances for corresponding grades of Philippine scouts."

Great interest was shown in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other war drives, and generous subscriptions were made by the natives during the World War.

Porto Rico

HISTORY

Columbus discovered Porto Rico in 1493, and it was conquered by Ponce de Leon some years later. Invaded in 1590 by Spaniards from Santo Domingo, it was vanquished and its natives in a few years were practically exterminated. By 1615 another policy was adopted, however, and very liberal terms were offered to colonists to induce them to locate there, which resulted in prosperity for Porto Rico, but it continued under Spanish rule until 1898, when Spain ceded it to the United States.

TOPOGRAPHY

Porto Rico is in the same latitude as Jamaica. It is 100 miles long by about thirty-six miles wide, has a coast line of 360 miles, and contains about 3,604 square miles. Included with it are three small islands—Mona, Culebra and Vieques. It is traversed by a range of mountains, the highest elevation of which is 3,609 feet. There are three safe harbors—Guanica, Hovas and San Juan. Several of its rivers are navigable for a few miles.

CLIMATE

The climate is generally healthful, the mean temperature scarcely varying six degrees. The island is subject to tropical hurricanes and the north coast to immense ground seas.

INHABITANTS

For many years Spain used Porto Rico as a penal settlement. The natives belonged to the Arawak or Carib stock, having been almost exterminated in 1590, and in 1811, few if any of their descendants remained. Those now occupying Porto Rico are the Creoles, Gibaros, African half-breeds, or Mestizos, and the full-blooded Africans.

GOVERNMENT

The island was under military rule after the United States took possession, until the Foraker law went into effect, May 1, 1900. Under the new organic act of March 2, 1917, Porto Rico was given a legislative assembly of two houses, a senate and house of representatives, and a governor and other executive officials. It ratified the Prohibition Amendment of the organic act on March 2, 1918.

EDUCATION

Of recent years educational matters have received commendable impetus and, at present, there are about 1,800 schools, and the total enrollment of pupils of school age is practically 150,000. It is proposed to secure outside assistance for the schools in order to provide adequate means to overcome illiteracy of the masses, who, until American occupancy, had

OCEAN STEAMER PASSING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

no conception of the desirability of bettering their mental condition.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

San Juan the capital and leading city, is located on the western coast of a low, coral island on the northern coast, and has an excellent harbor—one of the safest in the West Indies—once it is entered, but the passage is extremely difficult. Ponce, the second city in size, is located on a plain not far from the southern coast. Its harbor is not well sheltered. Other seaports and cities are Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Fajardo, Mayaguez, Naguabo and San German.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Porto Rico raises sugar, coffee, fruit, tobacco, cotton and stock, and manufactures chocolate, tobacco, cigars, wax, soap, matches and straw hats. Plantains, bananas, yams, mangoes and pineapples are also grown for home consumption. The trade is now principally with the United States.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Under the Selective Draft Porto Rico sent into the army a total of 16,000 men, or .5 percent. Its people loyally subscribed to the several Liberty Loans and other war drives, and proved their right to be regarded as real American citizens during the World War.

Minor United States Possessions

Wake Island was acquired by the United States and taken possession of in 1900. It is a very important coaling station, halfway between Guam and Honolulu in the Pacific Ocean, but is only valuable because of its strategic position. It contains about eighteen square miles.

Guam is the largest of the Ladrone Islands in the north Pacific Ocean, and is about 1,450 miles east of Manila. It contains about 200 square miles of territory. Discovered by Magellan in 1521, it was occupied by Spain until 1898, when it was ceded to the United States. The capital is Agana, which is the port of entry. Cocoanuts, rice, sugar, coffee and cacao are grown, but only a small portion of the island is under cultivation.

Guam is suited, both on account of its climate and soil, for agriculture. That some progression has been made since American occupancy is shown by the fact that several industrial expositions have been held. Its schools are inferior and, although English is being taught, it will be a long time before the inhabitants are Americanized. Since 1900, sanitary conditions have been very much improved, owing to American foresight and energy, the greatest scourge being intestinal parasites.

American Samoa. Tutuila and other Samoan islands became United States property in 1900, their total area being seventy-seven square miles. The capital is Pagopago, on Tutuila, and the principal exports are coca and cocoa beans. Like other of the Pacific Islands, the education of the people has been so neglected that it will take some time to establish an efficient system. A new government school was built within recent years on Pagopago Bay.

The Panama Canal Zone. The first suggestion of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made in 1530 by a Spanish engineer and, from 1825 to 1890, unsuccessful attempts were made to complete the project of digging a passage between the two oceans. The most pretentious of these was that undertaken by France, in 1881, by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which Ferdinand de Lesseps was the nominal head. After a series of failures and mismanagement, the company went into bankruptcy, and a new one was organized, but finally, on May 4, 1904, turned its assets over to the United States government, which made a brilliant success of one of the greatest engineering projects in the world.

During the subsequent years, until 1913, when the canal was completed, the United States increased its working force from 700, in 1904, to 50,000 at the time of its completion. The cost of the canal is estimated at $375,000,000, which includes the cost of construction, the $40,000,000 paid to the French government; the $10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama, and the expense of terminal facilities.

The Panama Canal is a channel fifty and one-half miles long, with a bottom approach at each end of 500 feet. Its greatest width is from 500 to 1,000 feet in the channel from Gatun to the Culebra cut. The greatest lift is that of eighty-five feet through a flight of three locks at Gatun. Gatun Lake, covering an area of 164 square miles, is formed by impounding the waters of the Chagres River by the Gatun dam.

The Canal Zone contains about 448 square miles, and includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama called Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flaminco. While the cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the Zone, the United States has the authority to enforce such sanitary ordinances as it deems neces-

sary, and to preserve law and order. The government owns 322 miles of the Zone, the remainder being held by private parties, the United States reserving the right to purchase or take possession at any time, should the necessity for such action arise. On August 15, 1914, the Panama Canal was opened for traffic, but was temporarily blocked by slides between September, 1915 and April, 1916.

American West Indies. On July 25, 1916, the United States paid to the Danish government $25,000,000 for what were known as the Danish West Indies—three islands—St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, the combined area of which is 138 square miles. Although they had been occupied by Denmark for 245 years, the language of the inhabitants is English. The United States took possession of these islands in November, 1917.

St. Croix is the most important agriculturally, sugarcane being the chief product, although corn, cotton, vegetables and fruit are also raised. The other two islands, St. Thomas and St. John, are better suited to stock-raising, although some fruit and vegetables are grown. They are in need of a system of irrigation, owing to the lack of a sufficient amount of moisture. Fishing is carried on by all the islands.

The inhabitants are negroes, and they are poorly educated, but, with the introduction of American methods and teachers, this condition can soon be improved.

The islanders displayed great pleasure at coming under the American flag, giving practical proof of this by immediately subscribing far beyond their quota to the Liberty Loans, although in poor financial condition. These islands export sugar, rum, hides, skins and cabinet woods, and import breadstuffs, cereals, bituminous coal, iron and steel products, boots and shoes, meat and dairy products, oil, lumber and refined sugar.

Dominion of Canada

HISTORY

Canada was discovered June 24, 1497, by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1524 was visited by Verrazzano, who named it New France; but no permanent settlements were made until 1534, when the French took possession of it. The following year Jacques Cartier went up the St. Lawrence River as far as what is now Montreal. Quebec was founded by the French, in 1608, and captured by General Wolfe, and in 1763, the whole of Canada became British territory.

TOPOGRAPHY

As a whole it is naturally divided into four divisions, namely: the Atlantic basin, containing the St. Lawrence River; the Hudson Bay basin, of which the Saskatchewan-Nelson is the largest river; the Arctic basin, of which the Mackenzie is the chief river; and the Pacific basin, of which the Fraser and Yukon are the chief watercourses. The leading feature of the second division is Hudson Bay, which is 1,300 miles long by 600 miles wide at its greatest dimensions. In the interior of Canada are vast forest regions, fairly well cut over, and in the sub-arctic belt are spruces, dwindling as the Frigid Zone is entered.

CLIMATE

The climate of Canada in the eastern portion is characterized by a wide range of temperature and heavy rainfall; in the interior the temperature has also a great range, but the rainfall is very moderate; while on the Pacific coast, the climate is governed by the ocean, and the rainfall is extremely heavy.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS

Canada is now divided into the following provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta, and the province of Saskatchewan.

GOVERNMENT

The Dominion of Canada is a selfgoverning country within the British Empire, its constitution having been adopted on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), under the British North American Act of that year. The executive power is vested in a governor-general appointed by the sovereign and assisted by a privy council. The legislative power comprises two houses of parliament—a senate and house of commons—the former having eighty-seven members nominated for life by the governor-general and selected from the various provinces; and the latter being elected every five years, there now being approximately 221 members. In 1915, the houses of parliament were destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt. The judiciary is composed of judges, police magistrates and justices of the peace.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Ottawa is the capital, and the other leading cities are Brandon, Calgary, Charlottetown, Dawson City, Edmonton, Fredricton, Glace Bay, Halifax, Hamilton, Hull, London, Moncton, Montreal, Moosejaw, Westminster, Prince Albert, Quebec, Regina, St. John, Saskatoon, Sydney, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

More than 35,000,000 acres of land are planted to wheat, oats, barley, and other grains, hay, clover, potatoes, and other roots, fodder, corn and alfalfa. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are also raised in large numbers. The fisheries are very important and include salmon, cod, herring, mackerel and lobsters. The lumber interests include lath, shingles, crossties, telegraph and telephones poles and wood used in the pulp industry, the latter having been extensively developed during the shortage of paper resulting from the Great War. Gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron, coal Portland cement, asbestos, petroleum, natural gas, clay products and stone are all found in Canada in large quantities. The manufactured products are enumerated under the various provinces.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Canada's part in the Great War is that of a country of patriots, and had it not been for the Canadian regiments rushed to the front during the early days, the outcome might have been entirely different. It is estimated that nearly 500,000 men went overseas from Canada, the population of which is approximately 7,250,000, so that in proportion the Dominion furnished a larger contingent than any other part of the British Empire. So brave were the men that they were accorded every military honor, including the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Order, Bar to Distinguished Service Order, Military Cross, Bar to Military Cross, Distinguished Conduct Medal, First Bar to Military Medal, Second Bar to Military Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, and Royal Red Cross, while the names of over 2,500 Canadian soldiers were mentioned in official dispatches.

The Canadian air service was particularly meritorious, it being claimed that about thirty-five percent of the British air pilots in France were Canadians. Canadian troops served in Palestine, Macedonia and Greece, as well as in France, and a corps of Canadians were trained for service with the tanks. Canada also furnished an immense amount of munitions, the cash disbursements of the British government in Canada being more than $1,000,000,000, which orders were placed through the imperial munitions board headed by Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart. of Toronto. It is also estimated that in addition to the men actually in military service, Canada had relatively 300,000 persons engaged on war contracts, with about 50,000 more employed in handling stores in transportation, and similar work.

Alberta

HISTORY

What is now Alberta was discovered by the French, who probably explored and colonized it. Fort La Jonquiere, near the present site of Calgary, was established by them in 1752. Later the Northwest Company of Montreal—the rival of the Hudson Bay Company—established trading posts and built Fort Athabasca in 1778. Among his other explorations, Alexander Mackenzie went over this territory, including the river that bears his name, and through Peace Pass, being the first white man to cross Canada from ocean to ocean. The District of Alberta was organized in 1875, and it was proclaimed a province by the Dominion government, September 1, 1905.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Province of Alberta comprises the former district of Alberta, the western half of Athabasca, and a strip of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. It is bounded on the north by 60 degrees north latitude; on the east by Saskatchewan; on the west by British Columbia, and on the south by the international boundary. Its length north to south is 750 miles; its width, east to west, is 347 miles, and its area is 255,285 square miles. In the southern part Alberta is a rolling country without trees, except along the watercourses, and contain the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

In the northern part the country is heavily timbered, broken here and there by sections of prairie. The Rocky Mountains have a gradual ascent on the eastern side, but the approach is more abrupt on the western side. Some of the most famous passes of the Western hemisphere are in Alberta, among them being Crow's Nest, Kicking Horse, Yellowhead and Peace River—all of which lead into British Columbia. The greatest elevation is Mount Columbia, which rises to a height of 14,000 feet, but there are forty other peaks in the province which are over 10,000 feet in height.

Alberta is divided by a height of land at 53°28′ north latitude, to the north of which the rivers flow north and east, while below it they flow south and west. Those in the former part are the Athabasca and Peace which form the Slave, and it empties into the Great Slave Lake, emerging as the Mackenzie and flowing north into the Arctic Ocean. To the south the principal rivers are the Belly and Bow, which have their source in the foothills of the

Panorama Mexico City, Mexico, North from Cathedral.

The Klondike, the Richest Gold Land in the World.

Cascade Mt. from Devils Lake in Winter, Banff, Canada.

Panorama of Quebec.

Rockies; the South Saskatchewan, Red Deer and North Saskatchewan which join to form the Saskatchewan; the latter emptying into Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba.

Athabasca Lake is the largest one in Alberta, it having an area of 2,482 square miles, of which 1,041 square miles are in Alberta, and the remainder in Saskatchewan. Other lakes of considerable size are the Lesser Slave, with an area of 479 square miles; and Claire Lake, with an area of 405 square miles.

CLIMATE AND SOIL

The climate of Alberta shows a difference between an annual temperature of 37°.4 to 26°.9. The annual precipitation as a whole is 13.35 inches, and the rainfall is greatest from May to August. The soil is a rich alluvial loam so fertile as to require no artificial stimulus, and it overlays a thick bed of clay.

GOVERNMENT

Alberta has a government similar to the other provinces of Canada, and is represented in both the Dominion Senate and House of Commons.

EDUCATION

The public schools of Alberta are excellent. The University of Alberta at Edmonton and the sectarian colleges at the capital and Calgary compare favorably with other institutions of their kind in other provinces of the Dominion. Certain privileges are granted to Roman Catholics in the education of their children.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Edmonton, the capital, is at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan River, and on the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railroads. It is 192 miles north of Calgary. Situated in the center of a rich agricultural region, it is also a depot for the fur trade. It has large meat-packing plants, brick-yards, saw-mills and flour-mills, creameries, canneries, elevators, and factories for the manufacture of cigars, shoes, biscuits, boxes, mattresses and clothing.

Calgary, the metropolis and the largest and most important city between Winnipeg and Vancouver, is at the junction of the Bow and Elbot rivers, and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railroad, 2,262 miles west of Montreal. It is beautifully located at the entrance to the foothills of the Rockies, and in the heart of one of the richest agricultural districts in the Dominion. Iron, lead, coal, silicate, sandstone and clay are found in the neighborhood. The repair shops of the Canadian Pacific are located here, as are great rolling mills, iron and metal works, meat packing plants, soap works and flour mills. It is a station for the Northwest Mounted Police, and headquarters of of one of the greatest irrigation projects in the world.

Lethbridge is ninety-five miles southeast of Calgary on the Canadian Pacific and Alberta railroads, and is a great coal-mining center. Medicine Hat is located on the South Saskatchewan River and the Canadian Pacific Railroad, 175 miles southwest of Calgary, and 640 miles west of Winnipeg. It has repair shops, flour, rolling, planing and saw-mills, brick-yards, tanneries and furniture, glass and steel plants and operates a number of coal mines. Coal, and natural gas are found in the vicinity, and the stock interests are valuable.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Coal—both anthracite and bituminous—are found in large quantities, as are lignite, iron and lead; gold in small quantities and natural gas. Alberta is a great wheat-growing region and general mixed farming is carried on very successfully. The stock-raising interests are very important and increasing, and the creamery business is carried on upon an extensive scale. The fisheries are not important, and are principally in the northern part. Whitefish, pickerel and pike are the principal kind marketed. Manufacturing is varied and growing, as shown by the products of the principal cities.

British Columbia

HISTORY

British Columbia was originally known as New Caledonia, and it was visited as early as the year 1579 by Sir Francis Drake. The Island of Vancouver, named for its discoverer, Captain Vancouver, was first settled in 1806, and was added to British Columbia in 1866. Alexander Mackinzie first crossed into the interior of British Columbia in 1793, and early in the next century David Thompson explored trade routes from the upper waters of the Saskatchewan and Althabasca rivers to the Pacific coast. For a number of years the boundary line between the United States and Canada was in dispute, but it was finally settled in 1872.

TOPOGRAPHY

British Columbia is three times as large as England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and includes, with the mainland, the islands of Queen Charlotte and Vancouver, the latter being about 285 miles long, and having a breadth of

about fifty miles. The coasts of British Columbia are rocky and its interior mountainous. The mainland coast is very irregular, with excellent harbors, the best ones being Burrard Inlet, on which the city of Vancouver is built, and Port Simpson, which is near the northern boundary of the province. The interior of the mainland is very mountainous, the Rocky and Coast Range mountains running parallel through it. Many of the peaks are over 10,000 feet in height, and some are covered with glaciers. The principal watercourses are the Columbia, the Mackenzie and Fraser rivers, the latter having numerous lakes in its vicinity. Along the coast the excessive humidity precludes agriculture, while in portions of the interior irrigation is necessary, but the greater part of the latter is well adapted to cattle grazing and agriculture. The mineral deposits are of great value and include gold, silver, superior coal, iron and building stone. The Queen Charlotte Islands, off the northern coast, are covered with a fine forest growth, and gold-bearing quartz, copper and iron ores and anthracite coal are found.

CLIMATE

On the islands of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte, and near the sea, a moderate climate prevails, but it varies in the inland regions according to the distance from the ocean and the elevation.

EDUCATION

The school system of British Columbia was organized in 1872 and is quite similar to that of Ontario, although changes are made whenever the necessity for them arises. The schools are excellent and of high grade.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Victoria is the capital, and its principal industries are fish canneries, shipbuilding yards, which have been worked to full capacity during recent years, and sawmills, iron and chemical works. Vancouver, which has one of the finest harbors in the world, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the metropolis of the province. Its recent growth has been marvelous, and its magnificent shipbuilding, fish-canning, cooperage, furniture, sugar refineries and glass industries are attracting capital and labor from all over the country. Vancouver is one of the most beautiful cities along the Pacific coast. New Westminster has important fish canneries, sawmills and iron works Other important centers of industry are: Chilliwack, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, Rossland, Union and Wellington.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Agriculture has not yet taken a foremost part in British Columbia and the wealth of the province is largely in its mining industries. Gold, silver, lead, all in considerable quantity, and some copper, with the coal mines of Vancouver Island, are principally to be mentioned. The fisheries of sturgeon, salmon, herring, etc., and the trade in canned fish in large quantities are of much importance. The salmon from British Columbia are famous the world over, as are also the Oulachans, which enter the rivers in swarms of millions, many being so full of oil that it is said they will burn like a candle. Cod, halibut, haddock, etc., are caught in great quantities, but furs are the most important products of the province.

Manitoba

HISTORY

The Earl of Selkirk in 1811 obtained from the Hudson Bay Company a grant of land along the Red River, and the next year brought over a number of settlers from the Scotch Highlands, founding the Red River Settlement, a rival to the Hudson Bay Company, and the disputes between the two companies resulted in an active warfare, settled in 1817; and when, in 1869, the Hudson Bay Company surrendered all the Northwest Territory to the British government, a province was formed, being established July 15, 1870, as the province of Manitoba.

TOPOGRAPHY

Manitoba is located nearly in the center of the Dominion of Canada and is almost square, measuring about 270 miles on every side. The Red River is the leading watercourse, the others being the Assiniboine and the Winnipeg, the latter falling over many cascades and furnishing the finest kind of waterpower. The Red River furnishes navigation into the United States. The drainage is entirely into Hudson Bay. The principal lakes are Winnipeg, Winnipegosis and Manitoba.

CLIMATE

The climate on the whole is healthful, the usual rate being short, warm summers, and long, severe winters, although it is claimed that the latter are less severe than those in the Red River region of Minnesota. The springs are sudden and very short.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Winnipeg the capital, is an important railroad center and grain market. Brandon has

important manufacturing interests, and is a large center for wheat shipments. Portage La Prairie, St. Boniface, Carberry, Emerson, Selkirk, Carman and Manitou are also prominent industrial centers.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Manitoba has extensive agricultural interests, the soil—a rich, black mold—being admirably adapted for the growing of wheat, oats, barley, corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, all kinds of garden vegetables and some fruit. Cattle-raising and dairying are also profitably carried on. The natural deposits include coal of the lignite form.

New Brunswick

HISTORY

New Brunswick was originally a part of Nova Scotia and, following the American Revolution, Hessian soldiers employed by the British government in that conflict, not desiring to return to their native country, settled in what is now New Brunswick, on land granted to them by the government in return for their services. In 1785, a portion of Nova Scotia was set aside and called New Brunswick, in honor of the ruling house of Great Britain. The original boundary line between it and the United States was somewhat modified by the Treaty of Washington, in 1842. It was united with the other provinces, in 1867, to form the Dominion of Canada.

TOPOGRAPHY

New Brunswick, which lies north of the state of Maine, is 205 miles in length and has a coast line of about 500 miles, indented with harbors and bays, the principal ones of which are: Fundy, Passamaquoddy, Chignecto, Shediac, Miramichi, Chaleur and Nipisquit. The Bay of Fundy has exceedingly high tides—sometimes of fifty feet—which rush inland with terrific speed. The leading rivers are the St. John and the Restigouche, the former of which is noted for its reversible fall, caused by the in and out rush of the tide. With the exception of the northwestern portion, the land surface of New Brunswick is gently undulating, but there it rises in Bald Mountain to a height of 2,470 feet. In the south the coast is bold, rocky and broken by numerous ravines. Along the eastern coast the soil is deep and fertile. The forests are of spruce and of great value commercially.

CLIMATE

New Brunswick has a climate similar to that of the New England states, although more foggy, and while the summers are cooler than those in the adjoining provinces, the winters are not so severe. With the exception of a tendency to tuberculosis, the province is in the main healthful.

EDUCATION

New Brunswick has an excellent school system, unsectarian and under the control of the government.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Fredericton, the present capital, is located on the St. John River—eighty-six miles from its mouth—and contains, in addition to the government buildings, those of the University of New Brunswick. St. John, the metropolis of New Brunswick, is located on the Bay of Fundy, and near the mouth of the river whose name it bears. It was originally settled by the French. Portland and Carleton are suburbs of St. John, whose leading industries include fisheries, sawmills, boot and shoe factories, coal mining and iron furnaces. Other important cities of New Brunswick are Chatham, Gagetown, Moncton, St. Andrews, and Woodstock.

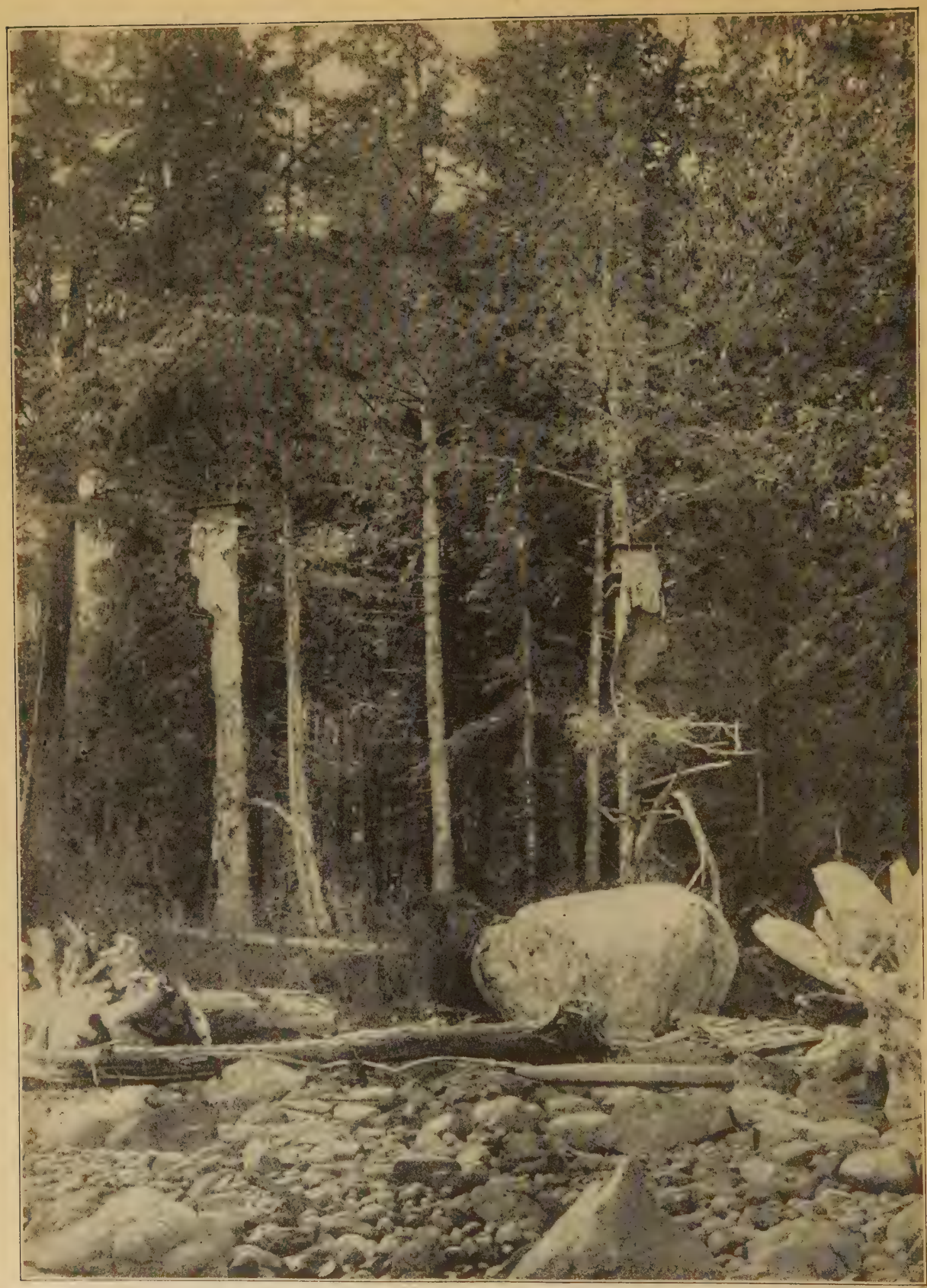
PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

The chief resources of New Brunswick are its forest and fisheries, although an advance is constantly being made in agriculture. Cod, herring, mackerel, haddock, hake, lobster, bass, smelt and salmon are caught in large quantities. Stock-raising and dairy farming are carried on very profitably. Copper, iron, coal, gypsum, plumbago, limestone, freestone, sandstone, marble and slate are mined extensively. It is estimated that one-third of New Brunswick is underlaid with a bed of coal, some of it being the richest gas-producing substance known, and the residue is excellent coke. The possibilities of New Brunswick are almost limitless, and when its natural resources are fully developed it will be one of the most productive sections of the Dominion.

Nova Scotia

HISTORY

Nova Scotia, which means New Scotland, was originally settled by the French and called Arcadia. The first English settlements were made in 1623 under a charter granted by James I, and for a time trouble was experi-



TREE BURIAL IN ALERT BAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Every Indian tribe has a form of burial peculiar to itself. That of the Alert Bay Indians, who are a tribe of the Haidas, is to burn their dead and then place the box containing the ashes on high platforms or in the trees.

enced between these colonists and the French, resulting in the eviction of the latter, beautifully related in Longfellow's poem, "Evangeline." Port Royal, one of the French settlements, was restored to France in 1696. War again broke out between the settlers, resulting finally in the colony being ceded to England, in 1710. By the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, France relinquished all claim to any part of its possessions in North America; and, in 1784, the colony was divided into New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Later, the last two were united and, in 1867, joined the Dominion of Canada.

TOPOGRAPHY

Nova Scotia is a peninsula, the most easterly of the Dominion provinces, connected with New Brunswick by a low, fertile isthmus about sixteen miles wide, and one-fifth of its area of 21,428 square miles is composed of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea. Cape Breton Island, at the northeastern end, is included in this province. Along the northern shores the Cobequid Hills rise to about 1,000 feet, and near the south shore of the Bay of Minas the elevation in Ardoise Mountain is 810 feet. In the vicinity of St. Mary's Bay, in the southwest, the country reaches its greatest elevation in the Blue Mountains. In the western half of Nova Scotia the soil is very fertile, owing to the rich marine deposits left by the tides of the Bay of Fundy. Cape Breton Island contains about one-sixth of the area of the province and formerly, as before stated, had a separate government.

CLIMATE

Near the coast the summers are dry and warm, but in the north and west there is more moisture. The springs are hot, and the winters are not nearly as cold as in Central Canada.

EDUCATION

The school system provides free and unsectarian schools, and attendance is compulsory.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Halifax, the capital, occupies a very commanding position on the declivity of a hill, and has a magnificent harbor which, because of the high tides, is kept free of ice the year round. This city was founded in 1749 by Lord Cornwallis. Its principal industries are iron and steel, paper and leather manufacturing, and fishing.

On December 6, 1917, nearly one-half of the city of Halifax was wrecked through an explosion of munitions on the French steamer Mont Blanc following its collision with the Belgian Relief steamer, Imo, in the harbor. There were 1,226 persons killed, and over 8,000 injured. Many of the killed were buried in the ruins of buildings, and it was several days before their bodies were rescued. At least 25,000 persons were made homeless and the suffering was cruel until assistance was rushed to the city from other Canadian cities and the United States.

Annapolis, formerly Port Royal, near the Bay of Fundy, also has a magnificent harbor. It is the oldest settlement on the Atlantic coast, having been founded as the capital of Arcadia by the French in 1604: but the name was changed, in honor of Queen Anne, and remained the capital until 1750, when Halifax was chosen. Other important points in Nova Scotia are as follows: Amherst, Antigonishe, Digby, Liverpool, Pictou, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor, Yarmouth, North Sydney, Baddeck, Port Hood and Arichat.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

The most important crop is hay, but fruits, including apples, are grown very extensively. Iron, gypsum, coal and some gold have been found. Fishing for cod, mackerel, herring, salmon and lobsters is carried on along the eastern coast as the leading industry.

Ontario

HISTORY

Like other provinces of Canada, Ontario's history is that of the Dominion, having been first settled by the French, it later came under the rule of Great Britain and finally joined the other provinces in forming the present Dominion of Canada. Ontario was largely settled by the aristocrats who, remaining Tories, fled from the American Colonies during the Revolution which resulted in the establishment of the United States, and sought refuge under the British flag. Robert Cavalier de LaSalle discovered it and the other Upper Lake Region. Ontario is the most wealthy and populous of all the provinces of Canada.

TOPOGRAPHY

Ontario has an area of 407,262 square miles, and to the south of it are the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, between the two countries lying the lakes of Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior. The average height of Ontario is less than 1,200 feet, although at places it rises to 2,000 feet or over in low hills. It is naturally

divided into four areas, the first being that small section sloping toward Hudson Bay, which is but sparsely wooded and swampy. The second is the Laurentian Plateau, which is a continuation of the one in Quebec. The Western St. Lawrence plain is the third, while the fourth and most important is the Ontario Peninsula.

There are many lakes, the Great Lake shore continuing for 1,700 miles along the border of the province, and furnishing fully 2,500 miles of water front, while the principal ones in the interior are Nepigon, Simcoe, Nipissing and Lake of the Woods. The leading rivers are the Ottawa, Grand, French, Maganetawan, Severn, Nottawasaga, Saugeen, Maitland, Ausable, Thames and Moira. The waterpower is unlimited and probably not excelled anywhere in the Dominion.

CLIMATE

During the winters the weather is very cold in Ontario, and the heat is frequently extreme in the summer. The climate, however, is in the main healthful, and much more enjoyable than that of Quebec.

EDUCATION

The educational advantages offered by the public schools are exceptionally fine, and the schools are of a high standard. Higher education is represented by some well-regulated institutions, principally at Toronto.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Toronto, the capital of Ontario, is located on the northwest shore of Lake Ontario, between the mouths of the Don and Humber rivers. Its chief manufacturing industries include tanneries, canneries, foundries, breweries and distilleries. It has immense shipping interests on the lakes, and is the center of the industrial, commercial and financial life of the Dominion.

Toronto was founded in 1793 by Governor Simcoe, on the site of an old French fort called York, and was burned in 1813 by United States troops during the second war between the United States and Great Britain, but was immediately rebuilt. Hamilton, the second city in point of population, is located in the center of a large and fertile grain and fruit district, and its immense iron and tool works were used for munition production during the Great War. Large amounts of cotton goods and tobacco are also exported.

Ottawa, which has the distinction of being the capital of the Dominion, is located on the right bank of the Ottawa River, eighty-seven miles above its confluence with the St. Lawrence River. Chaudiere Falls and the two cataracts of the Rideau furnish immense waterpower and early made of the city a manufacturing center. Glass, pottery, organs and pianos are among the chief products of Ottawa. The imposing parliament buildings, recently rebuilt, are the most distinctive features of the city. The shipping interests are heavy because, by means of the Rideau Canal and a chain of rivers and lakes, Ottawa is connected with Kingston, on Lake Ontario.

London, which lies at the junction of the two branches of the Thames, enjoys a large trade from the fertile agricultural center, of which it is the source of supply. It has some very valuable sulphur springs, and manufactures chemicals, petroleum and iron-foundry products; and it, too, bore an important part in manufacturing munitions of war when they were so sorely needed by the Allies.

Kingston, another important city of Ontario, is at the head of the St. Lawrence River, and it is one of the oldest settlements in the province, being the site of a French fort built in 1673. From 1840 to 1845 Kingston was the capital of Ontario. It is very well fortified, and commands lake commerce second only to Halifax and Quebec, while its shipbuilding interests, so augmented during the late war, are immense. Other important cities of Ontario are Belleville, Brantford, Guelph, Peterboro, St. Catherines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Windsor and Woodstock.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Ontario raises all varieties of cereals including wheat, oats, barley, corn and hay, potatoes, and hardy fruits. Stockraising, dairying and wool-clipping are very important branches of agriculture which flourish here. The great timber tracts have furnished billions of dollars worth of lumber, and the fisheries are extremely valuable. There are also found great and valuable mineral deposits, including copper, especially along Lake Superior, nickel, gold, phosphate of lime, salt, gypsum, asbestos, sandstone, limestone, slate and marbles. Petroleum and natural gas are obtained at different points in the province and more of these natural resources are being developed each year.

Prince Edward Island

HISTORY

Originally Prince Edward Island formed a part of the old Arcadia, and its history is similar to that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It became a part of the Dominion of Canada, in 1867.

TOPOGRAPHY

Located off the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island is sometimes called the "garden province" of the Dominion. It is 140 miles long, with a width varying from four to twenty-seven miles, and its shore line is deeply indented with bays and streams with high tides. The general surface is undulating and well watered, the leading rivers being the Hillsborough, the Elliot and the York, all of which unite in Charlottetown harbor.

CLIMATE

The climate is unusually healthful, and the summers are warmer and the winters colder than in Nova Scotia.

EDUCATION

The school system on Prince Edward Island extends from the primary grades upward and is very thorough and unsectarian.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Charlottetown, the capital, contains important pork-packing, condensed milk and lumber industries, and has one of the safest harbors in the world, fed by the confluence of three rivers, all navigable. Summerside, Georgetown and Souris are the other leading points of importance on the island.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Farming, which is the principal industry, is carried on very profitably, and includes the raising of potatoes, oats, dairying and the breeding of fine horses. Fishing is conducted upon a large scale, special attention being paid to catching lobsters and collecting oysters. While there are minerals and lumber, neither have been worked to an appreciable extent up to the present time.

Quebec

HISTORY

Like the other provinces of the Dominion, the early history of Quebec belongs to that of the French in North America, and also like them, Quebec came under control of Great Britain in 1763. In 1794, Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Quebec, becoming, in 1841, Ontario and Quebec. A number of the descendants of the old French settlers continue to live in Quebec, and for a number of years made trouble, culminating in a rebellion in 1837, which was not successful.

TOPOGRAPHY

Located north of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, Quebec stretches northward to Ungava and Hudson Bay. While there are no mountains of any considerable height in Quebec, the Notre Dame range—a continuation of the Green Mountains of Vermont—are east of the St. Lawrence River and reach to nearly 4,000 feet. The St. Lawrence River is the chief watercourse which, with its tributaries and the Great Lakes, constitutes one of the principal waterways of the world. The Falls of Montmorency are regarded as being among the most beautiful spots in the province. The Ottawa, Saguenay, Outardes, Moisic, Romaine, Natashquan, Richelieu, St. Francis and Chaudiere are other important rivers.

CLIMATE

Quebec has a healthful climate but it is very severe during the winter months. As the summer months are warm and the rainfall heavy, vegetable products reach fruition rapidly.

EDUCATION

As so many of the inhabitants of Quebec are Roman Catholics, the council of public instruction is composed of two committees—the Catholic and Protestant—each controlling the schools according to the religious preference of the majority of the taxpayers in any municipality or subdivision.

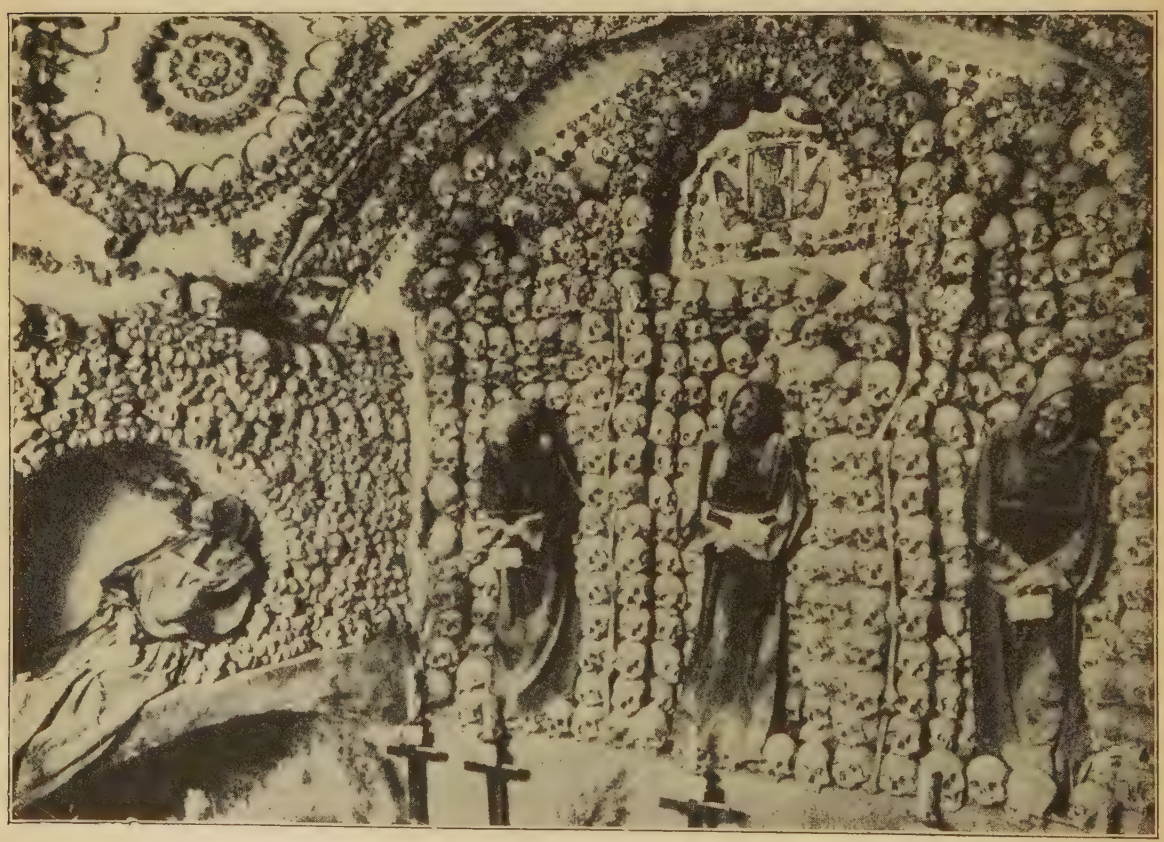
PRINCIPAL CITIES

Montreal, the largest city of the Dominion, is located on the south side of an island in the St. Lawrence River, 160 miles above the city of Quebec, and 200 miles below Lake Ontario, and is the chief depot for the exports and imports of the Dominion. Located at the head of ocean navigation, its harbor can accommodate any vessel that can enter the harbor of New York; and, by means of connecting canal systems, vessels can reach the Great Lakes from Montreal. When the Great Waterways plan, which has the endorsement of all broad-visioned men of both the United States and Canada, is carried out, ocean steamers can go uninterruptedly from New York City by way of Montreal, through the great lakes to the Mississippi River, and thence down it to New Orleans. In addition to its lumber interests—not so heavy as in the past—Montreal produces woolen and cotton goods, beer, boots and shoes, clothing and sugar; and Montreal stands first as an institution of learning in the Dominion.

Montreal was founded in 1642, fortified by the French in 1758, surrendered by them to the British in 1760, and captured by the Americans in 1775. Quebec, the capital of the prov-

THE BIGGEST TREE IN THE WORLD, MEXICO.

This tree is a cypress and measures 154 feet in circumference. It will give a better idea of its enormous size to say that it would require 30 men with outstretched arms to span its girth. It is situated at Tule, in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.



THE CEMETERY OF THE CAPUCHIN MONKS.

It is a custom of these Capuchin Monks to remove, from time to time, the mummified remains of the Friars from their place of burial to this vault, where they are clad in the habits they were accustomed to wear when alive, and labeled with their names. When in the course of time their bodies fall into decay, the bones are collected, classified and utilized for decorating the walls of the vault.

ince of Quebec, is located on lofty bluffs at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles rivers. It was founded by Champlain in 1608, and is the most impregnable fortress on the continent, oftentimes being called the "Gibraltar of America." The largest vessels can lie at safety in its fine harbor, and it has long been one of the largest lumber markets in the Dominion. Hull—opposite to Ottawa across the Ottawa River—is connected with the latter city by a suspension bridge. Its leading industries are those connected with lumber, pulp and paper, and there are valuable iron mines in its vicinity. Three Rivers, which lies just halfway between Quebec and Montreal, is one of the oldest cities in the Dominion, dating back to 1618. St. John's, about midway between Montreal and Rouse Point, is another worthwhile city of Quebec, as are Levis, Lennoxville, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Sorel and Valleyfield.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Quebec produces oats, barley, wheat, corn, hay, tobacco and small fruits, and much attention is given to stock-raising and dairying. Formerly the timber industry was the most important, but restrictions have been placed upon it by the government to insure a proper conservation of the forests. The fisheries on the Gulf of St. Lawrence are extremely important. Asbestos, copper, iron, mica and graphite are found and profitably mined.

Saskatchewan

HISTORY

Saskatchewan was formerly a part of that vast country nominally under the control of the Hudson Bay Company and its rival, the Northwest Fur Company. Trading-posts were established by both companies. In 1870 all of this section was bought by the Dominion from the Hudson Bay Company and divided into territories known as Athabasca, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, and governed from Regina. In 1905 the Province of Saskatchewan was established from portions of the old districts of Athabasca, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia.

TOPOGRAPHY

Saskatchewan is bounded on the east by Manitoba; on the west by Alberta; on the north by the Northwest Territories; and on the south by the United States. It has an area of 250,650 square miles, of which 8,318 square miles are water.

The southern portion of Saskatchewan is prairie, but the northern part is more diversified and broken. Several large lakes of glacial origin are found n the province, of which Lake Athabasca with an area of 3,085 square miles is the largest, although a portion of it is in Alberta. Reindeer Lake, with an area of 2,490 square miles is another one, and it lies 690 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle and the Souris, the last two being affluents of the first named. The greatest elevation is found in Wood Mountain. In the extreme north the trees are small and scanty and the country is forbidding, but in between there is a heavily timbered region.

CLIMATE AND SOIL

As the province extends through eleven degrees of latitude, the climate is naturally diversified. The soil in the southern part is a thick, loamy clay.

GOVERNMENT

The government of Saskatchewan is similar to that of any other province of the Dominion.

EDUCATION

When the province was formed 8,000,000 acres were set aside for school purposes, and funds for the public schools are obtained by selling these lands. Saskatchewan University was established in 1908, and is an excellent one.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Regina, the capital, is located on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Grand Trunk railroads, and is 357 miles west of Winnipeg. It is the headquarters for the Northwest Mounted Police and a military district. There are foundries, machine-shops, oil-works, lumber-mills, and brick-yards located there, and automobiles and carriages are extensively manufactured. Prince Albert is located on the North Saskatchewan River, 247 miles by rail north of Regina. Its chief products are lumber, livestock, fish and grain. Lacolle Falls furnish abundant water power.

Saskatoon, located on the South Saskatchewant River and the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railroads, is 160 miles north of Regina, and the home of the Saskatchewan University. There are plants for woodworking, and the bottling of aerated waters, flour-mills, breweries and cement and brick-yards at this point. It is a very modern city, with wide streets, electric lights, water and sewerage.

Moose Jaw is located on Moose Jaw River and the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railroads. It is forty miles west of Regina and 398 miles west of Winnipeg. Located in the center of a great wheat growing district, Moose Jaw has a big trade, and manufactures lumber, structural iron, flour, sashes

and doors, automobiles and tractors, pressed brick, tile, pottery, mattresses, tents and brushes.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Coal, gold, clay, ironstone, salt and sulphur are found in the province but are not extensively developed. Wheat is the great crop. The Dominion has several experimental farms at different points in the southern part. Mixed farming has also been found very profitable. Stock-raising and dairying are carried on extensively. The fisheries are few, although trout and whitefish are marketed. The manufacturing industries are still in their initial period, but are growing.

Canadian Territories

HISTORY

The vast territory stretching from Labrador on the east to Alaska on the west, and north of the United States to the open Arctic ocean, outside of the organized Dominion of Canada, has been divided into the territories of Ungava and Yukon. Ungava, which comprises that portion of the Labrador peninsula north of Quebec, except the portion under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, is sparsely inhabited and runs as far north as Ungava Bay. Yukon, which lies between Mackinzie and the United States territory of Alaska, has a short coast on the Arctic ocean and its base is along the north border of British Columbia. Within its borders lie the famous gold fields of the Klondike. Neither of the above are suitable for human habitation under ordinary circumstances, although millions have flocked to the Klondike, many to miserably perish, a few to bring out fortunes.

Labrador and Newfoundland

HISTORY

John Cabot discovered Newfoundland in 1497, at which time it was inhabited by Indians known as the Beothuks, all of whom have disappeared. For many years Spain, Portugal, France and England used Newfoundland as a base of operations on account of its great schools of cod and other fish. Eventually Great Britain secured possession of Newfoundland and the adjacent Labrador, which are governed as a crown colony, with a governor, assisted by an executive and legislative council, and an elected house of assembly.

TOPOGRAPHY

Newfoundland is on the northeast side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, being separated from the North American continent by the Strait of Belle Isle. It is 317 miles long by 316 miles broad, and contains 42,750 square miles. Cape Bauld on the north, Cape Ray on the southwest of Cape Race on the southeast are the principal promontories. Labrador is the most easterly part of North America, extending from Cape Chidley on the north to Blanc Sablon on the south.

CLIMATE

The climate of Newfoundland and Labrador is unusually healthful, and neither extremes are reached. The Grand Banks, however, are the dread of sailors, veiled as they usually are by the dense fogs which hang around the south and east shores, and for some distance inland; and when they are passed, the worst of an ocean voyage is considered over.

EDUCATION

Judicial, educational and religious conditions in these islands are similar to those on the mainland.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

St. John's, so named because it was on St. John's day that John Cabot discovered this the oldest of the British colonies, is the capital, and has a harbor which accommodates the largest vessels. The only other town of much importance is Harbor Grace. Adjacent to Newfoundland and Labrador are two little islands—St. Pierre and Miquelon—which together have only an area of ninety-three square miles, and they are the sole remaining colonies of France in North America. They are ruled by a council-general and municipal councils. The chief town is St. Pierre. Fishing is the only industry, and it is because of the value of fisheries that France retains them.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Newfoundland and Labrador like the French colonies mentioned above, are valuable because of their wonderful fisheries. Dried codfish, cod-liver oil, sealskins and oil, lobsters and paper and paper pulp are the principal exports. Copper and iron pyrites are being mined to some extent, and this industry is capable of almost unlimited expansion. Lumber is cut and shipped to the mainland, and transportation facilities are being increased as the demand for them grows.

Mexico

HISTORY

Mexico, which gained its name from the war-god "Mextli," of the Aztecs, is the country lying south of the United States with which the latter has had so much trouble in years past, and which will probably be a source of anxiety for years to come. The old civilization of the Toltecs and Aztecs has passed away; Spanish occupancy is also a thing of the past, but the people of Mexico are still warlike, treacherous and undependable; and, until governed by a firm, broad-visioned man, internal and international disturbances are sure to follow. Texas threw off its allegiance to Mexico in 1836, and the results thereof led to a war between the United States and Mexico, in which the former was victorious, and the latter lost nearly one-half of its area, which is now included in the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and portions of Nevada, Utah and Colorado.

From 1867, Mexico has been a republic, but so many changes have occurred that it is difficult to keep trace of the officials. During the administration of President Taft, matters became critical and, in the early part of 1911, he sent 20,000 troops to the border and several warships to the Carribbean Sea; but, with the overthrow of Diaz and the election of Madero, it was hoped that trouble had been averted. This vain hope was dispelled, however, by new disturbances, which finally resulted in the election of Huerta as president.

Under the administration of Huerta occurred the incident at Tampico resulting in the arrest of the paymaster and seven sailors of the American gunboat Dolphin by Mexican soldiers, and later the refusal of Huerta to comply with the demand for a public salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag, to enforce which President Wilson sent General Funston and the Fifth Brigade to Vera Cruz. This incident was closed by the signing of a peace protocol, June 24, 1914, and the American troops were withdrawn from Vera Cruz on November 23 of that year.

With the resignation of Huerta came dissensions between Carranza and Villa which appear to be never ending. On January 10, 1916, bandits from the command of Villa killed eighteen Americans near Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua; and, on March 9, American soil was invaded by the Villa forces, and eight American soldiers and nine civilians at Columbus, New Mexico, were killed and the town burned. President Wilson ordered General Funston to organize a punitive expedition to put a stop to these depredations.

On March 15, 1916, Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, with more than 4,000 troops of the regular army, crossed the frontier south of Columbus, New Mexico, and Colonel Dodd led a smaller force against Villa. General Pershing's forces were augmented by 2,000 more regulars; but, after other raids in which more Americans were killed, the war department in Washington, on June 18, ordered the mobilizing of the state militias, to be held in readiness for service on the border. These troops were drafted into the national army and sent to the border. On November 24, 1916, the American and Mexican commissioners signed a protocol. General Pershing and his 12,000 men were withdrawn from Mexico, and arrived at Columbus, New Mexico, February 5, 1917. During the Great War Mexico was very pro-German, although President Carranza declared that the country would remain strictly neutral.

TOPOGRAPHY

Mexico, which contains 767,097 square miles, is preeminently a mountainous country, and the Sierra Madre Oriental and Sierra Madre Occidental are said to be continuations of the Rocky Mountains, but this has not been proven conclusively. Many of the mountains are volcanoes, and some are still active. Mt. Orizaba, commonly called Star Mountain, rises to a height of 18,314 feet, and is next to Mt. McKinley in Alaska, the highest peak in North America. Popocatepetl, commonly called Smoking Mountain, 17,820 feet, and Ixtaccihuatl, commonly called White Woman, 16,960 feet, are the next two highest, Popocatepetl being the most famous of all three. Real glaciers are found on Mt. Ixtaccihuatl.

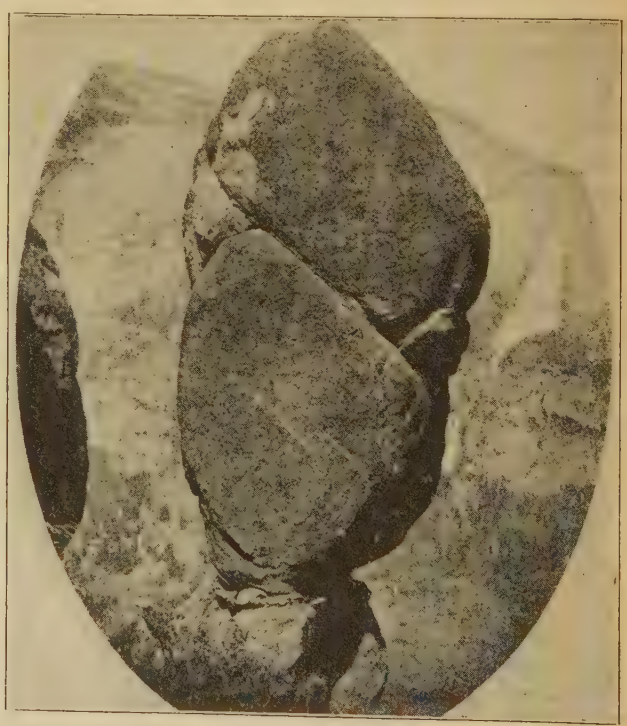
The Rio Grande River, the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, on the northern banks of which American troops have long guarded the interests of their country against invasion by the inhuman Mexicans, Rio de las Conchos, Rio Lerma, Rio de las Balsas, and the Rio Verde are the principal watercourses, in the Rio Lerma occurring the Juanacatlan falls, and near it being the Chapala Lake, the largest sheet of water in Mexico. In early days Lake Texacoco, near the City of Mexico, received the sewerage of the city during the greater portion of the year, and then in the rainy season returning it by way of inundation. However, this calamity was provided against by the building of a drainage canal which discharges the sewerage into the valley of the Tequixquiac. Mexico, in parts, is very fertile; but, in the great desert between Chihuahua and Zacatecas, it is arid.

SATURN RISING

The rising of Saturn, if seen from his nearest moon, would be more gorgeous than anything that can be seen from our Earth.

THE VICTORIA REGINA.

This gigantic water-lily thrives in the tropic heat of the Amazon Valley. The upturned leaves are characteristic of the species, and their vast green surface is supported underneath by a strong framework of twisted tissues.



THE AGASSIZ COLUMN, YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Named after the great naturalist, Agassiz, this imposing shaft of granite is 85 feet high. Erosion has worn its base to an apex, which, however, insecure it may look, yet it will stand the wear and tear of many centuries.

CLIMATE

The climate of Mexico varies from that of the swamp lands of Yucatan to that of the snow-capped peaks of Mexico City, or from torrid heat to frigid cold, although in general it rarely goes above 105 degrees or below freezing. The rainy season is generally between May and June, or October and November, and varies greatly. The plateau region is very healthful, and is visited by invalids when political conditions of the country permit. The land along the coast, which is very low, is not salubrious and is dangerous for inhabitants of the more temperate regions.

INHABITANTS

Mexico is inhabited by native Indians, Spaniards and their descendants, and the mixed breeds known as Mexicans, the latter predominating.

GOVERNMENT

Mexico has been a republic from 1857, but its people appear to reserve to themselves the right to forcibly demand resignation from office of their chief officials so often that it is difficult for other powers to decide which party to recognize.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

While education in Mexico is free and compulsory, the schools are below standard and the people are very illiterate. The institutions for higher education are of a better class, but would stand considerable improvement. Like all countries formerly under the dominion of Spain, the Roman Catholic religion has a firm hold on the people, but other creeds are tolerated.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

The City of Mexico is the capital and is located on a plateau 7,350 feet above the sea level, surrounded by high mountains, with a number of lakes in its vicinity. The first printing press of the New World was set up in the City of Mexico in 1536, and in 1693 appeared the first newspaper, called the "Mercurio Volante." The first school on the continent was established in this city in 1524. On the site of the old Aztec temple was erected the Roman Catholic cathedral. In point of age, natural beauty and history, the City of Mexico ranks among the great cities of the world. Zacatecas is commercially of great importance and its distributing trade is extensive. Guadalajara is noted for its manufacture of cotton, earthenware, leather goods and other Mexican products. It is only fifteen miles from the magnificent Juanacatlan Falls, sometimes called the "Niagara of Mexico."

Leon is the leading manufacturing city of the republic, and its trade relations are large and important. Other cities of note in Mexico are: Progreso, Frontera, Bautista, Vera Cruz, chief port on the Atlantic coast and port of entry for the majority of vessels from New York and Europe, and Tampico, the only safe harbor on the Gulf of Mexico. Along the Pacific coast are Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, and Acapulco, which it is claimed is the most beautiful American-Pacific port and, with the exception of that of Sydney, Australia, the most beautiful in the world. In the interior there are El Paso del Norte and Nuevo Laredo on the Rio Grande, the former of which became well known to Americans during the "Border" troubles; Monterey, which is an important health resort; San Luis Potosi; Puebla; Orizaba; Oaxaca; Aguascalientes and Queretaro.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Mexico is one of the richest mining countries in the world; gold, silver, quicksilver and sulphur being especially profitable, the latter in its pure state being extracted from the crater of Popocatepetl. Many Americans and Europeans own valuable mining concessions in Mexico, many of which have had to be abandoned on account of the disturbed state of the country. In the northern states large numbers of cattle are raised, and American citizens across the Rio Grande complain that the bandits are in the habit of running American herds across the river and adding them to those on the other side. While Mexico ought to be a rich agricultural country, farming is carried on in a crude manner, and the natural resources are neglected. The chief exports are precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinetwoods, cattle, hides and skins. The manufacturing industries are still in a pioneer state and for local consumption principally, although a few commodities are exported.

Central America

HISTORY

The first recorded visit of a white man to the territory now known as Central America is that of Bastidas, a Spanish explorer, in 1501, although there may have been others made previously. Columbus touched the coast of Honduras on his fourth voyage, in 1506; and several others, including Balboa, explored this region during the early years of the sixteenth century. Spain became the dominant power,

however; and, as was the case wherever it controlled, progress was delayed and civilization retarded. All of the countries comprising Central America are now republics, they being Costa Rica, Gautemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Salvador.

TOPOGRAPHY

Central America, an isthmus in form and an irregular extension of North America, is very mountainous, an extension of the Cordilleran mountain system traversing it, and reaching its greatest elevation in the mountains of Costa Rica and Gautemala. A number of these mountains are volcanoes; earthquakes are of frequent occurrence and some have been exceedingly devastating. The lowland is on the Atlantic coast and the tablelands on the Pacific coast. The principal river is the San Juan, and the others are short and rapid.

CLIMATE

The naturally damp and hot climate is modified by the mountains, and there are two seasons—the wet, from late January to April, and the dry. Where American intervention has improved sanitary conditions, the climate is healthful, but formerly yellow fever and similar diseases were epidemic and fatal.

Costa Rica secured its independence in 1821. It is west of the Carribbean Sea, and has an area of 23,000 square miles. The country is mountainous, its highest elevation being Pico Blanco, 11,800 feet above the sea level. The chief rivers are the Tempisque, Colorado and Rio Grande. Nicaragua Lake forms nearly half of the northern boundary, and in this region are some very valuable forests. The chief exports are coffee and bananas, but all tropical fruits and vegetables are grown. The mineral deposits are gold, copper, silver and lead, but they have been but little developed. German influence was very strong in Costa Rica during the early period of the Great War, but was overcome and war was declared with Germany and Austria-Hungary, May 24, 1918. The capital is San Jose.

Gautemala, which has an area of 48,290 square miles, borders on Mexico, and was originally the home of a race of Indians, who were conquered by Spain, under whose dominion Gautemala remained until 1824. It did not secure its complete independence as a separate republic until many years later. Fuego, over 12,000 feet in height, an active volcano which expels vast torrents of water, and Tajumulco, which is 14,403 feet in height, are the greatest elevations. The Dulce, Amatitlan, Atilan and Peten are the principal watercourses. While in the mountainous districts the climate is very cold, on the tablelands it is delightful and well suited for agriculture.

Maize, wheat, rice, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cochineal, cacao, indigo, vegetables and tropical fruits are grown, and sheep are raised for their wool. The mineral deposits include gold, silver, lead, coal, talc, marble, pumice and sulphur. The capital is Gautemala la Nueva, which was destroyed on January 6, 1918, by an earthquake, the culmination of many which had devastated the country. Steps were at once taken for rebuilding. During the Great War Guatemala severed diplomatic relations with Germany on April 17, 1917, and April 23, 1918, declared its future policy to be identical with that of the United States.

Honduras, located on the Caribbean sea, has an area of 44,275 square miles. It was formerly a British crown colony, but gained its independence in 1897. The Cordilleras, connecting with the Andes and Sierra Madre mountain systems, traverse the country, and in the mountain regions the climate is very cold. The Ulna, Agua, Choluteca and Chamelicon rivers are the leading watercourses, but they are neither long nor important. Bananas, tobacco, sugarcane, maize, coffee, indigo, rice and wheat are grown. The mineral deposits are gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, nickel, cobalt and antimony, but none have been developed to any appreciable extent. Guatemala de Nueva is the capital.

Honduras declared war against Germany on July 19, 1918, and ended the German monopoly of the lighterage system of the ports by placing an embargo on the lighters and interning the owners. Great progress has been made within recent years in education.

Nicaragua has an area of 49,200 square miles and lies between Honduras and Panama. The capital is Managua, and Leon is another important city. Nicaragua is a republic, having proclaimed its constitution on July 4, 1894. The low interior basin, in which Lake Nicaragua is located, is one of the marked physical features of this country. Prior to the building of the Panama Canal, it was planned to build a canal to and through Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River of the east, including a series of canal locks on the narrow west shore, to afford passage for deep sea vessels between North and South America. Coffee, cattle, tobacco and some rubber are the principal exports. The natural resources are many, but not fully developed.

War was threatened between the United States and Nicaragua, in 1909, and diplomatic relations were severed; but, through the energetic efforts and astute statesmanship of President Roosevelt, affairs were adjusted and diplomatic relations were resumed. It was during this controversy that Germany sought to interfere, desiring to secure in Central America a foothold other than the commercial ones al-

ready held, but this ambition was promptly foiled by President Roosevelt. While German influence was exceedingly strong in Nicaragua, it was overcome, and the country declared war against Germany on April 21, 1918.

Panama, formerly one of the nine departments of Colombia, revolted in 1903, establishing a separate government. The republic has an area of 32,380 square miles, and a railway forty-seven miles in length connects the two oceans. A strip of territory, ten miles wide and known as the Canal Zone, was granted to the United States, but does not include the cities of Panama and Colon. Panama is the capital city, and is located on the Pacific coast, while Colon is on the Atlantic coast.

The history of Panama during the years antedating its revolution is so interwoven with that of the Panama Canal, that it is included in the record of the greatest achievement of engineering skill, under the head of United States possessions. Panama declared war against Germany on April 7, 1917, and against Austria on December 10, 1917. Owing to political disturbances, the United States assumed police control in the republic during the July elections of 1918, and no serious trouble ensued.

Salvador, which extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, has a general width of forty-three miles and contains 7,225 square miles. It has been a republic since 1853 and its capital is San Salvador. The people are mixed Indians and half-breeds, whose language is Spanish. The highest elevation is 9,000 feet, and there are some volcanoes. The Lempe River is the largest watercourse, but only portions of it are navigable. The products are indigo, maize, sugar, coffee, balsam of Peru, leather and tobacco. German influence was very strong in Salvador, and war was not declared, nor were diplomatic relations severed with the common enemy during the Great War of 1914-19.

Cuba

HISTORY

Columbus discovered Cuba in 1492 and named it "Juana," in honor of John, infant son of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Later it was called Fernandina, then Santiago, and still later, Ave Maria. The natives, however, always called their land "Kooba," and that has survived, although those people who originated the name have entirely passed away. In 1514, Santiago and Trinidad were founded, and Havana, in 1519; but, as far back as 1511, Spain conquered the island and, with the exception of a year, 1762-63, when it was held by the English, Cuba was the scene of Spanish oppression until 1898, when the United States intervened and set it free.

Out of the controversy relative to Cuba, and the sinking of the battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana, came the Spanish-American War, which lasted about 110 days. Until May 20, 1902, the United States maintained a military protectorate over the island, but then the republic being fully organized, the occupation by this country came to an end. The first president was General Thomas Estrada Palma.

TOPOGRAPHY

Cuba's coastline is an extensive one, and it has a number of large and safe harbors. The northern coast has a length of about 918 miles with thirty-two harbors; while the southern coast has a length of 972 miles and twelve harbors. The area, including several adjacent islands, is 45,872 square miles, Cuba being the largest of the West Indian islands, and about the size of the state of Pennsylvania. The Sierre de Maestra mountain system traverses it, rising in Pico de Tarquinto to an elevation of 8,400 feet. Cuba is watered by more than 200 rivers, of which the Cauto and Sagua are the most important.

CLIMATE

There are two marked seasons in Cuba—the dry, from November to May; and the wet, from May to October; but, during the former, sufficient rain falls to prevent drought. Even the highest peaks have no snow. While the heat is great the climate is healthful, except in the low districts.

EDUCATION

During the Spanish rule there were practically no educational advantages outside those offered by the Roman Catholic schools, but, since the republic has been established, legislation has been enacted to provide suitable public schools for the enlightenment of the rising generation.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Havana, the capital, is located on the northern coast and has the finest port in the West Indies. At the mouth of the harbor frowns the old Spanish stronghold—Morro Castle. Key West and Havana are connected by the triumph of American engineering

SELF-LUMINANT FISHES

The fish shown nearest the top is a splendid light bearer, and has a name signifying a flashing light on the bow; the next one, a fearsome-looking snake-like creature, inhabits the lowest depths of the ocean; the third is a comparatively insignificant little fish with only a feeble illumination; while the fourth is a black ferocious monster which, in order to assist it during its attacks on other inhabitants of the deep, produces only a subdued light.

skill—the railroad erected by Henry M. Flagler on piles over the different keys between the two places. The former scourge of yellow fever has been practically wiped out since American occupation revolutionized the sanitary conditions.

Other important cities of Cuba are: Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Manzanilla, Batabano, Guantanamo, Santiago, in the harbor of which the American fleet bottled up the Spanish fleet, and around which were fought the decisive engagements of the Spanish-American war; Holguin, Nuevitas, Puerto Principe, Trinidad, Santa Clara, Cardenas, Pahia Honda and Pinar del Rio.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Cuba is remarkably fertile and produces sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, pineapples, bananas, oranges, mangoes, guavas and other tropical fruits. The mineral deposits are valuable and include gold and copper. The forest growths, which are heavy and very important, include cedar, mahogany and thirty-two varieties of palms. Havana cigars are known the world over.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Cuba declared war against Germany on April 17, 1917, and put into force, in August, 1918, an obligatory military service law, drafting all male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-eight years, and the law for the obligatory military training of all male citizens between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five years, the registration taking place in October of that year.

West Indies

The West Indies is a general name applied to the archipelago between Florida and Venezuela, and includes four groups—the Bahama Islands, the Greater Antilles, the Virgin Islands and the Lesser Antilles.

The Bahamas, belonging to Great Britain, are composed of twenty islands, the principal ones being as follows: New Providence, San Salvador, Great Abaco, Great Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Mariguana, Harbor Island, Great Inaqua. Of these, San Salvador is celebrated as being the land first sighted by Columbus on his initial voyage in 1492. Nassau, on New Providence, is much visited during the winter months by Americans. Salt, sponges, pineapples, tomatoes and oranges are exported in large quantities.

The Greater Antilles comprise Cuba, described elsewhere in this volume, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, also described elsewhere, and Jamaica. **Haiti** was formerly a French colony, but is now a republic containing 10,204 square miles. It is a mountainous forest island, largely undeveloped. The chief exports are coffee, cocoa, mahogany and logwood. **Santo Domingo** is in the eastern part of Haiti, and maintains a separate government. **Jamaica** is a colony of Great Britain, having been acquired in 1629. It is famous for its rum, sugar, tobacco and fruit. Its area is 4,450 square miles. The capital is Kingston. The Blue Ridge Mountains, which traverse Jamaica, give it a varied temperature, from that of the cold regions of the highest elevation of 7,335 feet, to that of the tropical coastland. Attached to Jamaica are the Turk, Kaicos, Kayman Islands and the Morant and Pedro Cays or Keys.

The Lesser Antilles comprise the Windward and Leeward Islands, Martinique, and Trinidad. **The Leeward Islands** comprise Antigua, of which St. John's is the principal town; Barbuda, a dependency of Antigua, and thirty miles north of it; Montserrat, the most healthful and beautiful of this group; St. Christopher, which is forty miles west of Antigua; Anguilla, which is sixty miles northeast of St. Christopher; Dominica, or Dominique, which is ninety-five miles south of Antigua; and Nevis, which is a single mountain, with an area of forty-five square miles, rising to an elevation of 3,200 feet, is three miles southeast of St. Christopher. All of these belong to Great Britain and are governed from Antigua.

The Windward Islands, British possessions, are composed of The Barbadoes, which are the most eastward of the West Indies, are highly cultivated, the chief products being sugar, molasses and rum; St. Vincent, which covers 132 square miles, produces sugar, rum, cotton, cocoa, spice, arrowroot and timber; Grenada, which produces sugar, cocoa, nutmeg, and other spices, raw cotton and cottonseed; and St. Lucia, which covers 233 square miles, produces sugar, cocoa and rum, and its chief town is Castries. **Martinique** contains 380 square miles, and is a French colony. It attained world-wide celebrity at the time of the eruption of Mt. Pelee, in 1902, when St. Pierre, the chief town, and the surrounding territory was desolated, and thousands lost their lives. **Trinidad,** which lies off the coast

of Venezuela, is at the southern extremity of the Lesser Antilles. It is a British possession, the leading town of which is Port of Spain. The chief exports are sugar-cane, coffee, cocoanuts and pitch.

The Virgin Islands belong to Great Britain and the United States, the former Danish West Indies having been acquired by the latter country by purchase, the price being $5,000,000, under date of January 24, 1902. These three islands—St. John, St. Thomas and St. Croix—are more fully described under the possessions of the United States. **Virgin Gorda** and **Anegada** are both under British rule, and at the former is a valuable copper mine. These two islands have an area of sixty-four square miles. **Tortola,** another British possession, is much visited by British and American tourists during the winter months. This group of islands forms the connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

The Bermudas belong to Great Britain; are composed of about 300 small islands in the west of the Atlantic ocean; and have an area of about thirty-one square miles. They are named for a Spaniard—Bermudez—who sighted them in 1527, but they were not colonized until 1699 by Admiral Sir George Somers. The nearest point on the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 650 miles distant. The Bermudas are numbered among the most popular and fashionable winter resorts in the Western Hemisphere. Hamilton is the chief city and seat of the colonial government.

South America

HISTORY

It has been estimated that the aboriginal settlements in South America date as far back as 280 A. D., when foreign peoples located at Quito, founding there a kingdom which lasted for twelve centuries. During that period a high degree of civilization was reached, but the Spanish explorers overcame the Incas of Cuzco, the Chibcha and the Aymara and other Peruvian tribes, and turned back the clock of development so far that this continent has never fully recovered its former grandeur.

Portugal also made conquests in South America, practically confining its operations to the Atlantic coast, while Spain claimed the land around the Andes. With African negroes as slaves the conquering whites led the natives so hard a life that many preferred death to an existence of terror. Later England, France and Holland made some settlements in Brazil and part of the Guianas. The various colonies, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, began to throw off the yoke of slavery, and set up republics, which however were governed by dictators. In 1889, Brazil modeled its government after that of the United States, and accomplished this change and that of abolishing slavery without bloodshed. The further history of each country can be better taken up separately, than as a whole.

TOPOGRAPHY

South America is 5,000 miles in length, and has an extreme width of 3,000 miles, forming a nearly right-angled triangle, with the longest side on the Pacific. The land on both the east and west is broken by mountains, with a well-watered plain in the central part, and the continent comprises about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. The Western Cordillera, the Guiana and the Brazilian highlands are the three great divisions of elevated areas. The Andes Mountains, which form the first, parallel the western coast for a distance of 4,500 miles, and their peaks are only surpassed in height by those of the mountains of Asia. Mount Aconcagua, nearly 23,000 feet in height, is the greatest elevation, while the following reach above 20,000 feet: Sahara, Chimborazo, and Sorata. There are a number of active volcanoes.

The Andes broaden out in Bolivia and Peru into the Bolivian plateau which has a mean elevation of 10,000 feet. The scenery of the Andes is magnifiently beautiful, but the sharp cliffs, precipices, narrow passes and deep chasms make it necessary to limit transportation to a great degree to that afforded by mules, horses and llamas, Indians with chairs strapped to their backs, or wire suspension bridges. This whole region is the scene of violent earthquakes. The mountains towards the Atlantic do not reach any considerable height. In the great basin area, which covers nearly two-thirds of the continent, different conditions prevail, and these are more fully described elsewhere under separate divisions of the country.

The Amazon, Orinoco and La Plata are the three great rivers of South America. The first with the Madeira, Tapajos, Xingu, Purus, Jurus, Jutay, Javary, Ucayali, Rio Negro, Japura, Putumayo, drain the Amazonian basin, which has an area of over 2,250,000 square miles, a physical feature which is not exceeded

by any other of its kind. The Orinoco with the Rio Cassiquiari make the northeastern area an island. The La Plata is formed by a union of Paraguay, Uruguay and Parana, and drains an area of 1,300,000 square miles, nearly equalling that of the Mississippi basin. It has been estimated that at least two-fifths of all the water emptying into the Atlantic ocean comes from the great river systems of South America.

There are a number of small islands off the coast of South America, including the Galapagos group, the Tierra del Fuego group, Fernando Noronha, the Colon territory, the Falkland Islands, the Juan Fernandez Islands, long believed to be the scene of De Foe's Robinson Crusoe—although they are not—St. Paul's Rocks, South Georgia, South Orkney and South Shetland Islands, and Trinidad.

CLIMATE

As South America lies principally in the Torrid Zone, the climate is very tropical. A portion of the continent is subject to extremes of moisture and drought, and the lowlands are very unhealthful. In the higher regions the climate is salubrious, and in the Andes great variations are found, ranging from perpetual and extreme heat to everlasting snows.

INHABITANTS

The original Indians under the Incas ranked very much higher than any of the Mexican or North American peoples. These have slowly died out, but many relics remain to prove the existence, at a remote era, of a mighty and highly-civilized race. They have been replaced by Indians of a mixed breed, people of European and negro origin, and a few Americans.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

With few exceptions, the Roman Catholic church reigns supreme over South America, and the people have very little religious liberty. The educational standard is very low.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

South America, with the exception of a few highly developed regions, lies practically virgin of improvement. Its vast mineral resources and unsurpassed agricultural possibilities are still to be realized upon by future generations.

Argentine Republic

HISTORY

Argentina, which signifies the "Land of Silver," was conquered by Spain in 1512, and in 1530 it was visited by Sebastian Cabot, who advised the formation of a colony, and it was attached to Peru, with which it remained until 1776, when Buenos Aires, and the territory now comprised in Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina became known as the Viceroyalty of Buenos Aires. A new government was formed in 1810, but was not a sound one. Finally, in 1860, the present republic was organized; and in 1881 a treaty was signed with Chile, which established the present boundaries. In 1918, a treaty was concluded with Uruguay relative to boundary lines with that country.

TOPOGRAPHY

Argentina comprises fourteen provinces, of which Buenos Aires is the principal one. Its long seacoast is very irregular, with but few good harbors, and extends from the La Plata River to the southern extremity of Terra del Fuego, the land receding from it being broken by a few low mountains. In the west are found the Andes, where rise the rivers, the principal ones of which are the La Plata and the Parana, with their numerous tributaries. There are many and very beautiful lakes.

CLIMATE

Owing to the influence of the Andes, Argentina is very dry, with the exception of the territory in the vicinity of Buenos Aires and along the coast, where it is very moist. In the low plains the climate is tropical, and the interior is temperate, while in the higher Andes a frigid temperature prevails.

INHABITANTS

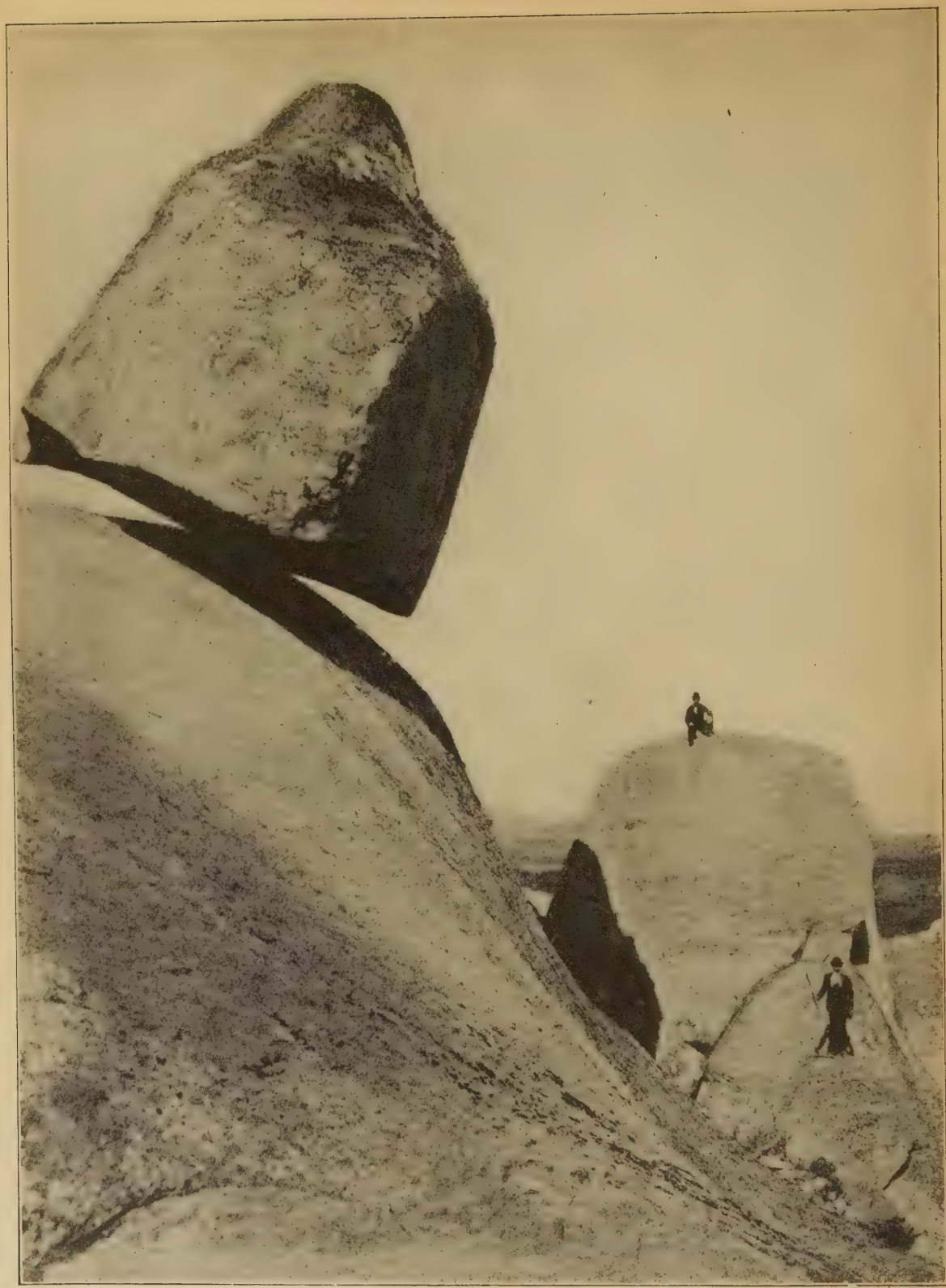
Argentina is one of the best developed of the South American states, and has less of the original inhabitants than any other state except Uruguay.

GOVERNMENT

The government is closely modeled after that of the United States, the original constitution having been adopted May 15, 1853, since which time numerous modifications have been made.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Education is well advanced, liberal provisions being made for both elementary and higher instruction. The First National University Congress was held at Cordova in July, 1918, and the Congress of the Catholic Press at Buenos Aires in April, 1918. While the Roman Catholic religion is the state re-



THE ROCKING STONE, TANDIL, ARGENTINA.

This is a perfectly balanced boulder of immense size, as can be seen by comparing it with the men standing near. It has probably been formed by the action of wind and rain in triturating and removing by degrees the more friable parts of the parent rock, leaving behind the harder-gritted core. It is so perfectly lodged that it can be rocked without fear of its falling.

ligion, other creeds are tolerated. In 1888, civil marriage was established.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Buenos Aires, capital and metropolis of Argentina, is located on the west bank of the La Plata River, has the chief harbor of the country, and is 150 miles from the open sea. It ranks favorably with any modern city of the world, and its industries and financial institutions are among the most important on the continent. Owing to the investment, at Buenos Aires, of such large amounts of German capital, the foreign relations were greatly affected by the Great War.

The president of Argentina was determined to remain neutral, in spite of the submarine warfare, and was so much criticized because of his attitude, that the ambassador to the United States—a strong pro-Ally—resigned his post in protest. Argentina prohibited, in August, 1918, the export of a number of articles, some of which seriously affected the food supply of the remainder of the world at a critical period. Other cities of importance are as follows: Corrientes, La Plata, Parana, Rosario, Santa Fe, Catamarca, Cordova, Mendoza, Salta, San Juan, Santiago del Estero and Tucuman.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Argentina is the most progressive of the South American republics, and manufactures flour, distilled spirits, wines, brewed drinks and sugar. Its chief products are wool, hides cotton, rice, sugar, indigo, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax, madder, various fruits, gold, silver, copper, coal, alum, various salts, sulphur and petroleum.

Bolivia

HISTORY

Bolivia, formerly called Alta Peru, was given its present name in honor of Simon Bolivar, who assisted the country in gaining its freedom from Spain in 1824-25, that nation having held it in subjection from 1538, when the natives were conquered. Bolivia has had many internal wars, and some with other South American states. In 1883, during the conflict with Chile, Bolivia lost its coast province, but, as an outcome of the dispute of recent date between Chile and Peru, will regain a port.

TOPOGRAPHY

In ancient days Bolivia was the home of the Incas, and relics of that long-departed dynasty bear witness to the deteriorating influence of Spanish dominion. The country is drained by the Amazonian tributaries and those of the Parana, in the east stretching out into an immense plain, and in the west rising to high elevation. The mountain ranges reach nearly 22,000 feet. The tablelands surrounding Lake Titicaca are 12,545 feet at the lakeside. This lake is the largest one of its size on the continent and drains into the salt marshes, as its waters do not reach the sea.

CLIMATE

The climate is hot and unhealthful in the low lands, but salubrious in the elevated portions. It is estimated that for its population, Bolivia has more centenarians than any other country in the world.

INHABITANTS

The natives are generally called Aymaras, but are really members of the Colla race, and are much more industrious and energetic than many of their fellow countrymen. It is estimated that not more than fifteen percent of them are of European or mixed descent.

GOVERNMENT

In 1825, the first constitution was adopted, and, since then, it is claimed that every occupant of the presidential chair has had the constitution amended to suit his own ideas. There is a president, two houses of congress, and a judiciary. It severed diplomatic relations with Germany, April 14, 1917.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

While primary education is free and nominally obligatory, there are many illiterates in Bolivia. The few universities and colleges and libraries are used principally by the white people, although, of recent years, Bolivia has made great progress in education, as well as along other lines. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but other creeds are permitted in the urban regions.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Sucre, named for the first president of Bolivia, was the first, and is now, the capital; and it is the center of the most valuable silver-mining region of the country; La Paz, formerly the capital, prior to its being moved back to Sucre, is the metropolis; Potosi, once the leading silver-mining center, is now somewhat deserted; Cochabamba, which is an agricultural center, is regarded as the most delightful place of residence in Bolivia; Oruro, an important railroad center, is the center of a

tin-mining and fine cattle-grazing district; and Santa Cruz, which is located on the headwaters of the Amazon.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Bolivia, until very recently, has done very little to develop its magnificent natural resources and, with its rich deposits of silver, gold, copper and tin, contains wealth untold. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes are grown easily, and cacao, coffee, cotton, rubber, medicinal herbs, various roots and tropical fruits are exported, and with proper care could be made to yield immense crops.

Brazil

HISTORY

Brazil, which signifies purple, was visited as early as 1500, but no permanent settlements were made until some time later by the Portuguese. Between 1550 and 1615, several settlements were founded by France, but abandoned. In 1624, the Dutch seized Bahia, but held it only a year, although a considerable colony was established at Pernambuco in 1831. After 1640 Brazil was a colony governed by viceroys from Portugal, and Rio de Janeiro became the capital.

On September 7, 1822, Brazil was declared an independent empire, with Prince Royal Dom Pedro as emperor, but he abdicated in favor of his son, who was crowned as Pedro II, in 1840, and remained the emperor until Brazil was declared a republic, in 1889. Brazil was the last state to hold slaves in the Americas; but, beginning with 1871, a gradual emancipation law was passed, and the slaves were liberated without loss of life or commercial disaster. A constitution was adopted, February 24, 1891; and, since then, a number of changes in it have been made.

TOPOGRAPHY

Brazil is the fifth nation in point of area in the world, and occupies nearly one-half of the land surface of South America, extending about 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 miles from east to west. The boundary lines are in constant dispute among the South American states, and Brazil has not been free from them. These disputes arise, principally, from the fact that many of the regions under discussion have never been explored, and consequently their boundaries are somewhat indefinite.

The Brazilian plateau, which comprises the coast and central mountain region, the great Amazonian and Paraguay basins in the center, and a strip of land regarded as an extension of the Guiana plateau, divide the country into three distinct sections. While there are numerous mountains in Brazil they do not reach a very considerable height the greatest elevation, Itatiaia, not quite reaching 9,000 feet. However, the scenery is beautiful and of lofty grandeur.

The Amazon River and its tributaries constitutes the greatest drainage system in the world. The entire length of the Amazon is 3,000 miles, and it is four miles at the mouth of the Japura. It is estimated that this river, with its tributaries, opened up to the ocean about 15,000 miles of interior navigation for vessels of large draught. Skirting the streams are almost boundless forests, covering something like 1,500,000 acres, containing Brazilwood, rosewood, lancewood, cocobola, cocoanut palm, cacao, several varieties of rubber yielding, fustic, mahogany, ebony, medicinal, spice and dyewood trees.

CLIMATE

The climate of Brazil is of the tropical type, except in the mountains. Along the northern course of the Amazon, the continual breezes make it a healthy region, but in the south it is fever producing. The coast lands are usually salubrious. In the extreme south, in the three states of Parana, Santa Catherina and Rio Grande do Sul, the climate is similar to that of the southern portion of the United States. Cool nights are characteristic of the entire country.

INHABITANTS

Brazil has a mixed population, many of the original Indians having become intermarried with the conquering whites. The negroes—both pure bred and mixed—are found in large numbers, and the interior contains many savage tribes of Indians.

GOVERNMENT

The government, according to the first constitution adopted in 1891, is modeled after that of the United States. Brazil declared war with Germany October 26, 1917, and announced its intention to remain in the conflict as long as her sister republic—the United States. Within very recent years some very progressive legislation has been passed in an effort to bring Brazil up to a higher standard in every respect.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

There is no state religion, all having been declared equal under the republic, although the federal government agreed to provide a certain sum for the payment of salaries of the functionaries of the Catholic church, to which the greater proportion of the people belong. The constitution provides that the schools must not be under church management, but these institutions are not up to standard, and the number of illiterates is appalling.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Rio de Janeiro, the leading commercial center of South America and long the capital of Brazil, is also the largest city of the Southern Hemisphere. It has one of the most beautiful harbors in the world, and, as lofty mountains come close to the water's edge, the city rises up its slopes, and the buildings of bright-colored stone produce a charming effect. Rio de Janeiro is a great shipping point, particularly for coffee, the name of Rio being given to a variety now grown at different points, as well as in Brazil. The educational facilities of this city are far in excess of those of any other part of Brazil. Petropolis is a suburb of Rio.

Bahia, the second city, and the original capital of Brazil, was once a great whaling port, and many whales are still killed in the waters along its coast. Pernambuco, is the starting point for an important railroad system, and it is known as the "Venice of America," because of the ramifications of the harbor. Fernando de Noronha, 340 miles off the coast, is used as a convict station, and is governed from Pernambuco. Other important cities are: Campinas, Ceara, Desterro, Maranhao, Ouro Preto, Para, Parahyba, Santos, Sao Paulo and Porto Alegre.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Coffee is the great crop of Brazil, although it is essentially an agricultural country, and sugar, cacao, cotton, tobacco, beans, corn, wheat and other cereals, and various tropical and subtropical fruits are abundantly produced. Cattle are raised in large numbers to provide beef for home consumption and the export of hides. The gathering of rubber, medicinal plants and dyewoods have long been important industries, and both cotton and woolens are manufactured. Gold and diamonds have been discovered in Brazil, and when mined by modern methods will doubtless prove treasure troves. Silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, "Brazilian pebbles," agate, carnelians, and petrified wood are found in large quantities.

Chile

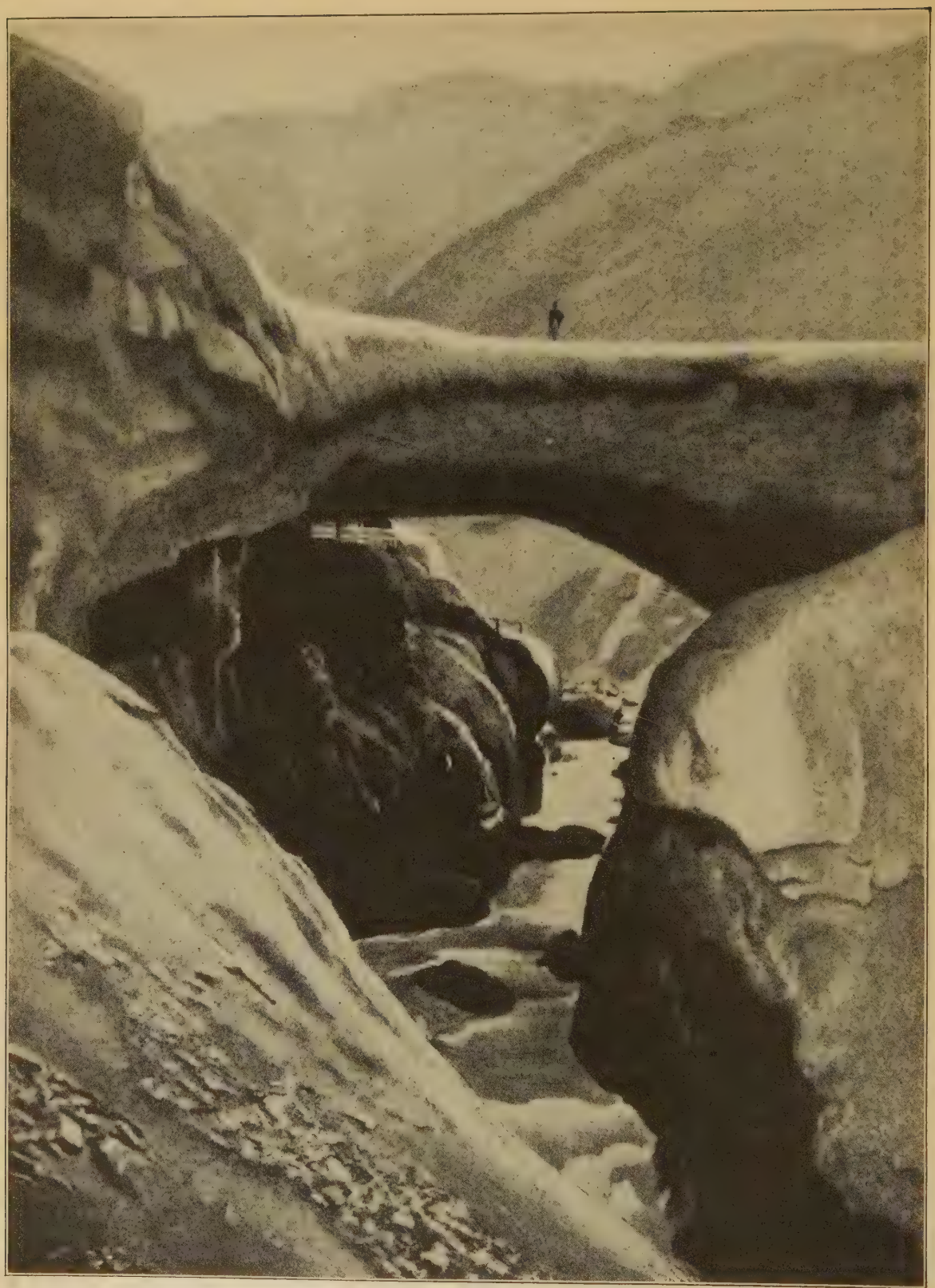
HISTORY.

Originally belonging to the viceroyalty of Peru, the inhabitants of Chile always opposed Spain, and this country was one of the first to rebel against Spanish oppression, in 1810, finally becoming independent in 1818. During the war with Peru, the states of Tacna and Arica were secured from that country for a period of ten years, dating from 1883, with the understanding that a plebiscite would then be held, and a protocol ratified. However, no plebiscite was ever held, nor was a protocol ratified.

Therefore, countless disputes arose over these states and the boundaries, resulting in a threatened war between the two states in the latter part of 1918, averted by the suggestion of President Wilson that the government of the United States viewed with great apprehension the prospect of a severance of consular relations between the two countries when the Peace Conference at Paris would take steps toward securing what it was hoped would be lasting peace among all nations. Chile was neutral during the Great War, although there was considerable German propaganda circulated in the country. In 1881, through a treaty with Argentina, Chile secured valuable territory, including a portion of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Chile is west of the Andes and extends from Peru on the north to Cape Horn on the south, being 2,200 miles in length and having an average width of 100 miles. In the east, Chile ascends to a mean elevation of nearly 14,000 feet, its highest peak being Aconcagua, which rises over 23,000 feet, and has several active volcanoes that doubtless are the cause of the violent earthquakes which visit it. The country slopes to a rugged coast, which has deep water close in shore; and, while there are many harbors, they need improvement. There are numerous islands off the coast, the majority being fertile and capable of development. Tierra del Fuego—the largest of a group of islands, separated from the mainland by the series of fjords and inlets forming the Strait of Magellan—is the most important of this group; and the southernmost one of these islands terminates in Cape Horn.



THE INCA BRIDGE, ARGENTINA.
The Rio Mendoza flows beneath this wonderful structure, which is the work of Nature, not, as was popularly supposed, of the Incas.

CLIMATE.

Chile has the healthiest climate in the world and excellent drainage, although no great watercourses, temperate winds and pure water, so that it is sometimes known as the "land of all climates."

INHABITANTS.

The Araucanian Indians are the leading natives of Chile and they possess great endurance and courage. There are also a number of European-born people in Chile.

GOVERNMENT.

Chile became a republic in 1833, with a president, two houses of congress, and a judiciary. The navy of Chile is one of the strongest of the South American countries because of the unsettled conditions existing between it and several other countries.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Chile's educational record is much better than many of the other countries of South America, but there is still much room for improvement. The Roman Catholic religion prevails, although other creeds are recognized.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Santiago, the capital, was founded in 1541, and is 2,000 feet above the sea level. It is noted for its beautiful buildings and avenues, among the latter being the Alameda, which is over 100 yards wide and two miles long, and famous the country over. Valparaiso is the chief Pacific port of South America, has a comparatively good harbor, and considerable commerce. Its theater is recognized to be one of the finest in America. Other cities are: Chillan, Concepcion, Coquimbo, Iquique, La Serena, Punta Arenas, San Carlos, San Fernando, Talca and Valdivia.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Chile has not made much progress as a manufacturing center; sugar, wines, brewed drinks, dairy products, preserved fruits, aerated waters, carriages and machinery being the leading products. The natives along the coast live almost entirely on seafoods, while those of the interior are agriculturists. Wheat and other cereals, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, cattle, sheep, goats and horses are raised. Chile is rich in mineral deposits; copper, gold, coal, lead, gypsum, manganese, borax, sulphur and kaolin being found in large quantities. Excellent granite and other building stone are quarried; and the mineral springs are many and valuable.

Colombia

HISTORY

Colombia, named in honor of Christopher Columbus, who discovered what was first called New Granada on his third voyage in 1498, remained under the dominion of Spain until it revolted in 1810, but it did not secure its independence until December 27, 1819, under the leadership of Simon Bolivar. He was the first president of Colombia, which then included Venezuela and Ecuador. After these last two countries were made separate republics in 1832, Colombia became the republic of New Granada. From 1858 to 1861 it was known as the Federation of Grenadina, returning to its old name—the United States of Colombia—in 1863. For many years civil wars desolated the country; but, in 1886, the constitution of the republic of Colombia was adopted, and a somewhat less turbulent condition has since prevailed, although revolutions have been frequent.

TOPOGRAPHY

Colombia is the most northerly division of South America, and formerly included the Isthmus of Panama; but, in 1903, Panama proclaimed its independence and withdrew from Colombia, Many arbitrations and treaties have changed the boundaries of Colombia. The Coast, Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras traverse Colombia, the second and third being by far the most lofty, Tolima rising to an elevation of 18,300 feet. Alternating these mountains are luxuriant plains and valleys. The Magdalena River is the chief watercourse, but the Cauca, Orinoco and the Amazon are long and navigable in part. The forests are heavy and include growths of cedar, different varieties of palms, mahogany, fustic and other dye woods, ivory nuts and numerous medicinal plants.

CLIMATE

This country has a range of climatic conditions, from the invigorating atmosphere of the mountain regions to the torrid temperature of the valleys. The rainy seasons are April and June, September and December.

INHABITANTS

The inhabitants are of a mixed breed, the Indians having intermarried with the Spaniards, who introduced negro slaves; and about

ten percent of the population are uncivilized Indians. The whites are Europeans and Americans who are only temporary residents, kept there because of business relations.

GOVERNMENT

The constitution of 1886 vested the power in a president, elected for six years, two houses of congress and a judiciary.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

The public schools of the country are of a low standard, but there are some excellent institutions of higher learning. The majority of the people are Roman Catholics, but other religions are tolerated.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Bogota, the capital, which was founded in 1538, and has an observatory the first to be erected in the tropics; Cartagena, Barranquilla, Cali, Chiquinquira, Ibague, Medillin, Popayan, Sonson and Socorro, are among the principal cities of Colombia.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Although very fertile, only a small portion of Colombia is under cultivation. Coffee is the chief product, but cacao, tobacco, sugar, vegetable ivory, dyewoods, wheat, corn, potatoes, rice, bananas, yams, indigo, cotton, plantains and various rubber trees are also grown extensively. There are found many minerals, including gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, platinum, mercury, manganese, cinnabar, coal, limestone, emeralds, fireclay and salt; but little mining is carried on. Cattle raising is an important industry.

Ecuador

HISTORY

In 1830, the republic of Ecuador—or Equator—was formed, its territory being separated from the original republic of Colombia. It is perhaps the least developed of any of the South American republics, although possessing untold natural advantages.

TOPOGRAPHY

The three greatest mountain peaks of Ecuador are: Chimborazo, 20,498 feet, Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, a famous volcano, and Antisana, 19,335 feet—all belonging to the Andes system. There are other lofty mountains and several volcanoes. In the eastern portion are great tablelands, with fertile soil and mild climate, where agriculture could be carried on successfully. Off the coast 700 miles are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, thirteen in number, which are of volcanic origin, and noted for their peculiar flora and fauna.

CLIMATE

The climate is exceedingly varied, ranging from intense cold to almost unbearable heat, and violent earthquakes are frequent. Near the bottom of the Andes rain never falls, but the heavy dew furnishes sufficient moisture.

INHABITANTS

The Indians prevail in Ecuador, being over one-half of the population; and there are many half-breeds.

GOVERNMENT

The regulation three branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial—are provided. During the period of the Great War, measures were taken by the president to encourage the production of tobacco and regulate the high cost of living; and these measures will have a bearing upon the future development of the country for some years to come. Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany, December 7, 1917.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Ecuador is the most illiterate of all the South American republics, although there are several institutions for higher learning. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, and it is estimated that Ecuador possesses more priests, per capita than any other country in the world.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Quito, which is the capital; Guayaquil, which is the chief marine port, and subject to terrible earthquakes; Ambato; Bodegas; Cuenca; Curacol; Esmeraldas; Latacunga; Loja; Riobamba and Zaruma, are all important cities of Ecuador.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Cacao is the principal staple product of Ecuador; but coffee, sugar, cotton, wheat, tobacco, tropical fruits, India rubber, orchilla weed, various barks, and medicinal roots are produced. Gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, emeralds, sulphur and petroleum are found in large quantities, but mining is but little carried on in spite of these abundant deposits.

The Guianas

HISTORY

The colonies of The Guianas were settled at different periods, they having been touched by Columbus in 1499. Sir Walter Raleigh tried in vain to penetrate the interior, in 1595. There are three colonies, namely: British, French and Dutch Guiana.

British Guiana was permanently settled by the Dutch, in 1745, and surrendered to the British, in 1815; but the present name was not given until 1831. It has an area of 90,300 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles, and the capital is Georgetown.

French Guiana has long been used by the French as a penal colony, and it was on the island off the coast—Isle du Diable—that Captain Dreyfus of France was a solitary prisoner. The area of this colony is 32,000 square miles, and the capital is Cayenne.

Dutch Guiana was originally a British possession, but was exchanged for what is now New York City. Its trade is chiefly with Holland. It has an area of 46,000 square miles, and the capital is Paramaribo.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Guianas are bounded by the Atlantic ocean, and the Amazon, Negro, Cassiquiare and Orinoco rivers, which entirely separate it from the rest of the continent and make of it an island. In the interior there are high plateaus, the greatest elevation being 7,500 feet. The leading rivers, which are of considerable importance, are the Oyapok, Maroni, Surinam, Corentyn, and Berbyce, all of which are practically navigable.

CLIMATE

The climate is very hot and moist; but, owing to the ocean breezes, the heat is bearable along the coast. The Guianas are free from hurricanes and earthquakes.

INHABITANTS

British Guiana has about 10,000 aboriginal Indians, many East Indian or Chinese coolies, and Negroes, or their half-breed descendants, and a small percentage of pure whites. French Guiana has native Indians, mixed breeds, negroes, and the few whites located there for business purposes. Dutch Guiana also has native Indians, negroes and the mixed breeds, with the necessary whites to regulate business.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

All these colonies are devoted to the production of agricultural commodities, including sugar, rum, molasses, cacao, coffee, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, and variety of gutta percha, and hardwoods. Gold, diamonds and phosphates are mined, and some timber is exported. While these colonies are rich in natural resources, their possibilities have never been developed, and much of the territory lies fallow, as does so much of South America.

Paraguay

HISTORY

Once belonging to the vice-royalty of Peru, Paraguay was conquered by Spain in 1536, and from 1609 until 1767 it was entirely ruled by the Jesuits. About the same time that other South American states rebelled, Paraguay asserted its independence; but, from 1814 to 1840, was ruled by a dictator, who died in the latter year, leaving his country bankrupt. Until 1852 but little commerce could be carried on because of the action of Buenos Aires refusing to open the Parana River. In that year, however, European powers intervened, and the Parana, La Plata and Paraguay rivers were all opened. There have been many disputes between Paraguay and the surrounding states.

TOPOGRAPHY

Paraguay is without a seaboard and, with the exception of Bolivia, is the only one of the South American states entirely dependent on its rivers for an outlet to the sea. The watershed of the two great rivers—the Parana and Paraguay—is a mountain chain of considerable elevation. In the north the land is undulating, with fine cattle-grazing plains.

CLIMATE

The climate is very hot and dry, but singularly free from the usual diseases incident to the tropics.

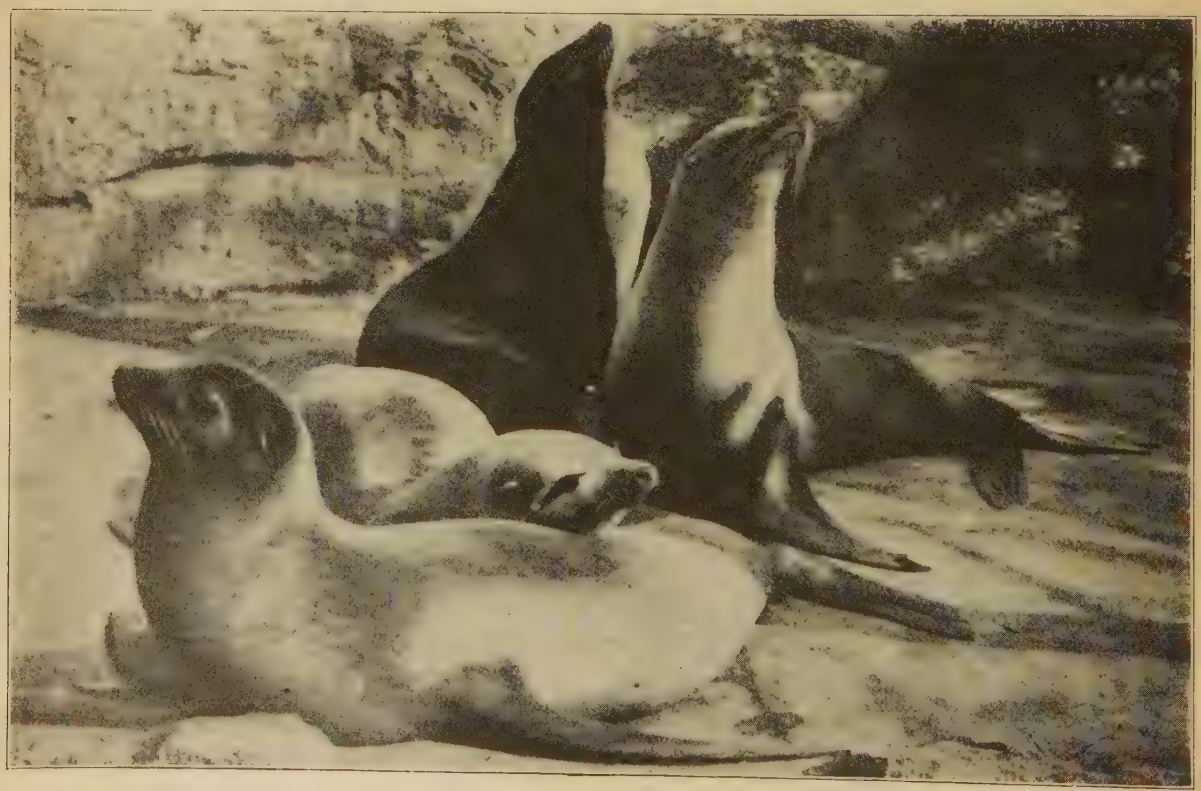
INHABITANTS

The natives were originally of Guarani stock, but there are many half-breeds. A number of Europeans are temporary residents of the republic, while looking after business interests.

GOVERNMENT

Paraguay has lately been under the influence of some progressive statesmen, and legis-

Tidal waves are almost invariably the result of a submarine earthquake. Immediately before the approach of the actual wave, the sea flows back a long distance from the shore. Then comes the tidal wave (one of which is recorded to have reached 210 feet), and the onslaught of water carries everything before it, causing destruction to anything within its reach.



Seal-herds form "rookeries" when on land at the breeding season, during which time they undergo a complete fast.

lation has been and will be passed to improve conditions. During the Great War Paraguay supported the Allies and endorsed the stand of the United States.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

The schools are poor and ill attended, although improvements in educational advantages have been inaugurated. The Roman Catholic religion is the prevailing one.

IMPORTANT CITIES

Asuncion is the only city of much importance in Paraguay, although there are several others, among them being Villa Concepcion, Villa del Pilar and Villa Rica.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

There are many valuable hardwoods in Paraguay, several species of dye woods, numerous trees yielding gums, tannin, and a shrub yielding a species of holly. The Paraguay tea plant, which is a blend of tea and cacao, is largely exported. Medicinal plants, maize, beans, tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, cotton and rice are grown, and cattle, sheep, horses, goats, mules, asses and pigs are raised in great numbers. The possibilities of Paraguay are great, but very few of the natural resources have been developed, although a more aggressive policy on the part of the government will probably bring American capital to the country.

Peru

HISTORY

It is believed that Peru was the home of the empire of the Pirua long before the foundation of the empire of the Incas, in the eleventh century; and, when it was conquered, in 1532, by the Spaniards under Pizarro, Peru was the most civilized of all the South American countries. Held in subjection by Spain for nearly 300 years, it was one of the last to rebel, although several unsuccessful attempts were made before Peru attained its independence in 1821. There have been many disputes with Chile, the most recent one, in 1918, over the Tacna-Arica territory, war being averted by the suggestion from the United States government that the matter be settled diplomatically, in view of the proposed League of Nations.

TOPOGRAPHY

Peru is about 1,000 miles in length, by 100 to 700 miles in breadth, and is traversed by the Andes. The country is divided into three regions—the Coastal Plain, composed of unwatered sands and barren wastes, except in the valleys of the rivers; the Andean region, composed of alternating sections of rich verdure and forbidding volcano sections abounding with thermal springs; and the Amazonian Forest region, which is a vast wilderness of tropical forests. The leading rivers are the Maranon, Ucalayli, Javary, Jurua, Purus and Madeira, all of which are tributaries of the Amazon. Formerly guano was obtained in large quantities from the islands of Huanillos, Guanape, and Lobos, but the supply is failing.

CLIMATE

Along the coast the climate is tempered by cooling winds; in the valleys the heat is intense, and in the regions of the tablelands it is cold the year round, but healthy.

INHABITANTS

The Incas Indians, negroes, Chinese and half-breeds, with whites and creoles in the cities, make up the population.

GOVERNMENT

Peru has the three branches of government usually found in a republic. Of recent years some important legislation has been enacted, especially with relation to railroads, which will tend to develop the country, inasmuch as by them better transportation will be afforded and encouragement given to agriculturists and manufacturers. Peru severed diplomatic relations with Germany, October 5, 1917.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

The educational advantages afforded by Peru are few and poor in quality, but recently interest has been shown in this line, and efforts are being put forth to place the schools upon a better footing. The Roman Catholic religion is the prevailing one, although other creeds are tolerated.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Lima, which is the capital, was founded in 1535, and is a very important center of export trade; Callao, which is the principal seaport; Arequipa; Cerro de Pasco; Cuzco, which was the original seat of the empire of the Incas; and Iquitos, are the leading cities.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Peru possesses wonderful mineral deposits, including gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, lead and coal, but they are but little mined. The agricultural products, almost without number, include coffee, sugar, cacao, rice, tobacco, wines and spirits, maize, India rubber, dye woods; coca leaves, wool, medicinal products, guano, nitrate of soda and similar commodities of commercial value.

Uruguay

HISTORY

Originally a part of the vice-royalty of Spain, Uruguay was annexed by Brazil, and this act was followed by a war between Brazil and Buenos Aires, resulting in the former being victorious. Uruguay, backed by Great Britain, gained its independence in 1828.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Atlantic Ocean and the La Plata and Uruguay rivers bound Uruguay on three sides, Brazil being its northern boundary. The whole country is a vast undulating plain, with several important rivers and Lake Mirim affording ample drainage. There are a few low mountain summits, heavily wooded, but otherwise there are few forests. The soil is fertile and capable of abundant production.

CLIMATE

With a mild and healthful climate, never excessively cold, and the intense heat tempered by ocean breezes, Uruguay is an ideal place of residence, especially for those in poor health.

INHABITANTS

The natives are of mixed parentage, there being no Indians or uncivilized people. A number of whites, of European or Brazilian origin, are located in Uruguay.

GOVERNMENT

During the Great War Uruguay took its place among the creditor nations of the world and made loans to Great Britain. Considerable progressive legislation is being passed as occasion arises for changes and, with a continuance of the present policy, this country bids fair to take the place it ought to have, on account of its natural resources. It severed diplomatic relations with Germany, October 7, 1917.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Educational conditions are much better in Uruguay than in some of the other South American states. The Roman Catholic is the principal religion, although others are allowed.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Montevideo is the capital and chief seaport. Other cities are Colonia, Paysandu, Salto and San Jose.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Stock-raising is the chief industry of the country, and hides, skins, pulled beef, horns, wheat, maize, grapes, wines, tobacco and olives are exported. Gold, copper, silver, lead, magnesium, coal, jasper, porphyry, alabaster and agate are found, and the river and coasting trade is extensive and valuable.

Venezuela

HISTORY

Columbus discovered the coast of what is now Venezuela in 1498, and settlements were later made by Spain, under whose yoke it remained until 1823, when it gained its independence, although it was not separated from Colombia until 1830. There have been many disputes over boundary lines, this subject being one almost constantly agitated in South America.

TOPOGRAPHY

Venezuela has a coastline of 1,584 miles and is comprised of vast grassy plains, with the Andes of the west and a highland region in the southern portion. It is watered by the Orinoco River and its many tributaries, and the watercourses flowing into Lake Maracaibo.

CLIMATE

The climate of Venezuela ranges from tropical to frigid temperature, according to the elevation above the sea level.

INHABITANTS

A number of the native Indians are practically uncivilized. There are many half-breeds and a few whites.

GOVERNMENT

The government of Venezuela is much less solidified than that of some of the other South American countries; but, of recent years, some reforms have been inaugurated. Much important legislation has been and is being enacted, especially with reference to the railroads and internal improvements of other kinds.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Education has made considerable progress in Venezuela and it is free and compulsory. Recently new laws have been enacted for a further advancement in the schools. The Roman Catholic is the leading religion, although all creeds are tolerated.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

Caracas is the capital and metropolis. La Guaira, the chief seaport, would be a delightful place of residence if it were not for its frequent earthquakes, from which Caracas also suffers. Other important cities are Valencia, Barcelona, Barquisimeto, Carupano, Ciudad Bolivar, Cumana, Maracaibo, Merida and Puerto Cabello.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Venezuela is second only to Brazil with reference to its agricultural products. Sugarcane, coffee, cacao, cereals, fruits, cattle, caoutchouc, tongo beans, copaiba, vanilla, gums and medicinal plants are among the principal exports. Caracas cacao produces the finest grade of chocolate. The manufacturing interests are unimportant.

EUROPE

Europe, the smallest of the grand divisions, is geographically a peninsula of Asia, from which it is separated by the Ural Mountains, Ural River and the Caspian Sea. Its area is approximately 3,750,000 miles and not less than ten distinct races are represented. Every form of civilized government is to be found—from absolutism (in Turkey) to pure democracy, since the Great War has swept autocracy from vast areas. All of Europe, with the exception of Turkey, adheres to some form of Christianity. In no continent is education more widely diffused, or raised to a higher standard. It is the seat of most of the world's great universities, libraries and art galleries, and its industries run the gamut of human effort.

Austria

As a result of the Great War the monarchy of Austria (formerly associated with Hungary in the Austro-Hungarian Empire) was stripped of a large portion of her territory. The crownland of Bukowina was ceded to Roumania; Bohemia and Moravia to the new Republic of Czecho-Slovakia; Galicia to Poland; the Trentino and Istria to Italy; Carniola, Dalmatia and the crownlands of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Jugo-Slavia.

Austria herself was declared a republic Nov. 12, 1918 and the government was taken in hand by a National Constitutional Assembly which was elected February 16, 1919. This body adopted the name "Republic of Austria", discarding the word "German" which had been used in the interim.

The states represented in the national constitutional assembly are Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia and the Tyrol. Each of these states, under the new constitution, reserves local power which practically amounts to autonomy.

No country in Europe abounds in more beautiful mountain scenery than the Republic of Austria, one half of the Alps lying within its bounds. Its lakes, though small, are numerous, with lofty, forested backgrounds. It abounds in rivers, nearly all of which flow into the famous Danube which crosses the northern half of the country and is the only stream of commercial importance. That part of the Danube's course which lies between Linz and Vienna is unequaled for picturesqueness anywhere else throughout its great length.

A large part of the country lies higher than 600 feet above sea level. This, in combination with the mountains, produces long and cold winters, during which season storms are frequent. Periodical inundations are also experienced.

Austria is largely a pastoral country. One of the chief sources of wealth is the forests of oak, pine, beech, ash and elm, and forestry is carried on in a highly scientific manner. The horses of Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Tyrol and Upper Austria have long been famous in the marts of Europe. Superior breeds of cattle are produced in the Alpine pastures. Dairy farming has been brought to a high state of development and bees and silkworms are extensively reared. Arable land, however, is not sufficient in this broken country to supply the home market for the small grains and much of this food is imported. The principal crops are barley, oats, buckwheat, rape and fuller's thistle. In Lower Austria and Styria the grape is cultivated extensively.

In mineral wealth Austria takes first rank in Europe. Besides the noble metals of

platinum, gold and silver, rich deposits of iron, copper, lead and tin are found. Coal is mined in every province of the republic with the exception of Salzburg. The salt mines of Upper Austria have been productive since the days of the Romans.

The only province in which industry is highly developed is Lower Austria. Here textiles of a great variety—cotton, woolen, linen, silk, flax and hemp—are woven. Vienna has long been noted for its shawls and silk goods.

THE PEOPLE

The inhabitants of Austria are almost exclusively German and German is the language of the press, the courts and the people.

Religious liberty is a fundamental law. The predominant faith, however, is Roman Catholicism.

The present system of elementary schools dates from the reign of Maria Theresa. Attendance is compulsory and religious instruction is administered by the parish priest.

AREA

30,000 square miles.

POPULATION

10,300,000.

CAPITAL

Vienna.

CHIEF CITIES

Vienna, Linz, Salzburg, Innsbruck and Gratz.

Belgium

Belgium, once a part of ancient Gaul, was incorporated in the Frankish Empire in 409. Four hundred years later it became a part of the Carlovingian Empire. The kingdom was later subjected, successively, to the Danes, Austrians, Spanish and French. It united with the Netherlands in 1815, revolted in 1830, and has since enjoyed independence. In the Great War of 1914-19, it was cruelly devastated by the Germans, its cities laid waste and the cultivable area largely devastated and destroyed by high explosives.

Belgium's 11,000 square miles are mostly level and the Ardennes region is forested. The climate is salubrious, without great extremes of temperature, the difference between the mean temperatures of January and July being only 29 degrees.

The chief agricultural products of Belgium are potatoes, wheat, rye and potatoes, and livestock is raised extensively. Belgium is famous for its textile, iron and glass manufactures; its output of beet sugar is about 240,000 tons; and a thriving trade is done in linens, laces and firearms. The annual value of its imports and exports was about $1,500,000 and coal was mined to the value of $62,000,000.

Brussels, the capital and metropolis, is accounted one of the finest cities, architecturally, on the continent. It lies near the famous battlefield of Waterloo. Ghent—cut up by four navigable rivers and numerous canals—is divided into numerous isles, access to which is had by means of some 300 bridges. Antwerp is one of Belgium's most important seaport and railroad centers.

Education is compulsory by law and free for the indigent in Belgium. Higher instruction is supplied by the universities, of which there is one each at Ghent, Liege, Brussels and Louvain. The constitution provides for complete freedom of worship and there is no state religion. Roman Catholicism, however, is overwhelmingly predominant, there being only about 10,000 Protestants and 5,000 Jews in the kingdom.

The Government of Belgium is a constitutional monarchy, with the legislative power vested in the king, a senate, and a house of representatives; and the king is the executive power. Each of the nine provinces are administered by a governor appointed by the king, and, for each commune of 5,000 population or over, a burgomaster is appointed by the communal council.

The British Empire

This vast collection of political divisions—the greatest on earth—embraces every continent and ocean. It comprises Great Britain and Ireland (the United Kingdom), India, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Protectorate of Egypt, spheres of influence in China, the crown colony of Hongkong and numerous protectorates in Africa, as well as islands of the sea. In the New World the British Empire

includes Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the Bahamas, the West Indies, British Honduras, British Guiana, and many others, all of which, under their respective heads, are described elsewhere in this volume and portray the greatest empire on earth.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria, formerly a kingdom until the Great War of 1914-19, is a republic situated in southeastern Europe on the Black Sea. The people are mainly descendants of a tribe of the Slavic race. Formerly a part of and later an autonomous dependency of the Turkish Empire, Bulgaria gained her independence in 1908. Agriculture is the almost exclusive occupation, with a small output of cigars and cigarettes. Livestock and skins are exported to some extent, also attar of roses. Education, though free and compulsory, is backward. Bulgaria contains 43,000 square miles; Sofia is the capital and the official church is the orthodox Greek.

Czecho-Slovakia

From the ruins of the great Austro-Hungarian empire, as a result of the great war, arose two new states dedicated to liberty—Jugoslavia on the south and Czechoslovakia on the north. Sturdy mountaineers, with the love of freedom which mountains have always bred in the human race, the peoples now united in the republic of Czechoslovakia had chafed for centuries under rulers foreign to them in race, traditions and religion.

The four states composing Czechoslovakia are Bohemia and Moravia, which formerly belonged to Austria, and Slovakia and Southern Ruthenia, which had long been subject to Hungary.

The movement for freedom began in the early stages of the Great War when a body of Czechs and kindred people to the number of 300,000 deserted the Austrian colors and surrendered to Russian, afterward performing exploits which kindled the admiration of the world. It was not until the end of the war, however, that their dream was realized. On October 18, 1918, less than a month before the armistice was signed by the Entente and the Central Powers, Czechoslovakia proclaimed her independence. On Nov. 15 of the same year the Czechoslovak national assembly declared the state to be a republic and named Thomas G. Masaryk, one of its noted patriots, as first president. He assumed the duties of chief magistrate on Dec. 31, 1918, in Prague, the capital of the new state, and at once issued a declaration guaranteeing freedom of conscience, religion, science, art, literature, speech and press.

The government is parliamentary in form and recognizes the principle of the initiative and referendum.

Situated in the heart of Europe, about equal distant from all European seas, Czechoslovakia is a mountain-bound country. The Erz, Riesen and Carpathian ranges on the north throw long spurs, separated by deep valleys, across the country to the south. Pure, crystalline torrents, lakes of cold, blue water and magnificent forests of oak and pine abound. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Moldau, Oder and Morava. In Bohemia alone over two hundred mineral springs are known, some of which are used for medicinal purposes.

The Czechs, Moravians, Slovaks and Ruthenians all belong to the great Slavic race and they form the greater part of the population of Czechoslovakia. From a fourth to a third of the people in Moravia and Bohemia, however, are Germans, and in some districts Germans are the predominant element. The Slovaks as a whole are a more backward people than the Bohemians and the Moravians. Their aristocracy is Magyarized, and the peasant class live exclusively upon the soil or wander about as laborers, tinkering being their specialty. The Ruthenians are "Little Russians" and employ a dialect very similar to that of the Little Russians of Ukrainia.

No countries in Europe rank higher industrially than Bohemia and Moravia, largely owing to a plentiful supply of coal, iron and water power. Glass and porcelain of a superior quality are produced in large quantities. Textiles are manufactured extensively and lace-making is pursued in the home in many districts.

The principal agricultural products are oats, rye, barley, wheat and potatoes, the last of which is a staple food. Small fruits are an important article of export. The

forests, which cover approximately one-third of the area, yield valuable woods. Poultry, particularly geese, are reared in large quantities and bee-cultivation constitutes an important industry.

An overwhelming percentage of the Czechoslovakians are adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. All forms of worship, however, are tolerated.

Elementary and high schools, colleges, universities and technical schools are maintained. There are three universities in all, two in Prague—one of which is Czech and one German—and the other in Pressburg.

The area of Czechoslovakia is approximately 60,000 square miles and the population about 13,000,000. Prague, in Bohemia, is the capital.

Denmark

Denmark is a small kingdom of Europe occupying the northern portion of the Peninsula of Jutland and includes a group of islands—Zealand, Funen and Lapland being the chief ones—which lie between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Its northern part is divided from the mainland by a strait—the Liimfjord—really making an island of this section.

Denmark does not fall within the scope of authentic history until the 9th century. The earliest of the Viking raids, celebrated in story and history, probably originated in Denmark; and it was the incursions of these terrible sea-rovers which hastened the erection of the feudal monarchies of Western Europe. But it was left, after all, to the introduction of Christianity to tame these freebooters. This did not occur until 826, when Harold Klak sailed up the Rhine to Ingelheim and received baptism from the church. The two most famous of these Viking kings was Harold Bluetooth, who seized German territory to the South, and Canute the Great, who conquered Norway and Sweden and established Danish dominion over England. During this period Denmark was mistress of the Baltic Sea.

Reviewing modern history, Denmark took part in the Thirty Years' War, fighting on the Protestant side. In a war with Sweden in 1645, she lost some territory. The British bombarded Copenhagen in 1807 and, in the unequal conflict with Prussia and Austria, she lost the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. In the Great War of 1914-19, Denmark maintained her neutrality.

The area of Denmark is 15,582 miles. The surface is little diversified and is uniformly low, the highest elevation being only 500 feet above the sea. None of its area, however, is below sea-level, as in the case of Holland. Beechwood forests prevail on the islands and in the southern part of Jutland, and in these sections great fertility prevails. In the remainder of the country vast expanses of moorland, grown up with heather, are the prevailing natural feature. Small lakes are numerous and many of the meres present delightful scenes to the eye. The coasts are low and deeply indented by the sea, necessitating embankments in many local areas. The western coast is marked by bold promontories of limestone cliffs, though they fail to reach a commanding height at any point.

The climate of Denmark is similar to that of Great Britain, being tempered on all sides by the proximity of the sea. On the whole, however, it is warmer in summer and colder in winter than Great Britain. The islands are rather warmer than the mainland. The rainfall is ample and thunderstorms are prevalent throughout the summer. In the north cold, dry winds are very prejudicial to vegetation, while some sections suffer from a salty mist from the sea.

The average density of population in Denmark is 165 to the square mile, though this varies greatly. The ratio of the rural population to the urban is about 2 to 1. In recent years in Denmark, as elsewhere, there has been a heavy drift toward the cities from the country.

Physically, the Danes are yellow-haired and blue-eyed, and are a Teutonic race. They are rather slow of speech and action. The percentage of illegitimacy is high—as much as 20 per cent in Copenhagen.

About 80 per cent of the land is under the plow. The principal agricultural yields are potatoes, oats, barley, rye and wheat. In the raising of livestock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine—Denmark proportionately outranks all other European countries. The dairy interests are very large, and butter is the chief export.

The manufactures of Denmark are principally brandy, beer, beet sugar, pottery, machinery and gloves. The most notable is porcelain. Other products of the factory are paper, engines and steel ships. The mineral wealth of the country is small. Clays

of value exist, however, and freestone and marble are found in their quarries. Imports and exports reach an annual value of over $300,000,000. The merchant marine has a registered gross tonnage of about 600,000.

The capital and metropolis of Denmark is Copenhagen, situated on the island of Zeeland. It is an extremely prosperous city and affords a fine harbor. Its royal palace, university, cathedral, two universities, two libraries, museum and botanical gardens are all attractions for the tourist. Other cities of importance are Aarhus, a busy seaport on the east coast of Jutland, and Odense, the oldest town in the kingdom and situated on the island of Funen.

Denmark's educational system is regarded as excellent throughout Europe. Free instruction—compulsory from the seventh to the thirteenth year—is furnished in the primary schools. For entrance to the second public schools a small fee is charged, and the private schools are under state control. The university is in Copenhagen; but other institutions, chiefly polytechnic schools, are provided for scientific training. A public fund is also available for further science and the arts by temporary subvention to students.

The state church of Denmark is the Evangelically Reformed, popularly known as the Lutheran, and the king is a compulsory member of it. In spite of complete tolerance of creeds, none of the other important Christian denominations are represented in large numbers. At one time Mormonism made many converts, but this cult has languished considerably during recent years.

The government of Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, the present constitution dating back to 1866. The administration is in the hands of the king and parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The franchise is held by every male of thirty years or older. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into eighteen political divisions or counties. The herred or hundred is the basis of judicial administration.

The peace strength of Denmark's permanent troops is about 14,000, but the number of men including reservists, maintained under arms is normally 60,000. The navy is of small importance.

England and Wales

History finds the Celts in possession of England and Wales when the Romans invaded England, 54 B. C., and in the succeeding century conquered the Celtic Britons. The Romans abandoned the country in 410, after which it was invaded and settled by the Jutes, Angles and Saxons. Christianity was introduced in 597 from Rome and the next important historical event was the Norman conquest under William I, in 1066. The Plantagent line began under Henry II, in 1154, and Magna Charta was won by the barons at Runnymede in 1215. The Tudor dynasty began with Henry VIII, in 1485, who also introduced the Reformation. The Stuarts came to the throne under James I, in 1603, and the revolution of 1688 resulted in the accession of William and Mary, followed by union with Scotland. The accession of the Hanoverians, under George I, occurred in 1714, and the accession of Victoria and separation from Hanover occurred in 1837.

The surface of England and Wales is generally level or undulating, except in the northwest and southwest and in Wales, which are mountainous. The chief streams are the Thames, Humber and Severn. The area of England is 51,000 square miles and Wales, 7,400 square miles. The climate is temperate in spite of its high latitude, due to the Gulf Stream. The area of land under cultivation is large, and wheat, oats, barley, rye, hemp and flax are the chief agricultural products. All domestic animals have been bred to supreme excellence. Mining—a chief industry—produces coal, iron, lead, copper, slate, granites and marble. The annual production of coal is valued at $500,000,000. Of manufactures, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, leather and earthenware rank first. Great Britain leads the world in commerce, trading in almost every country on the globe. The largest city is London, the capital. Liverpool, Birmingham and Sheffield are all important centers of commerce and manufacture. Elementary education is compulsory in England and Wales and the enrollment in higher institutions of learning is 12,000. The Protestant Episcopal is the established church, and ranking next are the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. The government is administered in each county by a Lord-Lieutenant and High Sheriff.

Esthonia

The new state of Esthonia comprises the former Russian Baltic province of the same name and the larger part of Livonia, also formerly a Russian province. It stretches along the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland and is bordered on the east by White Russia.

Esthonia is an independent republic and is ruled by a constitutional assembly. During 1918 and 1919 the new state successfully resisted the attempts at conquest made by the Russia bolsheviki and early in 1920 a peace treaty was signed by the two countries and a boundary line agreed upon. Esthonia's troubles with other of her neighbors were composed in November of 1919 and the state is now established upon an apparently stable basis.

The surface as a whole is low. Along the coast the average elevation is only 100 feet while no where in the interior does it exceed 450 feet. One quarter of the area is covered by lakes and marshes. The Narova is the principal stream. Owing to its high latitude the winters are very severe.

Both the Esthonians and Livonians belong to the Finnish family, which is of Mongolic descent. Their physical characteristics are short stature, scanty beard, oblique eyes, broad face, low forehead and small mouth, coupled with long arms and thin, short legs. Their language is a dialect of Finnish, they love poetry and have a marked penchant for singing, indulging in it every where and at all times.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the Esthonians and they have brought it to a higher development than the neighboring Russians. The crops of most value are potatoes, rye, barley, oats and vegetables. Nearly half of the land is under grass and large numbers of cattle are reared, meat and butter constitute important items of export. Along the coast fishing is a source of revenue. The leading manufactured products are distilled liquors, matches, cotton and woolen goods, paper and lumber.

The area of Esthonia is about 15,000 square miles and it bears a population of 1,750,000, the bulk of whom are Esthonians and Livonians, with a sprinkling of Poles, Germans, Jews, Russians and Swedes.

More than 95 per cent of the people are Lutherans.

Government republican in form.

The chief cities of Esthonia are Reval, Hapsal, and Riga.

Finland

When the Finns took possession of the country now known as Finland, it was occupied by the Lapps. Four centuries later, it was conquered by Sweden. In 1710 Peter the Great of Russia, wrested a portion of the country from Sweden and the whole of it was ceded to Russia in 1809, in whose possession it remained until near the end of the Great War of 1914-19.

Finland proclaimed herself an independent state July 20, 1917, and announced a republican form of government on October 7 of the same year. Her autonomy was at once recognized by the principal powers of the world. Complete organization, however, was delayed by the war which broke out between the Red Guards of Bolshevik Russia and the White Guards serving under Gen Mannerheim.

The independence of the young republic was maintained in spite of this warfare, organization was again pressed, and on July 25, 1919, two years after the original proclamation, Prof. Kaarie Juho Stahlberg was elected chief magistrate of the state by the diet. At the same time a parliament was elected by direct vote.

Over 11 per cent of the total area of Finland is occupied by a labyrinth of lakes, connected by short, swift streams. Much use is made of this water both for navigation and motive power. A striking feature of the landscape is the narrow ridges of glacial deposit which rise from thirty to 120 feet above the level of the adjoining country, adding to the scenic beauty of the lake region and forming natural embankments for railways. The Finland winters are everywhere long and severe. In the northern part the sun disappears for more than a month. Frosts have occured as early as the second week in June, and often produce a total crop failure, one of which, in 1916, during the Great War, brought the people to the verge of starvation.

Finland is occupied by the Finns proper and by another group of the Finno-Ugrian family called Lapps. Neither group belongs to the Aryan or Indo-European family, as do nearly all other European races, but come from the same stock as the Magyars, Turks and Mongols. The Lapps live a nomadic life, driving their herds of reindeer from one pasturage to another and hunting and fishing. The Finns proper have reached a far higher intellectual stage, which may be in part accounted for by an admixture of Swedish blood. They are mostly of small or medium stature, thick-set, with gray or blue eyes, light hair and scanty beard. Though slow, conservative and somewhat suspicious, they are patient, industrious and honest.

Agriculture and dairy-farming are the pursuits followed by a majority of the people. Every aid is extended by the government for the advancement of farming and agricultural societies are found in every province. Fishing is an important source of wealth, the catch being exported to an annual value of $700,000. Wood-products, machinery, textiles, paper and leather are manufactured to a considerable extent. There is a small output of gold, silver, copper and iron. The yield of sawed timbers is valued annually at $15,000,000.

The Lutheran faith is officially recognized, and its first principles are inculcated by the clergy in what are called "maternal schools", together with the rudiments of reading and writing. Members of the clergy also examine the pupils periodically in every home.

Great progress has been made in education in the last half century. All education above the maternal schools is in the hands of a state educational department which works through elected boards in each parish. Higher education is provided in the university at Helsingfors and in technical, commercial and navigation schools.

The National Parliament consists of one chamber of 200 members, elected by a direct vote of the people. Suffrage is exercised by both men and women who have attained the age of 24.

The area of Finland is 125,689 square miles, with a population of 3,300,000.

The annual value of Finland's foreign commerce is approximately $90,000,000. Of this amount in 1919, $300,000 of exports came to the United States and $9,509,000 worth of goods were bought in this country.

Helsingfors is the capital and chief city. Other cities of note are Abo, Tammerfors, Viborg and Vasa.

France

The dawn of history found France occupied by the Iberians and the Celts. The first Roman invasion of Gaul, as it was known then, was made in 118 B. C. The conquest was completed by Julius Caesar in 58 A. D., and the country divided into Roman provinces. Beginning in the 5th century, it was overrun by the barbaric Goths, Franks and Huns. The Merovingian monarchy was established under Clovis, and the Carolingians came into power in 751. The Northmen (the modern Normans) set up a colony in the 10th century and France assumed a leading part in the famous Crusades.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred in 1572, during the Huguenot War and, under Richelieu and Louis XIV, the state rapidly grew in power. The first revolution occurred in 1789, and four years later the Republic was established. After eight years of war Napoleon crowned himself emperor, in 1804, only to be overthrown eleven years later, and the second republic was succeeded by the second empire. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, the second empire was overthrown and the province of Alsace-Lorraine lost. In the Great War, in 1914-19, this province was regained, together with concessions in the Saar Valley, and the Treaty of Paris, in 1919, awarded a large indemnity to France.

France comprises 207,000 square miles, which is subdivided into 87 departments. The chief mountains are the frontier ranges —Pyrenees, Alps, Jura and Vosges—together with the Cevenees in the south, Auverne in the center and Cote-d'Or. Mount Blanc in the Alps, 15,780 feet, is the highest peak. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne and Rhone. The climate is temperate, though warm along the Mediterranean coast. The heaviest rainfall occurs along the Atlantic coast and in the mountain region.

Agriculture is the most important occupation and wheat, oats, rye and barley are the chief crops, though chestnuts, beetroot, fruit, vegetables and potatoes are produced in considerable quantity. France is famous for her wines, of which champagne

ranks first. Her brandy also has a world-wide reputation.

The leading manufactures are textiles of silk, wool and cotton, laces and instruments. Sugar reaches an annual volume of 750,000 tons and the imports and exports are valued yearly at about $2,600,000,000. The chief minerals found are coal, iron ore, zinc and antimony. In France the development of machinery—run by either steam or water power—has played a great part recently in the promotion of industry.

The inhabitants of France include many different racial elements, the chief of which are Iberian, Germanic, Scandinavian and Celtic. The Bretons in the Pyrenees Mountains have preserved their distinctive language and customs. During the 19th century the population increased less, proportionately, than that of any other European country, save Ireland. For the last twenty years it has been all but stationary.

Paris, the capital of France, is one of the famous cities of the world and the third in Europe as regards size. Lyon—300 miles southeast of Paris—is the seat of the silk industry. Marseilles—on the Gulf of Lions—is the chief seaport and has a capacious harbor. France has a total railway mileage of 25,000. Of wires, she has 115,000 miles. Splendid highways, known as **routes nationales,** radiate from Paris to every part of the republic, accounting, no doubt, for her rapid development of the automobile.

Public instruction in France is shared by the communes, departments and state—all under a minister of education. The total enrollment is 6,000,000 pupils and the religion of a large majority of the people is Roman Catholic. The legislative powers are vested in two elective bodies—the senate and chamber of deputies. The executive is a president and cabinet. Universal service in the army is required and even bread-winners are required to serve, the state pensioning their dependents. France's navy ranks fourth among world powers.

Germany

The word "Germany" in various eras of history has had widely different significances. The former German Empire lies south of the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea, and extends south to Austria-Hungary, Switzerland and France.

The Germans or Teutons, of Aryan, extraction, first apear in history in the 4th century B. C. It became a part of the German-Roman empire, under Charlemagne, in 800. The long line of German kings and emperors dates from this monarch. Frederick the Great, in 1740 to 1786, raised Prussia, the nucleus of the future empire, to a first class power. The Napoleonic wars dissolved the then empire; but in 1815, the Germanic Confederation was formed. In 1866, Bismarck succeeded in having William of Prussia crowned emperor of the German Empire, and it soon became one of the foremost military and civil powers of the world.

During the Great War of 1914-19, however, the imperial government was overthrown, and Germany's defeat sheared her of her greatness. By the Treaty of Paris, in 1919, she lost Alsace-Lorraine and her eastern territory formerly belonging to Poland, as well as all her colonies. Her military force was reduced to 200,000 officers and men and her navy limited to a few battleships and cruisers, with no submarines.

Germany has an area of 208,780 square miles, divided into 26 states. With respect to surface, Germany is divided into two distinct sections—a low plain in the north, and a mountainous and diversified scenery in the south. Nine independent river systems are found, the most important of which are the Rhine, Elbe, Oder and Vistula. The climate is generally salubrious, though the summers are often wet and cool and the upland winters often rigorous. One-fourth of the area is occupied by forests, which are under state supervision and scientifically conducted, making them an important economic asset.

The agricultural area of Germany is the highest of any state in Europe, being 91 per cent. The yield, therefrom, is principally grapes, hops, sugar beets, potatoes, fruits and vegetables. The valleys of the Rhine and the Moselle produce famous wines and large herds of cattle, horses and sheep are reared. Sheep of an excellent clip of wool are raised in Saxony and Silesia. The rivers and lakes are well stocked with fish, the taking of which is carefully supervised.

Germany, prior to the Gear War of 1914-19, had become one of the great manufacturing districts of the world and her seaborne commerce was second only to Great Britain's. Her output of iron and steel was exceeded by only that of the United States, and her optical glass was considered the most excellent in the world. Textiles, paper, porcelain and beer were valuable manufactures; her exports and imports formerly exceeded $4,000,000,000 annually; and her merchant marine has a gross tonnage of nearly 3,000,000. Westphalia, Prussia and

Silesia are extremely rich in minerals, chief of which are coal, iron, copper, lead, silver and gold.

Germany's natural waterways and canals are utilized largely for transportation and splendid highways have been constructed. The railways, which are mostly owned by the various states, total 40,000 miles. In no country of Europe is education further advanced than in Germany. Elementary education is free and compulsory, while the former German Empire is noted for the number of her universities, which attracted students from all over the world.

There is no state religion in the former empire and all sects are tolerated. Roman Catholics number 24,000,000 and Protestants about 38,000,000. Before the Great War of 1914-19, Germany possessed the greatest military machine in the world, while her navy was second only to Great Britain's. The empire was formerly a constitutional monarchy, but since the war, has become a a republic.

Greece

The early history of Greece is lost in myth and the songs of bards. The earliest authentic date is that of the First Olympiad in 776 B. C. No country has had a more glorious history and none has left a deeper impression upon modern civilization. In literature, sculpture and architecture Greece has never been surpassed. The fragments of her plastic art and her mutilated statuary are the most precious treasures of the galleries and museums of the world. She reached the zenith of her power in the 5th century B. C., after which she passed under the control successively of the Romans, the Byzantines and the Turks. After a brief period of independence, early in the 19th century, she became a protectorate of Russia, France and Great Britain. In the Great War of 1914-19, her monarchial form of government was overthrown and she is now a republic. The Treaty of Paris, in 1919, awarded her the Dodekanese Islands, a strip of the Asia Minor coast and a part of Turkey.

The area of Greece is about 50,000 square miles and it is very mountainous, with the chains interlaced as in almost no other country. An important feature is the numerous islands which stud the Aegean Sea.

The soil is noted for its fertility and agriculture is the chief occupation. The industrial development is very backward. Cereals, tobacco, the vine, olive and citrus fruits are the principal objects of cultivation. The mineral resources of Greece are varied and abundant, chief of which are copper, iron, lead, zinc, silver and manganese. The broken country lends itself readily to grazing, the herds consisting mostly of sheep, goats and cattle. The foreign commerce of Greece is valued annually at $60,000,000.

Greece has always been inhabited by an Aryan people known from ancient times as the Hellenes. Today there is an admixture of other Mediterranean peoples, chiefly Slavs, Italians and Albanians. The official religion is that of the Greek Orthodox Church, though all other sects are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, and considerable attention is paid to higher institutions of learning. Athens is the capital and largest city and is famous for its ruins and antiquities. The government is republican in form as a direct result of the Great War of 1914-19.

Hungary

At the close of the Great War of 1914-19 the monarchy of Hungary, which was founded by the Magyars in the ninth century of the Christian era, was reduced to less than half its former size. Slovakia and Southern Ruthenia passed over to the new Czechoslovak republic; Transylvania and Banat were ceded to Roumania, and Croatia and Slavonia to the newly born Jugo-Slavic state.

On Nov. 16, 1918, Hungary proclaimed herself an independent republic. Count Michael Karolyi was appointed provisional president; the two houses of the former legislature were abolished and their place taken by a provisional national assembly, which pledged itself to give the people a secret ballot and universal suffrage. Soon thereafter, however, difficulties arose between the new republic and the entente and Roumania over boundary questions. The Karolyi cabinet was forced to resign on March 22, 1919, and was succeeded by a Bolshevist cabinet under Bela Kun, who proclaimed the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

With Alexander Garbai as the nominal premier, this soviet government, which was modeled after that of Russia, abolished all rank and title, effected a separation of church and state, and did away with all compulsory taxes for denominational pur-

poses. Nevertheless, it failed to function and Budapest the capital shortly became the scene of rioting, killings, executions and counter-revolutions.

On July 17, Bela Kun was forced to resign and to flee the country. He was succeeded by several radical leaders who wrestled vainly with the problems of administration until the Roumanians invaded the city on Aug. 4 with an army of 30,000 men. They killed many civilians and gave the city and surrounding country over to pillaging, and occupied Hungary until November.

Meanwhile, on August 7, the Archduke Joseph succeeded in establishing a ministry; but at the request of the Allies he resigned on August 22 and affairs were turned over to Premier Stephen Friedrich who continued in office until he was succeeded on November 22, after the departure of the Roumanians, by the new minister-president, Karl Huszar.

The principal rivers are the Danube and the Theiss. The beds of these streams are continually changing, forming extensive marshes and leading to destructive inundations. Canalizing has been resorted to in order to reclaim these submerged tracts. More than a third of the area, namely, that portion lying south and west of the Danube, is occupied by the Alpine system. In this section the climate shows the extreme characteristics peculiar to a mountainous country, but on the Great Hungarian Plain the summers are of tropical intensity.

Hungary is pre-eminently an agricultural country and has long been known as the "granary of Europe." Wheat is the chief crop. Nearly three-fourths of the population is engaged in tilling the soil. The arable acreage is annually, though slowly, enlarged by the reclamation of waste prairie land and the drainage of marshes.

Livestock is also an important source of wealth. The wide stretches of pasture land are naturally adapted to the raising of horned cattle, and the Magyar horse is famous for its endurance. Pigs are exported in large numbers.

The chief minerals are gold and silver, the deposits of which in some regions, have been worked continuously since the Roman period; coal, zinc, copper, lead, mercury and antimony. Hungary enjoys the distinction of being the only country in Europe where the opal is found. Other precious stones are chalcedony, garnet, amethyst, carnelian and agate.

Industrially, Hungary is not highly developed. The principal industry is flour milling. The production of sugar from the beetroot is making rapid strides.

The dominant race is the Magyars, whose ancestors originally founded Hungary. They occupy almost exclusively the great central plain which is intersected by the Danube and the Theiss. Colonies of Germans, however, are distributed throughout the republic, and on the Austrian border form a compact population.

AREA

110,000 square miles.

POPULATION

18,142,000.

Budapest is the capital and chief city.

RELIGION

Toleration of all faiths is a fundamental principle of the soviet government. Roman and Greek Catholicism are predominant.

Education is nationalized and secularized and attendance at school is compulsory.

Ireland

Christianity was introduced in Ireland by St. Patrick in the 5th century. Norsemen settled on eastern coasts in the 9th and 10th centuries and Henry II conquered the country in the 13th century. An Irish revolt was suppressed by Henry VIII, who styled himself King of Ireland, and English and Scottish settlements were made in Ulster by James I. The Irish Parliament was declared independent in 1782, and the union of Ireland and Britain took place in 1801. Many Irish revolts and outbreaks have taken place since then.

Ireland contains an area of 32,600 square miles. The surface, except along the coast, is generally level, with many bogs from which peat is obtained. The country is well watered, abounding in small lakes and rivers, in addition to which it has an abundant rainfall.

Potatoes are the principal and a vital crop in Ireland. The rearing of livestock for English markets is a lucrative industry and the fisheries are of importance. Ireland is famous for her linens, poplins and laces. Spirits are produced in quantity and iron is the foremost mineral. The imports and exports are valued at $700,000,000 annually. The principal city is Dublin, the capital, famous for Trinity College. Belfast is noted for its religious, educational and charitable institutions. Cork, Limerick and Londonderry are other important cities. Elementary education is compulsory, with

an enrollment of 700,000. Roman Catholicism is the religion of 75 per cent of the people. Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Independent are other denominations. The government is administered by a Lord-Lieutenant appointed by the British Crown. The kingdom is represented in Parliament by 103 members in the House of Commons and 28 peers in the House of Lords.

Italy

The original tribes of Italy were Etruscans, Oscans and Umbrians, to which the Greek Pelasgians were added, together forming the Roman race. The Roman empire existed over a thousand years, beginning with the founding of Rome in 753 B. C., and ending about 450 A. D., ushering in the Dark Ages. The consolidation of the Peninsula was not completed until 300 B. C. After the overthrow of the Empire, Charlemagne was crowned Emperor in 800. Then followed the rise of the independent Italian cities of Genoa, Milan, Pisa, Venice, etc. The struggle between the Popes and Emperors continued throughout the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries and invasions—principally by the Spanish and Austrians—marked the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries.

German ascendancy began in 1525 and France held Italy as a dependency from 1797 until the overthrow of Napoleon in 1815, when it became subject to the Papacy and Austria. The insurrections of 1820, 1821 and 1831 were put down and it was not until 1870 that complete Italian freedom was realized, though Victor Immanuel was proclaimed king in 1861. In 1870, also, the separation of church and state was effected. The principal patriots in Italy's delivery were the famous Mazzini and Garibaldi. Italy's foreign possessions lie in North Africa, together with the protectorates of Somaliland, Gallaland and others. The provinces number 68. As a result of the Great War, in 1914-19, Italy regained Italia Irredentia and was awarded Fiume and a portion of Dalmatia by the Peace Conference at Versailles, France, in 1919.

Italy contains 110,646 square miles, including Sicily and Sardinia. The Appenines traverse the peninsula longitudinally, while the Alps bound it on north and west. The climate is hot in the summer, except in the northern highlands, and mild in the winter. The country is healthful except in the marshes along the coast, where malari prevails much of the year in the dangerous form known as Roman fever.

In the north the people of Italy are generally fair, with blue eyes; in the south, as well as in Sicily and Sardinia, a dark type prevails. However, a mixture of races took place early in the Roman supremacy through the slave trade. Standards of life differ much, and the north—through climatic influence—is much more industrious than the south.

The vine, olive and cereals are the most important crops. Oranges, lemons and other citrus fruits are largely cultivated. Italy is famous for its wines; and almonds, figs, dates and pistachio nuts form a valuable export. The mulberry tree, upon which silkworms are fed, is grown everywhere, though silk is produced chiefly in Piedmont, Venetia and Lombardy. Marble, of the most excellent quality, stands first among the minerals and is valued annually at $4,000,000. Other minerals are sulphur, $6,250,000; iron, $1,500,000; zinc, copper, manganese and lead. The annual catch of fish amounts to $2,500,000.

The total annual export and import trade of Italy exceeds $1,000,000,000. The chief imports are coal and iron; corn, flour and farinaceous products. The principal exports are silk and cotton stuffs, wines, macaroni. Owing to the transformation of Italy from a purely agricultural into a large industrial country, the balance of trade has undergone many fluctuations.

The chief cities of Italy are Naples, famed for its amphitheatrical form inclosing the sea and its magnificent harbor; Venice, with its streets of water or canals, 150 in all, its bridges, some 300 in number, notably the Bridge of Sighs, and its ancient palaces; Florence, with its romantic history, its architectural charms and its treasures of art, situated in the beautiful valley of the Arno; Rome, the capital, the City of Seven Hills, spanning the historic Tiber, with the most impressive cathedral in the world; Palermo and Genoa, the two chief seaports, the former also the capital of Sicily; Turin, noted for its Egyptian museum; and Milan, the metropolis of Northern Italy, wealthy, and with a cathedral—the Duomo—second in splendor only to St. Peter's in Rome.

Public instruction in Italy is entirely under the control of the state. Public schools of every grade are maintained and all other schools are required to conform to the standards of the state schools. No private schools may be opened without a license and all instruction is free in the public schools; yet about 50 per cent of the people are illiterate, varying much in the different prov-

inces. However, the proportion of illiterates is being rapidly reduced. Libraries are numerous all over Italy and the Vatican library is the richest in manuscripts. Over 97 per cent of the people subscribe to the Roman Catholic faith.

The government of Italy is a constitutional monarchy, the sovereign exclusively holding executive power and supreme command of the army and navy. He also summons and disolves parliament, which consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The former is composed of princes of the blood and the latter is elective. In the army the universal service system has hitherto prevailed. The term of liability is divided into nine years. For the purposes of naval organization the Italian coast is divided into three departments.

Jugo-Slavia

When the great but loosely knit Austro-Hungarian empire was shattered by the impact of the Great War, racial attraction at once began to draw together peoples which had been long separated by autocratic power and arbitrary political divisions. This attraction in the north made Czechoslovakia. In the south, as the name implies, it produced Jugo-Slavia, "Jugo" meaning "southern."

From Hungary came Croatia and Slavonia; from Austria, Carniola, Bosnia and Dalmatia. These states today constitute Jugo-Slavia, but there is a tendency on the part of Montenegro and Serbia to come into the Union.

The first step toward the erection of the new state was the proclamation by the Croation Assembly, on October 30, 1918, of the complete independence of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. A few weeks later a national council was called of all the Southern Slavic lands which was attended by representatives from the three above named states as well as from Bosnia, Herzegovina, Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, Istria and others.

A complete union, however, was not effected as the entente council at Paris awarded Istria to Italy and Carinthia and Styria to Austria (temporarily, at least).

Agram, in Croatia, was chosen as the capital of Jugo-Slavia and Crown Prince Alexander was appointed regent by the national council.

Jugo-Slavia presents a varied topography. The Dalmation coast is deeply indented with numerous inlets and bays, many of which form splendid havens, with a background of verdureless hills. Much of the broken inland country is arid, and the famous forests have been cut for Venetian shipyards or burned by pirates. Bosnia presents for the most part a great highland of an average altitude of 1500 feet. This plateau extends into Croatia and slopes to the east into the low plains of Slavonia. The principal rivers are the Drave and the Save, with numerous tributaries.

The great bulk of the population belongs to the Slavonic-Serbian branch of the Slavic race. Simple and age-old customs prevail among the peasants, who constitute a large majority. In their costumes they display a great love for brilliant colors and rich embroideries. Their chief amusement is singing and dancing, and they are proficient with musical instruments.

In Dalmatia only one-tenth of the land is broken to the plow, and fishing and wine and oil pressing are the chief occupations. Bosnia has a rich soil, but agriculture is backward owing to the reluctance of the peasants to adopt modern methods. The government has made efforts to improve conditions by grants of seed, farm machinery, etc., but without much success. In Croatia a large percentage of the land is under cultivation, the leading crops being Indian corn and potatoes. Wheat, oats, rye and barley are also grown. Subtropical fruits like the orange, lemon, pomegranate, fig and olive thrive.

The total area of Jugo-Slavia, with the boundaries as defined at present, is 66,000 square miles. The population is estimated at 6,750,000.

The chief cities are Agram, in Croatia, which is the capital, and Sarajevo.

Lithuania

The new and independent state of Lithuania circumscribes approximately the territory formerly known as Western Russia, a political subdivision of the Russian empire. It embraces the districts of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk and parts of Moghilev and Vitebsk.

Lithuania was proclaimed a republic November 30, 1918. Karl Ullman was appointed the first president and Vilna was

chosen as the capital city. Like the other fledgling states on the border of Russia, freedom was won only after a contest with the Bolsheviki which lasted throughout the greater part of the year 1919. Nor as late as the early months of 1920 were the boundary lines between Letvia on the north and Poland and East Prussia on the south definitely determined.

The most striking characteristic of Lithuania, the greater part of the surface of which is level, is the immense marshes, some of them covering as many as 600 square miles, the peat-bogs and moving sands. About one-fourth of the total area is covered by forests. Many of these, in the lowlands, however, consist of small, stunted trees. Pines, birches, willows and aspens prevail.

The Lithuanians, who are closely related to the Letts, are of Indo-European origin and little is known of their ancient history. They are a sturdily built people, with oval faces and refined features, very fair hair, blue eyes and a delicate skin, all of which sharply distinguishes them from Poles, Russians and Finns.

The Lithuanians are pre-eminently an agricultural people. The tradesmen in their towns are mostly Germans, Jews and Poles. The principal products of the farm are the small grains (rye, oats, wheat and barley), flax and potatoes. Much timber is got out of the forests and floated down the small streams. Tar and pitch are manufactured in the villages. Few of the industrial arts have been developed.

All Lithuanians have preserved many of their heathen creeds and the names of their pagan divinities, together with their mythology. Nevertheless, they are professed Christians, and their adherence is given about equally, in the point of numbers, to the Lutheran, the Greek and the Roman Catholic churches.

The principal cities are Vilna and Kovno.

The area of Lithuania is estimated at 80,000 square miles with a population of 9,000,000, made up of Lithuanians proper, the allied Letts, Poles, Jews, Germans, White Russians and others.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands—often called Holland—comprised Belgium, as well, from 1815 to 1833, at which later date Belgium revolted and by a settlement acquired independence. The authentic history of this territory down to the 8th century, are the accounts found in Caesar's **"De Bello Gallico,"** and the works of other Roman historians. The country at the time of the earliest Roman invasion, was peopled by tribes of both Celtic and Germanic stock. Julius Caesar brought the Belgic tribes into subjection and the conquered territory was constituted an imperial province. After the decline of the Roman power the Franks swarmed into the Netherlands and adjoining territory. For several centuries the story is a melancholy one, for it was an age of cruelty, when war meant devastation and desolution. Eventually, however, the Netherlands (including Belgium) was divided among Grabant, Holland, Flanders and other feudal duchies.

In the 15th century the Netherlands fell under the dominion of the House of Burgundy. The long domination of the House of Hapsburg began with the marriage of Queen Mary in 1477, to Maximilian of Austria. Later, under Charles V, the country came under the domination of Spain. About this time the Reformation was introduced and, in spite of the emperor's decree that men holding heretical opinions should be burned alive at the stake and women buried alive, it made rapid progress. A revolution against their Spanish masters was led by William of Orange, after a cruel war, led on the part of the Spaniards by the infamous Duke of Alva, the pacification of Ghent was brought about in 1567. The Union of Utrecht was signed in 1579.

The confederacy of the northern provinces ushered in a new era and after many vicissitudes, the Dutch Republic was acknowledged. In 1689 union with England took place. France invaded and conquered the country in 1794 and, in 1805, Napoleon Bonaparte made it a province of France. The union of France and Belgium in 1815, mentioned above, was an artificial one and survived only thirty years, when separation took place.

The surface of the Netherlands, comprising an area of 12,648 square miles, is flat, 25 per cent of which lies below sea level. This gives rise to a striking physical feature, namely, the dikes. These are found not only along the sea-coast, where they supplement the sand dunes, but also along the river banks. Some of these dikes are more than two miles long and 400 feet thick at the base, and their maintenance entails a heavy cost upon the state. Their total length is 15,000 miles. The

Netherlands drains entirely into the North Sea. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt. Navigable canals, to the length of 1,150 miles, have also been built and marshy lakes are a familiar feature of the landscapes.

The climate of the Netherlands shows a wide range of temperature, owing somewhat to the difference between the length of nights and days, amounting in the north to as much as nine hours. A high humidity prevails much of the time, though the rainfall is not excessive, being only 28 inches. The fauna and flora do not present any unusual features. In spite of the density of the population wild animals such as roebuck, deer, foxes and hares are still found.

The arable area of the Netherlands is about 2,250,000 acres. Horticulture and market-gardening have been brought to a high state of cultivation and more than a million dollars' worth of hyacinths, tulips, crocuses and narcissus are anuually exported. Grapes, figs and other fruits are universally grown and the principal field crops are rye, oats, wheat and potatoes, though the cereals produced are not sufficient for domestic consumption. Strawberries are an important item.

The rearing of livestock engages many of the people. Over 3,000,000 acres are under pasturage, upon which are grazed important herds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine. The butter and cheese produced are of an excellent quality. The herring fisheries are a valuable economic asset, employing some 20,000 men, and oysters are dredged in considerable quantities.

The mineral resources of the Netherlands are of little economic importance and give no impulse to industry. The smelting of iron ore and the mining of coal in Limburg are the only ones worth mentioning; but great activity is shown in the manufacture of linen, woolen and cotton goods. Shipbuilding and sugar refining are prosecuted on a large scale, and distilling, brewing, diamond-cutting and the making of cigars and snuff are important. Carpets, leather, paper, pottery and jewelry are also manufactured in considerable quantity. Twenty-eight beet sugar factories and twelve sugar refineries are in operation and the annual imports amount to $1,300,000.

The Hague, which is the official capital, is noted for its beautiful environs, and Amsterdam, the commercial capital, is a city built upon piles and renowned for its dikes and canals. Rotterdam is an important seaport, with broad canals and high buildings facing the quay on either side.

A system of national roads connects all the chief towns and cities of the Netherlands. Canals play an important part in the transportation; their united length exceeding 1,500 miles and giving many inland towns, maritime aspect. Railways have been built to the length of 2,000 miles and telegraph lines, owned by the state, exceed 5,000 miles, Steam and electrical tramways are extensively used.

All education in the Netherlands is under the supervision of the state and administered by the ministry for the interior. Private denominational schools, however, are recognized. Nature study and technical training are included in the curirculum. Every town of 20,000 population or over must provide a gymnasium. Holland has three state universities, with educational facilities for the study of law, theology, medicine, science, mathematics, literature and philosophy.

The characteristic religious convictions of the Dutch people have resulted in a large number of independent congregations. The Dutch Reformed church (formerly the state church) predominates, its adherents numbering more than 2,500,000. In some provinces the Roman Catholics are pre-eminent; in others, the Baptists and Christian Reformed are most numerous. Subscribers to the Jewish faith number over 100,000.

The form of government prevailing in the Netherlands is an hereditary, constitutional monarchy. The sovereign must be at least eighteen years old, and the crown is hereditable by either male or female. Executive authority is vested in the sovereign alone. He also directs foreign affairs and shares legislative power with the upper and lower chambers of parliament, which constitute the States-General and which he may dissolve at pleasure.

Justice in the Netherlands is administered by the high council at the Hague, which is the supreme court of the kingdom and consists of 12 or 14 councillors, a procurer-general and three advocates-general. The home defense is entrusted to a militia based on universal service, the full term of which is fifteen years. The war strength of the militia is 105,000, with a reserve of 70,000.

Norway

Harold, the Fairhaired, was the first king to rule over a united Norway, in the 9th century. Many legendary kings, however, are attributed sovereignty at an earlier date in the Scandinavian folklore. Though of the same blood, the ancient Scandinavian

race—Norwegians, Swedes and Danes—were frequently at war with on another. Christianity made its way into Norway in the 10th century.

The Norwegians have been sailors and explorers since the dawn of history. They discovered both Iceland and Greenland, and there is little question now that they found their way south from the latter land about the year 1000 and landed on or near what is now the coast of Massachusetts. Norway was successively subject to both Denmark and Sweden until the three united in 1397. This union lasted more than a century. In 1814, Norway was separated from Denmark and united with Sweden, and this union was dissolved by mutual consent in 1905.

Norway has an area of 124,445 square miles and the climate is salubrious and moderate in spite of its high latitude and its proximity to the sea. The coastline is deeply indented by fiords and abounds in small islands. The surface is high and broken into a series of table-lands, characterized by steep mountains and deep valleys, which constitute a scenery that is justly famous. Numerous waterfalls are found at the heads of the fiords. The forests are chiefly coniferous, adding to the gloomy grandeur of the valleys. In these forests bear, wolves and the lynx are still found. Ducks and geese and other gamebirds are numerous and seal are found off the northern coast.

Only about one-fourth of the total area of Norway is classified as productive, and of this only a small per cent is cultivated, the balance yielding a revenue through lumbering operations. The fisheries of Norway, principally cod, are of great value and mackerel, salmon and sea-trout also afford important catches. Norway is lacking in minerals, the chief of which are coal, silver, granite and marble.

The manufactures of most economic importance are foundries, spining and weaving-mills, potteries, glass-works and shipbuilding yards. Waterpower is available in many districts and is widely utilized for manufacturing purposes.

The Norwegians, in proportion to their population, take first rank as carriers of seaborne trade. Before the Great War of 1914-19 their mercantile fleet was second only to those of Great Britian, Germany and the United States. Their losses, however, during the war from German submarines were heavy. Their tonnage before this reduction was 1,500,000 and the annual imports and exports reached a total value of $175,000,000.

Christiana is the capital, as well as the metropolis and chief seaport of Norway, and the next largest city is Bergen, situated on the seacoast. The bulk of the inhabitants of Norway are Scandinavians. The Lapps constitute only 1 per cent and Finns are found in small numbers. Although the number of marriages is low, the death rate is also low, so that the gain in population—taking no account of emigration—is above the European average.

Norway has nearly 2,000 miles of railway and wires to the extent of 12,000 miles. The first rails were laid in 1854. Posting is an important means of communication and the highways are largely under the control of the state, which fixes the tariff for all public vehicles and regulates their maintenance.

Of children of school age in Norway, 94 per cent are in attendance, which is obligatory. All teachers must be members of the established church, which is the Evangelical Lutheran. Continuation and evening schools are largely maintained, with vocational training under the supervision of competent instructors.

Norway is known as a constitutional, hereditary, independent monarchy. The executive power is vested in the king and a council of state, and the legislative body is the Storthing. National elections are held at intervals of three years and suffrage is exercised by every male citizen, having reached his twenty-fifth year. The storthing meets annually at the capital.

Poland

Poland, the "Knight among nations," emerged from the Great War a reunited people. Nearly a hundred and twenty-five years elapsed since the consummation of the infamous "partition" of the state, by the terms of which Polish territory was divided among Russia, Germany and Austria. But the Polish spirit of nationalism still survived and none of the submerged races of Europe emerged with more vigor, though the soil of Poland was drenched with the blood of her sons and her women and children had perished by tens of thousands from hunger and hardship.

The Republic of Poland was born in November, 1918, immediately followed the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian empire. But the troubles of the Poles were not yet over in spite of the armistice. Food, coal, clothing, money and raw materials of every

kind were scarce. The new republic had to put an army into the field to fight the Russian bolsheviki and the Ukrainians on the east and the Germans on the west. An armed excursion into Lithuania was not so praiseworthy. These conditions prevailed throughout the larger part of 1919.

In January of that year a ministry had been formed by Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous pianist and patriot, of which he was premier and minister of foreign affairs and Gen. Joseph Piludski the chieftain. In February Poland's first constitutional assembly began its work in Warsaw, the country's ancient capital. On Feb. 22 Gen. Piludski was made chief of state to execute the decisions of the diet.

Throughout the year Premier Paderewski strove doughtily for the salvation of his beloved country, setting forth her claims before the Peace conference in Paris, making loans with which to buy food and clothing, and bending every effort to effect wise legislation at home.

Poland consists for the most part of a slightly rolling plain, averaging 400 feet above sea level, which on the south rises gradually into a series of plateaus that blend finally with the northern ranges of the Carpathian mountains. A characteristic feature of these plateaus is the deeply cut valleys, usually watered, and netted together by narrow ravines. Great marshes, bogs and shallow lakes are connected by slowly moving streams. The principal streams are the Vistula and its main tributary, the Bug river. These and smaller waterways owe their commercial importance to the numerous canals which connect them with Russian and German rivers.

The Poles are a Slavic race and have lived in their present territory since about the 10th century. Their ancestors are supposed to have formerly occupied the Danube region, from which they were driven north by the Romans. The purest type of Pole is found today in the basin of the Vistula and in Posen.

About one-half of Poland consists of arable land. The chief crops are beet root, potatoes, hay, hops, flax, hemp and the small cereals. Tobacco is successfully raised and the breeding of cattle, sheep and horses is an important source of wealth. The principal manufactured products are sugar, cotton textiles, leather, boots and shoes.

The bounds of Poland are yet subject to a plebescite of the people in Upper Silesia and East Prussia, but the present area is estimated at 135,000 square miles, supporting a population of about 36,000,000 people.

Roman Catholicism is the faith of practically all the Poles.

Warsaw is the capital. Other important cities are Brest Litovsk Posen, Cracow, Minsk and Lemberg.

Portugal

From an early age and throughout the era of barbaric invasions, the history of Portugal was that of Hispania, or Spain, the Iberian peninsula which they both occupy being treated as one. Portugal was conquered successively by Rome, the Visigoths and the Moors, and did not establish its independence until the 12th century. She was conquered by Spain in 1580 and reestablished her independence in 1640. The present republic was set up in 1910.

The agricultural products of Portugal are similar to those of Spain. In the highlands sheep and goats are bred and the fisheries of sardines, tunny and cod are valuable. The wines are famous and produced in large quantities. The mines are largely undeveloped, but copper, coal, sulphur, lead, tungsten and marble are extracted. The combined annual value of imports and exports are about $100,000,000.

The climate of Portugal is much influenced by sea and mountains, and on the whole, is equable though warm. The coast line—500 miles long—is low and the interior is mountainous. The valleys between the ranges form a number of river basins, the coursing streams which are mostly navigable rivers that have their source in Spain. The chief of these are the Minho, Tagus, Douro and Guadiana. The Portuguese are composed of many racial elements and their earliest ancestors were the Iberians. The Visigoths, Moors, Arabs and Berbers left a permanent impression and Negroid types are common in the southern section.

The area of Portugal, including Azores and Madeira, is 36,000 square miles, and the chief cities are Lisbon, capital and chief seaport, and Oporto. Roman Catholicism was the state religion, until 1910, and other creeds are tolerated. Education is regulated by a law dating back to 1844, but it is not strictly enforced; hence illiteracy is large and is estimated at 75 per cent. The national university is at Coimbra. Until 1910 the government was an hereditary and constitutional monarchy. The revolution of that year established a republican form of government.

Roumania

Roumnia is a kingdom of southeastern Europe situated on the Black Sea and is composed of the former principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Agriculture is the chief occupation, and wheat and corn the leading exports. Recently developed oil fields of great value also are found. In addition to Roumanians, the population contains Jews, Gipsies and Slavs and the prevailing religions are Greek and Roman Catholic. In the Great War of 1914-19 Roumania enlisted with the Allies and suffered great spoilation. The Treaty of Paris in 1919, however, enlarged her territory by the annexation of Transylvania, part of the Benat Temesvar and Bessarabia. The government of Roumania still remains an hereditary monarchy administered by a king and two chambers. The area, including the Great War annexations, is about 85,000 square miles, and Bucharest is the capital.

Russia

The Russian Empire, as constituted up to the Great War of 1914-19, under which it suffered partial dissolution, with the overthrow of Czardom, constituted one-seventh of the land area of the globe (over 8,500,000 square miles) and comprised one-ninth of the population of the earth, or about 165,000,000. Within its bounds over 40 languages or dialects are spoken. The earliest people in Russia were the Eastern Slavs. Later came the invasions of the Goth, Huns, Avars and Magyars—overflows from Asia—the birthplace of humanity. The Mongols conquered the land in 1240 and held it for two centuries. Peter the Great extended and cemented the empire. Wars with the Turks and various European states followed, the most important of which was Napoleon's invasion and subsequent defeat. Its two great modern wars were with Japan, in 1904-05, and the Great War of 1914-19, which involved all of Europe.

European Russia, which is alone considered now, consists of an immense plain, practically unbroken by mountains. Extensive forests cover this plain and it is watered by such great rivers as the Volga, Ural, Don, Dwina, Neva, Dnieper and Dneister. Much of this great territory is poorly adapted to agriculture, but a region between the Baltic and Black Seas is very fertile and produces huge crops of wheat. Great beds of coal exist and petroleum, its derivative, is produced in quantity. The climate over such a great area naturally varies; but, generally speaking, the winters are severe and the summers hot, being unaffected by any great bodies of water.

Within Russia's bound are found a great variety of peoples—Slavs, Lithuanians, Latins, Teutons, Iranians, Finns, Turko-Tartars, Georgians and Circassians.

An area running from the Arctic tundras to the steppes about the Black Sea would naturally present a great variety of plants. In a general way they form a link between the flora of Germany and that of Siberia. Among the animals are the reindeers (rapidly disappearing), weasel, lynx, fox, hare, wild boar and beaver.

Agriculture is the chief industry, supplying the staple foods of the people—oats, wheat and barley, buckwheat, potatoes, millet, rye and tobacco. Hemp and flax are also an important crop. The principal manufactures are linen, woolen stuffs, mixed fabrics and fine cloths. Some 2,500,000 men and women are employed in factories. Imports and exports, just prior to the Great War, annually totaled $2,250,000. The chief exports were flour, wheat, timber, dairy products, petroleum, furs and leather. Minerals include petroleum, gold, platinum, salt, copper and zinc.

The capital and chief city of Russia is Petrograd (changed from St. Petersburg after the declaration of war by Germany, in 1914) on the Neva river and spanning several islands in the mouth of that stream. Peter the Great was its founder, building it, for strategic and political purposes, in a great marsh. Its show features are the Nevsky Prospect, Winter Palace, the Hermitage and the Imperial library. Moscow, the ancient capital of Muscovy; Warsaw, a Polish city on the Vistula; and Odessa, a sea-port on the Black Sea.

The state religion of Russia is the Orthodox Greek Church, of which the Czar was formerly head. Theoretically, all religions are tolerable, but the Jews are restricted in their worship and dissenting sects are often harshly handled. Although schools are publicly maintained, the peasants or mujiks are overwhelmingly illiterate. In many regions shops display pictures of the goods on sale within rather than lettered signs. Russia is at present under four different governments, all dictatorships—Archangel, Omsk, Don Cassock and Soviet.

Scotland

Scotland is the ancient Caledonia. Roman Britain was invaded by the Picts and Scots in the 4th and 5th centuries. A union of Picts and Scots took place in the 9th century, and the kingdom prospered until the invasion by England in the 13th century. Independence was secured in 1314 and the important events which followed were the introduction of the Reformation in 1560; the accession of James VI, King of Scotland, to the English throne; the victory of the Covenanters over Charles I in 1640, and the union of England and Scotland in 1707.

The area of Scotland, including adjoining islands, is 34,000 square miles. The surface is extremely broken and falls naturally into the highlands and the lowlands. The chief rivers are the Clyde, Tweed, Forth, Tay and Spey. The Orkneys and the Shetlands are important islands. The climate is rather severe in the Highlands.

Agriculture flourishes in a limited area of Scotland and cereals, potatoes and turnips are the chief products. Fisheries form an important economic asset and coal, iron, lead and copper are mined. The leading manufactures of Scotland are cotton, woolen and linen textiles, and the building of ships and locomotives are very important. Imports and exports run annually to $400,000,000.

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and has important publishing interests. Glasgow is the metropolis and chief seaport, with large shipyards, and Dundee and Aberdeen are flourishing cities. Scotland has 3,875 miles of railways; free and compulsory elementary education; and the school attendance is 745,000. Four universities provide higher education. The great majority of Scots are Presbyterians; there are also, however, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Congregationalists and others.

The kingdom is represented by 72 members in the House of Commons and 57 peers in the House of Lords. For local government, Scotland has a district code of laws. In each county of Scotland a Lord-Lieutenant represents the British crown.

Spain

The earliest known inhabitants of Spain were Iberians, some of whom still survive in all the purity of their ancient blood; and next came the Celts. From an early age the country was successively conquered and held in submission by the Phoenicians, Carthagenians and Romans. After the fall of Rome Spain was over-run by the Visigoths and Vandals, the former of whom maintained a hold for three centuries. Christian kingdoms—Castile and Aragon—were found in the 11th century, though the power of the Moors was not broken until 1492, the year in which Columbus discovered America.

Modern Spain begins with the union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella. In the 16th century Spain reached the height of her grandeur, since which time she has steadily declined as a world power. The Spaniards were great navigators and sent many fleets of galleons upon journeys of discovery in the Western hemisphere. A republic was formed in 1873, but two years later was overthrown and the Bourbons restored to power. Spain was one of the few European nations who maintained neutrality throughout the Great War of 1914-19.

From an empire which was one of the greatest in the world—at least in area—Spain's foreign possessions have shrunken to a few small scattered territories, chiefly in Northern Africa. During the Spanish-American war she lost Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Since then she has sold other islands in the Pacific to Germany. The United States paid Spain $20,000,000 for the territory ceded to her.

Spain is a mountainous country characterized by a great central plateau; so, that in altitude, she ranks next to Switzerland. Striking scenery alternates with uniform and monotonous expanses. The Pyrenees and Cantabrians are the principal chains of mountains. Her rivers are not of great importance.

Great extremes are found between the coastal lowlands and the high interior of Spain. The central tableland is rigorous in the winter and hot and dry in the summer. The rainfall is limited, however, in most parts except on the northern coast.

Spain leads all European countries in the production of copper and lead ores and mercury. The excellence of her mules and asses is recognized throughout the continent, and many goats are bred in the mountains. In spite of the deficient waterfall, agriculture is the elading industry. Fruits and vegetables abound; and tobacco, hemp and flax

are grown largely in the north. Wines and olive oil are produced in quantities sufficient for domestic requirements.

Cotton textiles rank first among the manufactures of Spain, and Seville is noted for its potteries. Lead, paper and glass manufactures are important and the imports and exports are valued annually at $350,000,000.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, is famous for its picture gallery and great library, as well as the mausoleums of Spanish kings and queens. Barcelona is the most important port. Other cities are Seville, Valencia and Malaga. Communication is very deficient as to carriageways. In many of the mountainous districts only oxcarts can find passage along the narrow trails. The country has 9,020 miles of railroad.

Since 1857 elementary education has been free for the indigent and compulsory for all children of school age. Spain has nine universities and many technical schools. All private schools are under control of the state and more than half the girls of the upper classes are educated in convents.

The government of Spain is an hereditary monarchy, the constitution of which was adopted in 1876. Legislation is exercised jointly by the sovereign and the Cortes, which consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies. Conscription for the army is compulsory, according to law. Service begins at the twentieth year and the period of service is twelve years, three of which are with the colors. The navy, which has fallen into decay since the Spanish-American war, is also recruited by conscription.

Sweden

The Scandinavian countries—Sweden, Denmark and Norway—were united in one state as early as 1397. Sweden established an independent state one hundred and twenty-five years later and, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, she gained great renown for her military prowess, chiefly under Gustavus Adolphus. From 1814 Sweden was united with Norway again under one king, but the Union was mutually dissolved in 1905.

Sweden comprises 172,876 square miles and the surface is hilly, with a mountain range along the northwest border. Small rivers and lakes abound, with numerous islands off the coast, and the forests are extensive, covering nearly one-half of the area. Of great economic importance are the pine, birch and fir trees, supplying not only pitch and tar but fuel.

A very small percentage of the land is arable; the principal crops are cereals and potatoes; and horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are raised to some extent. Shipbuilding and fishing are the chief industries and the manufacture of iron, timber, sugar and cotton is important. The mineral wealth is great, the mines yielding silver, copper, lead, zinc, coal, sulphur, cobalt and alum. The total imports and exports have an annual value of $340,000,000 and Sweden's merchant marine has a gross tonnage of more than 1,000,000.

The extensive system of the natural waterways in Sweden has been developed by art for navigation purposes, and some of the canals antedate the 15th century. The railway system embraces a mileage of 9,000, partly state owned, and telegraph and telephone wires about 25,000 miles. Stockholm, the capital, is also the commercial and industrial focus. Gothenburg, the chief seaport, is the second city in rank.

The connection between church and state is very close in Sweden, both being under the control of the same executive department. Workmen's institutes are a striking feature. Though all sects are tolerated, Lutheranism is the state religion, to which the great bulk of the people subscribe. Sweden is a limited monarchy, the constitution dating from 1809. The executive power is invested in the king alone, with an advisory body in the form of a cabinet appointed by himself. The king shares legislative powers with a unicameral parliament.

Switzerland

The ancient inhabitants of Switzerland were the Helvetii, as well as other tribes, though ethnologists ascribe Switzerland as the site of the prehistoric lake-dwellers. The country was conquered by the Romans in 58 B. C. and later—in the early part of the Dark Ages—it formed a part of the German Empire. For the next three centuries it was a subject of the Hapsburgs and the several bits of the imperial kingdoms of Germany, Italy and Burgundy then drew together to make war against the common foe. One of the early revolts, in 1308, was headed by William Tell. The Swiss defeated the Austrians at Morgarten, in 1315, and renewed their league. Their struggle continued, however, intermittently, for the better part of two centuries, and their independence was not

acknowledged by Maximilian I until 1499. After this came an era of peace and prosperity, which was not broken until the French Revolution. During the Napoleonic reign Switzerland lost her complete independence and it was not until his final overthrow that she again asserted her freedom and reestablished the Confederacy.

Switzerland abounds in mountains, by reason of which she has become known as "the playground of the world." Her scenery—composed of crystal lakes, snowclad peaks, great glaciers and deep, wooded valleys—is unsurpassed by that of any similar area on the face of the globe. Less than 70 per cent of Switzerland is arable land and within the bounds of the country lies the highest chain of the Alps. The two most extensive lakes are Geneva and Constance, and more than a thousand glaciers have been counted and named. Switzerland contains 15,976 square miles and has a varied climate, due to its varying altitudes. Destructive floods are a common feature and thunderstroms are noted for their severity. The lowest mean temperature in winter is 14 degrees, and the highest summer mean temperature is 77.

Of the productive soil, more than two-thirds of Switzerland is devoted to pasturage; hence Switzerland is famous for her cheeses. Goats, as well as cattle, are raised in large number and condensed milk is produced in large amounts at Vevey and Cham. Of the total forest area of 2,100,000 acres, more than half is under supervision of the state. Reforestation is carried on scientifically, and about 2,000,000 trees are planted annually.

The chief manufactures of Switzerland are textiles, watchmaking and embroidery. Music-boxes constitute an important industry, as well as chocolate, shoes and woodcravings. German, French and Italian are recognized as official languages; but more than 70 per cent of the people speak German; 20 per cent, French; 6 per cent, Italian, and the remainder Romonsch and other tongues.

The capital of Switzerland is Berne and Zurich is the metropolis and the center of industries. Geneva, situated on the beautiful lake of the same name, is visited annually by thousands of tourists, and is famous for its watches and clocks, as well as its great university founded by John Calvin in 1568. Another important city is Basel, with its silk industry.

For political purposes Switzerland is divided into 22 cantons containing, in all, 187 districts. It is a republic, with a President and Vice-President and a parliament consisting of two chambers. Its soldiery is a militia, a standing army being forbidden by law. The military organization has long been regarded as a model one for democracy, ranking high in efficiency and low in cost. When the Great War of 1914-19 broke out Switzerland mustered a force of 500,000 men on her frontiers within five days.

Turkey in Europe

The Turkish, otherwise known as the Ottoman Empire, comprises Turkey in Europe. Turkey in Asia, certain provinces in North Africa and other dependencies. The Turkish possessions in Europe were reduced by the Balkan wars of 1912-13 and again by the Great War of 1914-19. The Ottoman Turks first appear in history about 1227 A. D., in which year they were driven from their primeval home in Central Asia by Mongolian pressure.

In the middle of the 14th century the Byzantine Empire was in such a state of decay, from profligacy and sedition, that it was able to offer little resistance to a foreign foe. This was the opportune moment for the westward drifting Turkeys and, in 1355, Suleiman captured the fortress of Gallipoli, since rendered so famous by the heroic exploits of the British and Australians in the Great War. More than a century lapsed, however, before Constantinople fell in 1453 and the sultan made a triumphal entry into the palace of the emperor Constantine, who had died in the defense.

A century later Turkey, under Soleiman the Magnificent, reached the zenith of her glory. The empire then extended from the frontiers of Germany to those of Persia and the Mediterranean Sea had practically become a Turkish lake. After a century of conflict, however, the Turks were repulsed before Vienna, in 1863, by forces under Prince Eugene, and their power of offense in Europe was forever terminated. Again, in 1876, Turkey suffered another disastrous shock to her prestige from Russia. She was forced to pay Russia a large indemnity and much territory was shorn from her. The Great War of 1914-19 brought about a further reduction of territory and the inter-nationalization of the Dardanelles.

The surface of Turkey in Europe is generally mountainous, except in the valley of the Maritza. The Rhodope range on the west attains an altitude of 7,000 feet. Towards the Black Sea another range stretches from northwest to southwest. The south coast, including the promontory of Gallipoli, and the banks of the Dardanelles are marked by

hills. The climate is mild. The area is 10,882 square miles and the climate is warm and seldom oppressive, except in the mountain regions where great extremes of temperature are experienced. The inhabitants of Turkey are a conglomeration, being about equal proportions of Turks, Greeks, Albanians and Slavs.

The soil of Turkey in Europe is fertile, but only a small part of it is under cultivation, and the methods are the most primitive. Tobacco, cereals, cotton and tropical fruits are produced and gums, opium and coffee are the chief exports. Sheep are reared extensively in the valleys and on the mountains, and wool constitutes a staple of considerable value. The fisheries are extensive. Mother of pearl and pearls are secured from the littoral sponges; and Turkey is famous for her hand-woven rugs.

Other important articles of manufacture are brass and copper utensils, carpets, glass, paper. The production of oil of roses has been subsidized by the government. Of minerals, coal is the only abundant one, but copper, silver, iron, lead, manganese, chrome, sulphur and salts are mined. Turkey has few important highways for carriage use. She has only 1,240 miles of railway, and her telegraph lines are very limited.

By all odds the most important city is Constantinople, which is the chief center of interest in Turkey. It is the capital, the metropolis and the focus of commercial activities. It is picturesquely situated on the west side of the Bosphorus, and is known to the natives as Stamboul. Constantinople was the ancient capital of the Byzantine empire and took its name from Constantine the Great. The wall which incloses the entire city is regarded as a splendid specimen of mural architecture. The complete circuit is 12½ miles, pierced by twenty-eight gates. The principal points of interest to the tourist are the imperial mosque of St. Sophia, the Seraglio and the Palace of the sultan. Other important cities are Gallipoli and Odrianople.

Both public schools and private schools, conducted by individual or religious communities, are found in Turkey. State education is divided into primary, secondary and superior; and, being encouraged by the Koran, is much more widely diffused than is popularly supposed. About one-half of the religious adherents are Mohammedan. However, the Roman Catholic, Greek, Armenian, Syrian, Protestant and Jewish religions are officially tolerated. For a complete description of the government, see Turkey in Asia described elsewhere in this volume.

Ukrainia

Ukrainia occupies the southwestern corner of European Russia and corresponds roughly with the districts known as "Little Russia," the "South-western Territory" and "New Russia." It is bounded by Hungary and Poland on the west; the Black Sea and Sea of Azov on the south; the territory of the Don Cossacks on the east; and Central Russia and Lithuania on the north.

The "Ukrainian People's Republic" was proclaimed November 21, 1917, a year before the armistice and about the same interval before any of the other new states sprang into life, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires.

During 1918 and 1919 the republic was a constantly shifting scene of revolutions and counter-revolutions, the government swinging back and forth between the Bolsheviki and the enemies of that party. In October, 1919, I. Maseppi organized a coalition ministry with himself as premier and minister of the interior, W. Slavinski as minister of foreign affairs, M. Petroff as minister of war and S. N. Prokopovitch as minister of education.

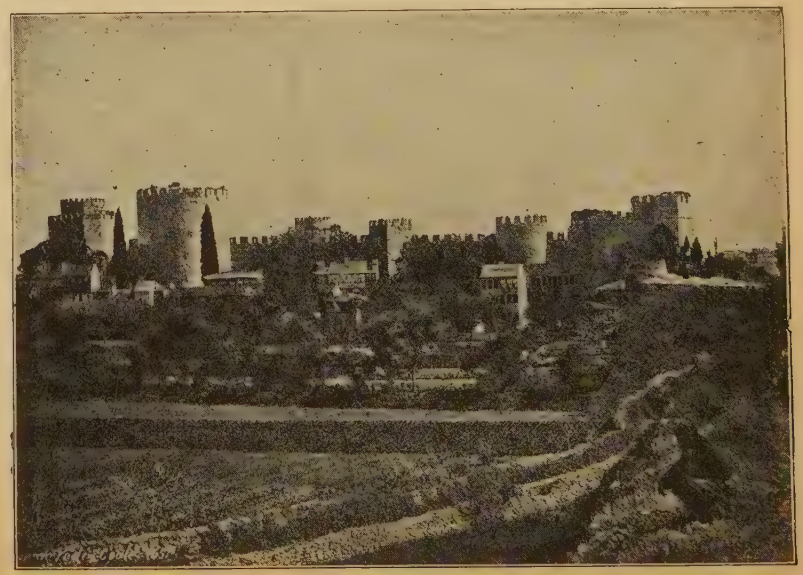
Boundary disputes and other questions raised in the aftermath of the Great War involved Ukrainia in a more or less desultory war with Red Russia on the one hand and Poland on the other for the first two years of its existence. However, these differences were composed late in 1919 and early in 1920, with a fair prospect of the Ukrainians being given an opportunity to turn their attention to the sorely needed work of reconstruction.

The greater part of Ukrainia lies in the famous **steppe** region which begins at the Caucasus mountains and sweeps westward, north of the Black Sea. The steppes are fertile, elevated plains, somewhat rolling and cut by ravines which carry water in the winter but are for the most part dry in the summer. The only trees are those which lie in the river valleys and other depressions. To the eye, therefore, the steppes present a desolate scene. But in the spring the black earth puts forth a luxurious mantle of grasses and herbs, which, however, shrivel and dry under the burning eastern winds which prevail in midsummer. At this season the landscape takes on a bright yellow color, ani-

Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Albert Memorial, Belfast, Ireland.

Royal Palace, Stockholm, Sweden.



Seven Towers of Constantinople, Constantinople, Turkey.

mated by the waving plumes of the steppe-grass. The principal trees are wild cherry, apricot and Siberian pea-tree, which grow in isolated clusters amid a thick environment of shrubs of many species. The important rivers are the Dniester, Bug and Dnieper.

The inhabitants of Ukrainia have long been known as "Little Russians" to distinguish them from the Great Russians and White Russians. Though belonging to the Slavic race they have undergone an admixture of Turkish blood, so that minor anthropological differences separate them from other Russians.

A considerable portion of Ukrainia belongs to the "black soil" region of Russia, as stated above, upon which wheat thrives most luxuriantly, and Ukrainia has always exported large quantities of this grain. Yet agricultural methods are primitive and the peasant farmers are usually impoverished and live on the verge of starvation for a large part of each year. Industrially, there has been little development. Kiev, the capital, however, has always been the center of the industry of Russia and an important trading point. Odessa, in the south, on the Black Sea, was formerly the chief sea-port of European Russia and ranked in trade and population next to Petrograd and Moscow.

The area of the new republic of Ukrainia is approximately 216,000 square miles, supporting a population of 30,000,000, three-quarters of whom are "Little Russians, Poles, Jews, Tartars and Germans.

Kiev, the capital, has always been regarded as one of the most beautiful cities of Russia, with a natural setting of great picturesqueness. The cathedral of St. Sophia, in the section known as the Old Town, is the oldest in the former Russian empire, one of its mosaics, representing the Virgin, dating from 1015-1094. According to Ukrainian tradition the church of St. Andrew occupies the spot where the saint of that name once stood and prophesied that the hill would become the site of a great city. Odessa is the real capital, intellectually and commercially, of Ukrainia. Its bay affords six harbors which rarely freeze over. It contains a cathedral which seats 5,000 people.

The bulk of the Ukrainians are Orthodox Greeks in faith. The adherents of the Roman Catholic church are numerous, however, and a considerable portion of the population are Jews.

Ukrainia has adopted the soviet or "people's" system of government.

Minor European States

Albania was formerly a part of the Turkish Empire and secured independence in 1912. It is a wild country physically inhabited by a fierce and truculent people. Its area is about 11,000 miles and the Moslem religion prevails, with one-third Christian. Now an Italian protectorate.

Andorra is a semi-independent Republic in the Pyrenees Mountains, under the suzerainty of France. A council and a syndic constitute its government. Catalan is its language and Roman Catholicisim its religion. The area is 175 square miles, with an estimated population of 6,000.

The Channel Islands are situated in the English Channel and belong to Great Brittain. They comprise JeJrsey, Guernsey and Alderney, famous for their milch cattle. Their combined area is 75 square miles, and old Norman French is the prevailing language of the inhabitants.

Crete—originally known as Candia—is an island in the Mediterranean, and is administered by Greece. It is the source of the famous Mt. Ida honey. It has an area of 3,360 square miles; the capital is Canea; and Greek is the official language.

Gibraltar is a town and strongly fortified promontory of Great Britain's, on the southern coast of Spain, with an area of less than two square miles. It passed under British control in 1704 and is of great importance as commanding the western gate to the Mediterranean. The garrison consists of about 5,000 men and officers and the total civil and military population is 25,000.

The Isle of Man is a dependency of the British Crown and is ruled by a lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown. The people are largely Manx, but English is generally spoken. It contains an area of 220 square miles and Douglas is the capital.

Lichtenstein is a principality of 65 square miles between Tyrol and the Rhine. It is a purely agricultural country and the capital is Vaduz.

Luxemburg is a grand duchy of Europe and is situated between Germany, France and Belgium. Its government is a constitutional monarchy administer by a grand duke and chamber of deputies. It was neutralized by the powers in 1867. German is the prevailing language, and the religion Roman Catholic. It was separated from Germany

in 1866 and contains an area of 998 square miles.

Malta, the largest of the Maltese Islands, is situated in the Mediterranean, near Sicily, and is a dependent of Great Britain. It is a strategic naval base containing an area of 25 square miles. The chief town is Valetta.

San Marino—the smallest state in Europe—is an independent Republic lying in Italian territory, and has an area of 38 square miles. It has maintained its independence for many centuries. Its capital is a town of the same name.

Monaco is an independent principality on the coast of Southern France, and is governed by a constitutional monarchy. It is the smallest sovereign unit in Europe, and is famous for its gambling palaces in Monte Carlo, which afford its chief revenues. Monaco has an area of eight square miles.

ASIA

Asia, the largest grand division of the earth, is commonly regarded by ethnologists, historians and philologists, as the cradle of the human race. Certainly it was the birthplace of civilization. Its earliest history is shrouded in mystery, but somewhere in its central tableland a people, known as the Aryans, came into being. One branch, under the pressure of population, doubtless, migrated south and are known today as Hindus. Other swarms were thrown off, in successive ages, which made their way west to people Europe.

History contains no record of these great migrations, but philology, tracing the Hindu and the European languages to their source, has uncovered the secret. Another wave of migration made its way in a northwesterly direction, it is believed, and crossed over into America, when what is now the Bering Strait was solid land; and from these people came the aborigines of America—the Indian and the Eskimo. On this continent, also, all the great religions of the world were born.

Upon the stage of Asia the ancient civilizations played their part for a day, as it were, and then died. Here sprang up the powers of the Chaldeans, Babylonians, Assyrians, Israelites, Medes and Persians. Here the Greeks and Romans wrote some of the most brilliant chapters of their history; and here, too, the great Turkish empire waxed strong for the day when it should pit its hordes against Europe.

The Chinese had reached a high state of civilization 3,000 years B. C. The annals of the Assyrian and Babylonian empires, impressed upon imperishable clay, go back to 4000 B. C.—annals of empires which were old and decayed before Christ came to earth. The Mohammedan power reached its height of glory 900 years before the Christian era.

On the ruins of Assyria and Babylonia rose the Persian empire and the famous Genghis Khan—a Mongolian—subdued Central Asia in the 13th century. The Ottoman Empire sprang up in Asia Minor in the same century and the Moguls rose to power in India in the 16th century. It was not until the 17th century, however, that the westward flowing tide was turned back and modern Europe began to make its influence felt in Asia.

Asia contains an area of 17,000,000 square miles, or more than four times that of Europe. It is over 6,000 miles long and over 5,000 miles in breadth. Its coasts are indented by deep gulfs which have been accorded the name of seas. The world's loftiest tableland occupies Central Asia and to the south of it lie the Himalayan mountains, with the highest peaks on earth. The length of the chain is approximately 2,000 miles, with a breadth of 200 miles, dwarfing all others in this respect. All the great rivers emptying into the Oriental seas have their source in this region, some of them are the largest and the longest on the globe. The Ob, 2,800 miles in length; the Yenesei, 3,400 miles; and the Lena, 2,500 miles—all in Siberia—flow into the Arctic Ocean.

The Yank-tse-Kiang, 3,000 miles in length and known as the "girdle of China"; the Hwang-ho, 2,500 miles, and the Amur, 1,500 miles, flow into the Pacific. Flowing into the Indian Ocean are the Cambodia; the Irawaddy, 2,600 miles; the Brahmaputra and Sampu, 2,600 miles; the sacred Ganges, 2,000 miles, rising in the Himalayas and entering the Bay of Bengal; and the Indus, 2,200 miles. The Tigris, 1,150 miles, in Asiatic Turkey, and the Euphrates, 1,600 miles, the largest river of Western Asia, enter the Persian Gulf.

One of the most remarkable natural features of Asia is the Dead Sea, in the holy land of the Palestine, lying 1,400 feet below the surface of the Mediterranean, and so strongly impregnant with salt that it contains no animal life except near the mouth of the Jordan River; hence the name "dead."

In such a vast area as Asia presents, every type of climate is to be found. Here are found both the highest and the lowest temperatures ever recorded by man. In Siberia the temperature ranges from 100 degrees above to 70 degrees below zero. At Singapore, on the other hand, the minimum temperature is about 70 degrees and the maximum 90. The summer

heat, by expanding the air upward, produces violent disturbances of the atmosphere, resulting in some sections in the heaviest rainfall known in the world—about 600 inches annually.

The flora of Siberia is not unlike that of Europe. Great areas of pine, willow, birch, poplars, elms and maples are found along the river courses in the southern parts of this subdivision. In the high and therefore cooler Himalayan area, pine, oak and walnut are abundant. In India the valuable teakwood and sandalwood are found. The palm, sal and satinwood are of economic importance and gums and lyewoods flourish in the more southern areas.

The plant life is rich and diversified in most parts of Asia and herbs, similar to those in Europe, are abundant in Siberia. Farther south the soil is well adapted to the wants of man and agriculture flourishes. In the Indian region pulse, peas and beans, mustard, ginger, rape, tumeric, pepper, capsicum, tobacco, the poppy, cotton, indigo, sugar, coffee and tea, oranges, lemons, pomegranate, mango, figs, peaches and grapes are easily and successfully grown. China is likewise well adapted to horticulture and agriculture.

Nearly all the European mammals are found in Asia. The great mammals are the buffalo, reindeer, elephant, tiger, yak, camel, rhinoceros and tapir, many of which are used as beasts of burden. The baboon and the ant-eater are also found. The avian life in India is the richest on the globe.

In addition to coal, iron, tin, copper, gold and silver mines, producing an abundance of excellent ore, Asia is rich in deposits of the precious stones. The choicest rubies in the world are found in Burma and other countries, as well as sapphires, amber and jade. Turquoise, jasper and beryl abound in the mountains of the western border, and petroleum, sulphur and salt are obtained in considerable quantities.

Asia has become the habitation of all the great families comprising the human races. The yellow-skinned, oblique-eyed Mongolians are predominant. They are found chiefly in China, Tibet, Indo-China, southern Siberia and Asia Minor, and representatives of the ancient Aryans prevail in Persia, the Caucasus, Afghanistan, Hindustan, Baluchistan, and Siberia. The Greeks and Armenians are also of Aryan descent. The Semitic divisions is represented by the Syrians, Jews and Arabians. The East Indies and the Malacca peninsula are peopled almost wholly by Malays.

All the great religions of the earth find a home in Asia. The Christians are represented by 20,000,000 adherents, it is believed. Brahmanism flourishes in India and Buddhism, which originated in India, has been extended to China and Japan. Mohammedanism is the chief religion of Western Asia, with outposts in India and the Eastern Archipelago.

Monarchial government is the form in Japan, Siam, Afghanistan, Persia, Nepal, Oman and Butan. Other political divisions are the Chinese republic, the independent tribes of Arabia; also the dependencies of the European powers and America—all of which are more fully described elsewhere in this volume.

ASIA MINOR

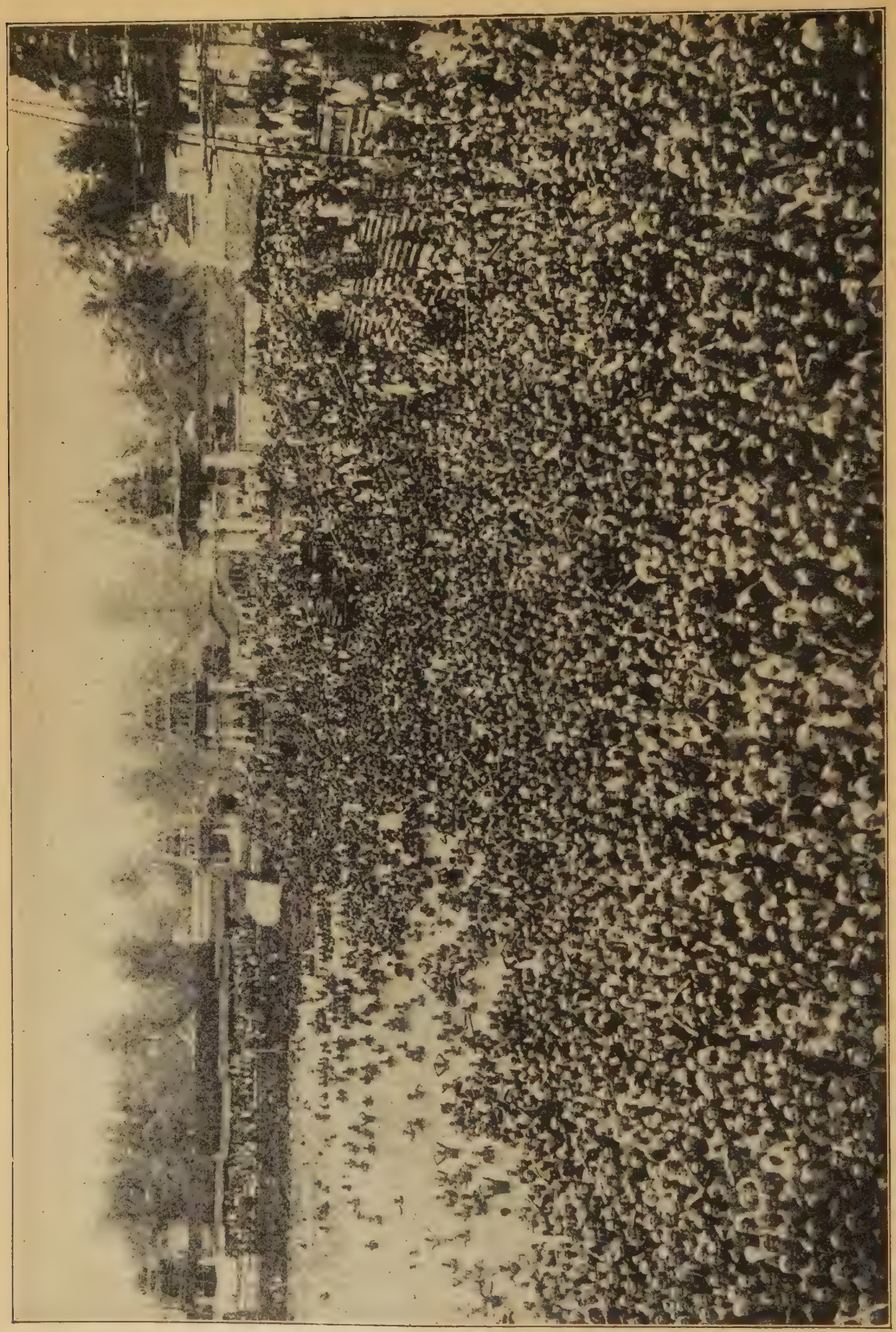
Languishing under the domination of Turkey, Asia Minor has watched the progress of civilization pass it by; but, according to the expectations of the peoples anxiously awaiting the decisions of those to whom authority had been delegated by the Allied Powers, this important portion of the globe is to receive the benefits accruing to other "small nations;" and, after the several divisions have been made, will have equal rights under the policies now advocated. As understood Asia Minor is to be divided into several states, the principal ones of which will be Hedjaz, Smyrna and Armenia.

Afghanistan

The Afghans call themselves Bnei-Israel (Children of Israel) and claim descent from King Saul. Their claim assumes an air of plausibility from the fact that British officers, very familiar with these people, have been struck by the similarity between the Afghan physiognomy and that of the Jews.

The early history of Afghanistan is wrapped in obscurity. There is little doubt, however, of its being invaded and conquered by the Greeks about 300 B. C. A number of barbaric dynasties succeeded, of which there are few details. Then the Turkoman dynasties asserted their sway over the land from 630 to 645 A. D. The conquest by Timur, of the Mogul dynasty, was handed down through his descendants until 1500. In 1747 the country became an independent power. The Afghans' first contact with the British occurred in 1809. This ultimately lead to the First Afghan war, of 1838-42.

The embittered Afghans turned their allegiance to Russia, then pushing its sphere of influence southward from Siberia. A treaty was made with Russia, and England's protest



MILLIONS OF HINDUS BATHING IN THE SACRED RIVER GANGES.

The Ganges rises in the Himalayas, Siva's legendary abode. At Benares, where the water is of a greenish tint and somewhat thick with mud brought down from the mountains. Hindu pilgrims bathe in it to cleanse themselves from both disease and sin.

led to the Second Afghan war, in 1878-80. The political status of Afghanistan then remained unsettled until, by the Anglo-Russian convention of 1907, both Russia and Great Britain recognized the country as outside their sphere of influence.

The area is 250,000 square miles. The country is bounded by Siberia, India, Baluchistan and Persia. Mountains, attaining a maximum height of 24,000 feet, dominate the surface. The principal mountain range is the Hindu Kush. The chief rivers are the Halmund and Kabul. The naturally cultivable area is confined to the valleys of these and other water courses, but this has been much extended through irrigation canals, so that the country as a whole ranks high in agriculture.

The average level of the country is about 4,000 feet above sea level. This gives it a very variable climate, healthful on the whole, but subject to extremes of heat and cold. Waves of intense cold last for several days, and a summer temperature in the Oxus regions of 120 is not uncommon. Blizzards of cyclonic velocity are frequent.

Afghanistan, far from the sea, in the heart of a great continent, is difficult of access. It can be reached only by crossing high mountains, through winding passes, and the trails are sandy and swept by withering winds. As a result of all this the Afghans have retained the purity of their blood to a great degree and maintained their ancient customs, religious ceremonials, etc.

The Afghans are a hardy, handsome people, with pronounced aquiline features. They are very fond of rough, athletic sports. The women are considered very beautiful, with the Jewish cast of features mentioned above. Their complexions are fair, frequently rosy, and they wear their hair in two long free braids, tipped with tassels. As with most Orientals they are rigidly isolated.

As a race the Afghans are turbulent and lawless, inured to bloodshed and daring in attack. Coupled with these characteristics are a treachery and vindictiveness which they will satisfy at any cost. Obedience to law and subjection to taxation are bitterly resented.

As noted above, agriculture, outside of the river valleys, is mostly dependent on irrigation. Two crops are garnered annually. These consist of wheat, barley, pulse, maize, millet and rice. Wheat is the chief food. Sugarcane, madder, castor oil, saffron, melon and other similar plants are of economic importance. Tobacco is grown almost everywhere. Fruits grow abundantly. Either fresh or preserved, they form an important element of diet. Iron, lead, copper, gold, gems and niter are taken from the earth. Camels, horses, sheep and goats are the most valuable domestic animals.

As soon as Mahonet's fame reached Afganistan a mission was despatched to him, the members of which were converted to Mohammedanism, and shortly after their return practically the whole nation adopted that religion. Next to Turkey, Afghanistan is said to be the most powerful Mohammedan kingdom in the world.

Schooling is very elementary. There are no higher institutions of learning. The boys are instructed in the rudiments of reading and writing and in the religious creed by the village priest. An absolute monarchy is the form of government and succession to the throne is hereditary. Kabul is the capital.

Arabia

Arabia occupies a peninsula in Southwest Asia and is bounded by the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Persia. Its northern extent is rather vague. Arabia is peopled by a Semitic race and is supposed to have been the original home of the Semites. Whether nomadic or settled, the organization is tribal, each tribe's affair being administered by a sheik. Murder—as with the red men of America—can be expiated by the payment of "blood money". In any event, the kinsmen of the murderer assume the responsibility of the deed, and may either pay or deliver him over.

Arabia is interesting from the many scriptural allusions to it, and for its antiquities. The latter consist largely of the ruins of castles and walls which were built centuries before the Christian era. Wells and dikes, of great antiquity and bearing inscriptions, are also found.

The wild animals are all of the desert type, such as the antelope, gazelle and ostrich. Of the domesticated animals the most important is the camel, without which the long desert journeys could not be made. Both men and horses are fed its milk. Asses of excellent quality are bred all over the country. But the chief wealth of the Arab is his sheep and goats, from whose milk butter and dried curd are made.

Agriculture is primitive in Arabia. Its chief products are cereals, tamarinds, coffee, bananas, cereals, sugar, cotton, spices, gums and various drugs. The Bedouin women weave hair tent-covers, bags and linen and woollen fabrics. The caravan trade is the largest in the world.

The city of Mecca is renowned as the birthplace of Mahomet, and Medinah contains his tomb. Other cities of note are Jeddah, on

the Red Sea; Maskat, on the Persian Gulf, and Hodeidah and Sana.

Aden. The seaport of this name, together with adjacent territory, is a British possession. The interior is under independent governments. The area of British territory is 80 square miles. The seaport of Aden is strongly fortified and is the chief entrepot for trade between Europe and Asia.

Hadramut is a sultanate on the south coast of Arabia, under British influence. It is 550 miles long by 150 miles broad. The people —Hadrami—belong to south Arabian stock. Being aristocrats, claiming descent from Mahomet, they do no work, but employ slaves of African descent. The chief exports are honey, tobacco and sharks' fins.

Nejd is a central province of Arabia and nominally a dependency of Turkey, but practically self-governing under an emir. Its people live chiefly in the deep, narrow valleys which cut the dry flats. Its area is approximately 180,000 square miles.

Oman is a sultanate on the southeast coast of Arabia, in the sphere of British influence. It is a mountainous district abounding in long, narrow valleys under cultivation. Cereals, dates, grapes, oranges, mangoes, melons and mulberries are the chief products. Muscat is the capital and the only good harbor.

Armenia and Kurdestan

Armenia and Kurdestan lie south of the Caucasus and the Black Sea and is divided between Persia, Turkey and Russia. The people, isolated by valleys and mountains, have never shown much cohesion. The aborigines are lost in myth. At the dawn of their authentic history, in the 9th century, is found a mixture of Aryan and Semitic elements. In the Taurus mountains the people are tall, handsome and brave, while the inhabitants further south are thickset, with black hair and prominent, beaked noses.

As a whole the Armenians are frugal and industrious, with a strong tendency to cling to their racial antecedents. Religious differences have been the cause of almost incessant imbroglios. Under the Medes and Persians Armenia was a satrapy. In the 16th century she came under the rule of the Turks. Since the introduction of Christianity she has been subjected to much persecution. In the Great War of 1914-19, it is estimated that two-thirds of the Christian population were massacred or carried off into slavery, while their women suffered the grossest indignities.

Armenia is rich in minerals, as yet undeveloped. On the higher lands cereals and fruit are cultivated. In the low, hot and well-watered valleys the yield of rice is important. Herds of horses and mules, celebrated since antiquity for their hardiness, are reared on the rich pasture lands. The grape thrives on the higher grounds. The scenery is grand and picturesque, and has long been the theme of literature.

Baluchistan

This is a country within the borders of British India and, therefore, under British control. It comprises two divisions—British Beluchistan proper and three subdivisions which are respectively an area directly administered, native states and tribal areas.

Baluchistan has an area of 135,000 square miles and is sparsely populated. In the desert portion are scattered nomad tribes, of Arab origin. The central mountain region is occupied by the Mohammedan tribes. The other races represented are a pure strain of Persians, Arabs and a degenerate strain of Persians. The Baluch to this day is a robber and a raider.

The country is mountainous, with intervals of tablelands that are very arid. Indeed, rainfall is scanty everywhere. The extensive forests which once covered certain sections have disappeared, presumably through climatic changes; hence the climate is extremely variable, the country is impoverished, and trade is not important. In the lowlands where there is water or irrigation is possible, the country produces tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice, and sugar; and ,on the highlands, barley, wheat, madder and fruits. Lead, iron and copper are found and scantily produced, but the manufactures are inconsiderable.

The livestock consists of horses, cattle, sheep, buffaloes, goats and camels, the last of which is the most important, as many as 15,000 having been counted in the Bolan Pass in thirty days, during the annual Brahui migration. Coal, lead, copper and petroleum have been discovered. Religiously, Mohammedanism prevails overwhelmingly. The capital is Kalat. The only other town of importance is Quetta.

Continued on Page 337

STATES AND COUNTIES OF UNITED STATES

SHOWING LOCATION OF COUNTIES ON MAPS AND POPULATION*

ALABAMA.

Pop., 2,395,270.

County. Pop. Thous.
Autauga 14J..20
Baldwin* 23E.13
Barbour 17P..32
Bibb* 11G....22
Blount* 6K....21
Bullock 16N..30
Butler 18J....29
Calhoun 7N....39
Chambers 12P.36
Cherokee* 50..20
Chilton 12J...23
Choctaw* 16B.18
Clarke* 18D...30
Clay 10N....21
Cleburne* 8P.13
Coffee 19M...26
Colbert 3E....24
Conecuh 19H.21
Coosa* 11L...16
Covington 20L.32
Crenshaw 18L.23
Cullman 6J...28
Dale 19O....21
Dallas 15G...53
DeKalb 3N....28
Elmore 13N..28
Escambia 21H.18
Etowah 6M...39
Fayette* 8E...16
Franklin 4D...19
Geneva* 21N.26
Greene 12D...22
Hale 13E....27
Henry 19P....20
Houston 21P.32
Jackson 2M..32
Jefferson 9H.226
Lamar* 7C...17
Lauderdale 1E.....30
Lawrence* 1G.21
Lee 13P.....32
Limestone 2H.26
Lowndes* 16J.31
Macon 14O...26
Madison 2K.47
Marengo 15D.39
Marion* 5D..17
Marshall 4L.28
Mobile 22C..80
Monroe* 19F.27
Montgomery 15L 82
Morgan 4H..33
Perry 13F...31
Pickens* 10C.25
Pike 18M....30
Randolph* 10P 24
Russel* 15P..25
Shelby 10K...26
St. Clair* 7L.20
Sumter* 14C..28
Talladega 10M 37
Tallapoosa 12M 31
Tuscaloosa
Walker 7F...37
Washington* 20C 14
Wilcox* 17F..33
Winston* 5F.12

ARIZONA.

Pop., 272,034

Apache 7M....9
Cochise 32L..34
Coconino 5G...8
Gila 9J....23
Graham 10L..23
Greenlee 9M...
Maricopa 9F..34
Mohave* 5C..3
Navajo* 6K..11
Pima 11J....22
Pinal* 10H....9
San Carlos Indian Reservation 9J....3
Santa Cruz 13J.6
Yavapai 7F...15
Yuma 10A....7

ARKANSAS.

Pop., 1,792,965

Arkansas* 11Q.16
Ashley 17O...25
Baxter* 1L...10
Benton 1E...33
Boone 2I....14
Bradley 15N.14
Calhoun* 15L.9
Carroll 1G....16
Chicot 16Q...21
Clark 12S....23
Clay 1T....23
Cleburne* 5N.11
Cleveland* 13M 13
Columbia 171.23
Conway 7K...22
Craighead 4T.27
Crawford 6D.23
Crittenden* 7V 22
Cross 6R.....14
Dallas* 13L..12
Desha 151....15
Drew 150....21
Faulkner 7L..23
Franklin 5F..20
Fulton* 10....12
Garland 10J...27
Grant* 12L....9
Greene 2T....23
Hempstead* 14G 28
Hot Springs 11K 15
Howard* 13F.16
Independence 4O 24
Izard* 3N....14
Jackson 5Q...23
Jefferson 12N.52
Johnson 5H..19
Lafayette* 16G 13
Laurence 2R..20
Lee 9S.....24
Lincoln* 13P.15
Little River 15E 13
Logan 6G....26
Lonoke 9N....27
Madison* 2G.16
Marion* 2K..10
Miller 16E...19
Mississippi 4V 30
Monroe 9Q...19
Montgomery* 10G 12
Nevada 14H..19
Newton* 3I..10
Ouachita 15K.21
Perry* 8K....9
Phillips 10T..33
Pike* 13G....12
Poinsett* 5S.12
Polk 10D....17
Pope 6I.....24
Prairie 8P....13
Pulaski 9M...86
Randolph 1R.18
Saline 10L...16
Scott* 8E....14
Searcy* 3K...14
Sebastian 6D.52
Sevier* 13E..16
Sharp* 1P....11
St. Francis 8S 22
Stone* 3M....8
Union 17K...30
Van Buren* 5L 13
Washington 2E 33
White 7O....28
Woodruff 6Q..20
Yell 7H.....26

CALIFORNIA.

Pop., 3,119,412

Alameda 2F.246
Alpine* 4E...†3
Amador 3E...9
Butte 3C....27
Calaveras 4E..9
Colusa 2D....7
Contra Costa 2E 31
Del Norte 1A..2
Eldorado 3D..7
Fresno 4G....75
Glenn 2C.....7
Humboldt 1B.33
Imperial 7L..13
Inyo* 6G.....6
Kern 5H....37
Lake* 2D.....5
Lassen* 4B....4
Los Angeles 5J 504
Madera 4F....8
Marin 2E....25
Mariposa* 4F..3
Mendocino 1C 23
Merced 3F...15
Modoc* 4A....6
Mono* 5E.....2
Monterey 2H.24
Napa 2D.....19
Nevada 4D...14
Orange 5K...34
Placer 5K...18
Plumas* 3C...5
Riverside 7K.34
Sacramento 3E.....67
San Benito 3G.....8
San Bernardino 7J.....56
San Diego 6L.....61
San Francisco 2E.....416
San Joaquin 3E.....50
San Luis Obispo 3H..19
San Mateo 2F.....26
Santa Barbara 3J.....27
Santa Clara 2F.....83
Santa Cruz 2F.....26
Shasta 3B....18
Sierra* 4D....4
Siskiyou 3A...18
Solano* 2E...27
Sonoma 1D...48
Stanislaus 3F.22
Sutter 3D.....6
Tehama 2C....11
Trinity 2B.....3
Tulare 4G....35
Tuolumne 4E..9
Ventura* 4J..18
Yolo 2D.....13
Yuba 3D.....10

COLORADO.

Pop., 1,014,581

Adams* 6S....8
Alamosa 16P..5
Arapahoe 7R..10
Archuleta* 16L.3
Baca* 16S....2
Bent 13X....5
Boulder 5Q...30
Chaffee 10O...7
Cheyenne* 10Z.3
Clear Creek* 7P 5
Conejos* 17O.11
Costilla* 17Q..5
Crowley 13V....
Custer* 13Q...1
Delta 10H....13
Denver 7R...213
Dolores* 15G.†3
Douglas* 8S...3
Eagle* 7M....2
Elbert* 8T....5
El Paso 10S..43
Fremont 12R.18
Garfield 7K..10
Gilpin 6P....4
Grand* 5N....1
Gunnison 11L.5
Hinsdale* 13K .....†6
Huerfano 15S.13
Jackson* 3N...1
Jefferson 6R..14
Kiowa* 11Y...2
Kit Carson* 8Z 7
Lake 9N.....10
La Plata 16H.10
Larimer 3Q...25
Las Animas 17T 33
Lincoln* 9V...5
Logan 3X....9
Mesa 9F....22
Mineral* 15L..1
Montezuma* 16F 5
Montrose 11H.10
Morgan 4V....9
Otero* 13V...20
Ouray* 13J...3
Park* 9O....2
Phillips* 3Z...3
Pitkin 9L....4
Prowers 13Z..9
Pueblo 13S...52
Rio Blanco* 5H 2
Rio Grande* 15N 6
Routt 3L.....7
Saguache* 13O.4
San Juan 14I..3
San Miguel 14H 4
Sedgwick* 2Z..3
Summit* 8N...2
Teller 11R....14
Washington* 5X 6
Weld 4S.....36
Yuma 5Z.....8

CONNECTICUT.

Pop., 1,286,268

Fairfield 2M.245
Hartford 5J.250
Litchfield 2L.70
Middlesex 2M.45
New Haven 3M.....337
New London 2M.....91
Tolland 3L...26
Windham 3L..48

DELAWARE.

Pop., 216,941

Kent 4O.....32
Newcastle 1O 123
Sussex 6P....46
Delaware City 2O 1
Dover 4O.....3
Georgetown 6P.1
Harrington 5O.1
Laurel 6O.....2
Lewes 5Q.....2
Middletown 3O 1
Milford 5P....2
Milton 5P....1
Newark 2O....1
New Castle 2O.3
Seaford 6O....2
Smyrna 3O....1
Wilmington 1O 87

FLORIDA.

Pop., 938,877

Alachua 16D..6
Baker* 17B..†3
Bay 7B.....1
Bradford 17C..1
Brevard* 21H.†8
Broward 8H....
Calhoun. 8B.†5
Citrus* 16G..†4
Clay 16C.....1
Columbia 16B.5
Dade 8J.....5
De Soto 19L..1
Duval 19B...37
Escamba 1A..22
Flagler 20E....
Franklin 9C...3
Gadsden 10A..5
Hamilton 15B.1
Hernando* .. 16H.....†9
Hillsboro 16J.37
Holmes* 6A..†9
Jackson 8A....1
Jefferson 12B..1
Lafayette* 14D.....†5
Lake* 18G...†1
Lee 19N.....2
Leon 11B....5
Levy* 15B...†3
Liberty* 9B..52
Madison 13B..1
Manatee 16K..1
Marion 8E....4
Monroe 6K...19
Nassau 19A...3
Okaloosa 4A....
Okeechobee 21K.
Orange 20H....3
Osceola 20I....2
Palm Beach 22M.....
Pasco 16H....1
Pinellas 15J....
Polk 18I.....2
Putnam 18E...3
St. John 20D..5
St. Lucie 22K.1
Santa Rosa* 3A.....†8
Seminole 20G..
Sumter* 18G.†1
Suwanee 15B..8
Taylor 13C....1
Volusia 20F...2
Wahulla* 11C†2
Walton 5A....2
Washington* 7A.....†1

GEORGIA.

Pop., 2,935,617

Appling* 17M.....12
Atkinson 18K..
Baker* 19O...7
Baldwin 11J..11
Banks* 5H...11
Bartow 6C...25
Ben Hill 17H.11
Berrien* 20J.22
Bibb 12G....56
Bleckley 14H...
Brooks 2Q....32
Bryan 16Q....6
Bulloch 14P..26
Burke 4O....27
Butts 10F....13
Calhoun* 18G.11
Camden* 21Q..7
Campbell 9D.10
Carroll 9B....30
Catoosa* 2B...7
Charlton* 21O.4
Chatham 16R.79
Chattahoochee* 15C 5
Chattooga 4A 13
Cherokee 6D..16
Clarke 7H....23
Clay 18B.....8
Clayton* 9E..10
Clinch* 20L...8
Cobb 7D....28
Coffee 18K...21
Cook 19H.....
Colquitt 20G..19
Columbia* 9M.....12
Coweta 10G...28
Crawford* 13F.8
Crisp 16G....16
Dade* 3A.....4
Dawson 5E....4
Decatur 21C..29
DeKalb 8E...27
Dodge 15G...20
Dooly 16G...20
Dougherty 18E 16
Douglas 8C...8
Early 19B....18
Echols* 22K...3
Effingham* 14Q 9
Elbert 6K....24
Emanuel 13M.25
Fannin* 3E...12
Fayette* 9D..10
Floyd 5A.....36
Forsyth* 6E...11
Franklin* 5H.17
Fulton 8D....177
Gilmer* 4D....9
Glascock* 10L.4
Glynn 20O...15
Gordon 4B.....
Grady 21E...18
Greene 8J....18
Gwinnett 7F...28
Habersham* 4H 10
Hall 5G.....25
Hancock 10K.19
Haralson* 7A.13
Harris* 12B..17
Hart 5K.....16
Heard* 10B..11
Henry* 9E...19
Houston* 14G.23
Irwin* 18J...10
Jackson 6H...30
Jasper 10G...15
Jeff Davis 17L.6
Jefferson 12M.21
Jenkins 12O..11
Johnson 13L..12
Jones* 11H...13
Laurens 14K..35
Lee* 17E.....11
Liberty* 17P.12
Lincoln* 8M..8
Lowndes 21J.24
Lumpkin* 4F..5
McDuffie 9M.10
McIntosh 19Q.6
Macon* 15E..15
Madison* 6I..16
Marion 14Q...9
Merriwether* 11C 25
Miller* 20G...7
Milton* 6E....7
Mitchell 20E.22
Monroe 11F..20
Montgomery* 16L 19
Morgan 9H...19
Murray* 3G...9
Muscogee 14B.46
Newton 9G...18
Oconee* 8H..11
Oglethorpe* 7J.....18
Paulding 7G.14
Pickens* 4D...9
Pierce 19N...10
Pike* 11E....19
Polk 7A.....20
Pulaski 15H..22
Putnam 10H..13
Quitman* 17A.4
Rabun* 3H....5
Randolph 17G 18
Richmond 9O.58
Rockdale 8F...8
Schley* 15E...5
Screven 13P..20
Spalding 10E.19
Stephens 4H..9
Stewart 16G..13
Sumter 16E..29
Talbot 13D...11
Taliaferro* 9K.8
Tattnall* 16N.18
Taylor* 13E..10
Telfair 16K...13
Terrell 17D...22
Thomas 21F..29
Tift 19H....11
Toombs* 15M.11
Towns* 2G....3
Troup 11B....26
Treutlen 16L...
Turner 18G..10
Twiggs* 13H.10
Union* 3F....6
Upson 12E...12
Walker 3A...18
Walton 8G...25
Ware 20M....22
Warren 10L..11
Washington 12K 28
Wayne 18O...13
Webster* 16D.6
Wheeler 16L....
White* 4G....5
Whitefield 3B.15
Wilcox 14J...13
Wilkes 8L....23
Wilkinson* 12J.....10
Worth 18F...19

IDAHO.

Pop., 461,766

Ada 12D....29
Adams 9C....X
Bannock 13N.19
Bear Lake 10O 7
Benewah 4C....
Bingham 12M.23
Blane 12H....8
Boise* 10E....5
Bonner 2C....13
Bonneville 12N X
Boundary 1C...
Canyon 11C..25
Caribou 13N...
Cassia 14J....7
Clearwater 5D.....X
Clark 10M.....
Custer* 10H....3
Elmore 12E...4
Fairmill 14N...
Franklin 14N...
Fremont 10M.24
Gem 10D.....
Gooding 13G...
Idaho 7E....12
Jefferson 11L...
Jerome 13H....
Kootenai 3C..22
Latah 5C....18
Lembi 9H.....4
Lewis 6C....X
Lincoln 13H..12
Madison 11N...
Minidoka 13J...
Nez Perce 6C.....24
Oneida 14M..15
Owybee 13C...4
Power 13L....
Shoshone 4E.13
Teton 11N.....
Twin Falls 14G.....13
Washington 10C 11

ILLINOIS.

Pop., 6,317,734

Adams 2F....64
Alexander 4L.22
Bond 4H.....11
Boone 5A....15
Brown 2F....10
Bureau 4C...43
Calhoun* 2H..8
Carroll 6I....18
Cass 3F.....17
Champaign 5F 51
Christian 4G.34
Clark 6G....23
Clay* 5I....18
Clinton 4I....22
Coles 5G....31
Cook 6B..2,405
Crawford 6H.26
Cumberland* 5H 14
Dekalb 5B...33
Dewitt 4F....18
Douglas 5G..19
Dupage 5B...33
Edgar 6G....27
Edwards 5G..10
Effingham 5H 20
Fayette 4H...28
Ford 5E.....17
Franklin 4J..25
Fulton 3E....49
Gallatin 5K..14
Greene 3H...22
Grundy 5C...24
Hamilton 5G.18
Hancock 2E..30
Hardin* 5L....7
Henderson* 2D.9
Henry 3C....41
Iroquois 6D..35
Jackson 4K..35
Jasper 5H....18
Jefferson 4J..29
Jersey 3H....13
Jo Daviess 3A 22
Johnson 4L...14
Kane 5B....91
Kankakee 6C.40
Kendall* 5B.10
Knox 3D....46
Lake 5A....55
Lasalle 5C...90
Lawrence 6I..22
Lee 4B.....27
Livingston 5D 40
Logan 4F....30
McDonough 2E 26
McHenry 5A..32
McLean 4E..63
Macon 4F....54
Macoupin 3H.50
Madison 3J...90
Marion 4I....35
Marshall 4D..15
Mason 3E....17
Massac 5L...14
Menard 3F...12
Mercer* 2D...19
Monroe 3G...13
Montgomery 4H 35
Morgan 5G...34
Moultrie 5G..14
Ogle 4B.....27
Peoria 4D....100
Perry 4J.....22
Piatt 5F....16
Pike 2G....28
Pope 5L....11
Pulaski 4L...15
Putnam* 4C...7
Randolph 3K.29
Richland 5I..15
Rock Island 2C 70
St. Clair 5A.119
Saline 5K....30
Sangamon 4F.91
Schuyler 2F..14
Scott 3G....10
Shelby 5G....31
Stark 3D....10
Stephenson 4A 36
Tazewell 4E..34
Union 4L....21
Vermilion 6F.77
Wabash 6I....14
Warren 2D...23
Washington 4J.....29
Wayne 5J....25
White 5J....23
Whiteside 3B.34
Will 5C....84
Williamson 4K 45
Winnebago 4A 63
Woodford 4D.20

INDIANA.

Pop., 2,854,167

Adams 8D...21
Allen 8C....93
Bartholomew 6H 24
Benton 3D...12
Blackford 8E.15
Boone 5F....24
Brown* 6H....7
Carroll* 5D...17
Cass 5D.....36
Clark 7K....30
Clay* 4H....32
Clinton 5E...26
Crawford* 5K.12
Daviess* 4J..27
Dearborn 9I..21
Decatur 7H..18
DeKalb 8B...25
Delaware 7E.51
Dubois 4K...19
Elkhart 7A...59
Fayette 8G...14
Floyd 7K....30
Fountain 3F..20
Franklin 8H..15
Fulton 6G....16
Gibson 3K....30
Grant 6H....51
Greene 4I....36
Hamilton 6F.27
Hancock 7G..19
Harrison 6K.20
Hendricks 5G.20
Henry 8F....29
Howard 6E...33
Huntington 7C 28
Jackson 6I....24
Jasper 4C....13
Jay 8E.....24
Jefferson 3J..20
Jennings* 7I.14
Johnson 6H..20
Knox 3J.....39
Kosciusko* 6B 27
Lagrange 7A.15
Lake 3B.....82
Laporte 5A...45
Lawrence 5I..30
Madison 7F..65
Marion 6G..263
Marshall 6B..24
Martin 4J....12
Miami 6D....29
Monroe 5H...23
Montgomery 5F 29
Morgan 5H...27
Newton 3O...10
Nome 7B.....24
Ohio 9I.....4
Orange 5J...17
Owen* 4H....14
Parke 4G....22
Perry 4L....18
Pike 3J.....19
Porter 4B....20
Posey 2L....21
Pulaski 5G...13
Putnam 4G...20
Randolph 8F.29
Ripley 8I....19
Rush 7G....19
St. Joseph 6A.84
Scott 7G....8
Shelby 7G....26
Spencer 4L...20
Starke 5B....10
Steuben 8A...14
Sullivan 3L...32
Switzerland 8J.....9
Tippecanoe 4E 40
Tipton 6E....17
Union 9G.....6
Vanderburg 3L 77
Vermillion* 3F 18
Vigo 3G.....87
Wabash 7D...26
Warren 3E...10
Warrick 3L..21
Washington 6J.....17
Wayne 9G....43
Wells 8O....22
White 4D....17
Whitley 7C...16

IOWA.

Pop., 2,224,771

Adair 7D....14
Adams 7D....10
Allamakee 2J.17
Appanoose 8G.28
Audubon 6C..12
Benton 5J....23
Black Hawk 4H 44
Boone 5E....27
Bremer 3H...15
Buchanan 4I.19
Buena Vista 3C 15
Butler 3G....17
Calhoun 4D..17
Carroll 5D...20
Cass 7C.....19
Cedar 6J....17
Cerro Gordo 2G 25
Cherokee 3B..16
Chickasaw 2H.15
Clarke 7F....10
Clay 2C.....12
Clayton 3J...25
Clinton 5K...45
Crawford 5C..20
Dallas 6E....23
Davis 8H....13
Decatur 8F...16
Delaware 4J..17
Des Moines 7J.....36
Dickinson 2C..8
Dubuque 4K..57
Emmet 2D....9
Fayette 3I....27
Floyd 2G....17
Franklin 3G..14
Fremont 8B..15
Greene 5D...16
Grundy 4G...13
Guthrie 6D...17
Hamilton 4F.19
Hancock 2F..12
Hardin 4G...20
Harrison 6B..23
Henry 7J....18
Howard 2H...12

County. Pop. Thous.
Humboldt 3E.12
Ida* 4B....11
Iowa 6I....18
Jackson 5K...21
Jasper 6G....27
Jefferson 7I...15
Johnson 6J...25
Jones 5J....19
Keokuk 7H...21
Kossuth 2F...21
Lee 8J.....36
Linn 5J.....60
Louisa 7J....12
Lucas 7G....13
Lyon 2A....14
Madison 7G..15
Mahaska 7H..29
Marion 7G...22
Marshall 5G..30
Mills 7D....15
Mitchell 2G..13
Monona 5A...16
Monroe 7G...25
Montgomery 7C.....16
Muscatine 6J.29
O'Brien 2B...17
Osceola 2B...3
Page 8C....24
Palo Alto 2D.13
Plymouth 3A.23
Pocahontas 3D.....14
Polk 6F....110
Pottawattomie 7B.....55
Poweshiek 6H.19
Ringgold 8E..12
Sac 4C.....16
Scott 6K....60
Shelby 6B...16
Sioux 2A....25
Story 5E....24
Tama 5H....22
Taylor 8D...16
Union 7E....16
Van Buren 8I.15
Wapello 7H..37
Warren 7F...18
Washington 7I.....19
Wayne 8F....16
Webster 4E..34
Winnebago 2F.....11
Winneshiek 2I.....21
Woodbury 4A.67
Worth 2G....9
Wright 3F....17

KANSAS.

Pop., 1,874,195

Allen 8G....27
Anderson 7G.13
Atchison 3G..28
Barber 7D....9
Barton 5D...17
Bourbon 6H..24
Brown 2G....21
Butler 6F....23
Chase* 5F....7
Chautauqua 7F.....11
Cherokee 7H..38
Cheyenne* 2A.4
Clark* 7C....4
Clay 2E.....15
Cloud 2E....18
Coffey 2G....15
Comanche* 7C.....3
Cowley 7E...31
Crawford 7H.51
Decatur 2B...8
Dickinson 4E.24
Doniphan* 2G.....14
Douglas 4G...24
Edwards 6C...7
Elk 7F.....10
Ellis 4C....12
Ellsworth 4D.10
Finney 6B....6
Ford 6B.....11
Franklin 4G..20
Geary 4F....12
Gove* 4B....6
Graham* 3C...8
Grant* 6A....1
Gray* 6B....3
Greeley 5A....1
Greenwood 6F.....16
Hamilton 6A..3
Harper 7D...14
Harvey 6E...19
Haskell* 7A..19
Hodgeman* 5C.....2
Jackson 3G...16
Jefferson* 6G.15
Jewell 2D....18
Johnson 4H...18
Kearny* 6A...3
Kingman 6D.13
Kiowa 6C....6
Labette 7G...31
Lane* 5B....2
Leavenworth 3H.....41
Lincoln 4D...10
Linn* 5H....14
Logan* 4A....4
Lyon 5F....24
McPherson 5E.....21
Marion 5E...22
Marshall 2F..23
Meade* 7B....5
Miami 4H....20
Mitchell 3D..14
Montgomery 7G.....49
Morris 4F....12
Morton 6H....1
Nemaha 2F...19
Neosho 6G...23
Ness* 5C....5
Norton 2C....11
Osage* 4G....19
Osborne 3D...12
Ottawa 3E....11
Pawnee 5C....8
Phillips 2C...14
Pottawatomie 3F.....14
Pratt 6D.....11
Rawlins* 2A...6
Reno 6E....37
Republic* 2E.17
Rice 5D.....15
Riley 3F.....15
Rooks 3C....11
Rush* 5C....7
Russell 4D...10
Saline 4E....20
Scott* 4B....3
Sedgwick 6E..73
Seward 7B....4
Shawnee 3G..61
Sheridan* 3B..5
Sherman 3A...4
Smith 2D....15
Stafford 6D..12
Stanton* 7A..1
Stevens* 7E..30
Sumner 7E...30
Thomas 3A....5
Trego 4C.....5
Wabaunsee 4F.....12
Wallace* 4A...2
Washington 2E.....20
Wichita* 5A...2
Wilson 7G....19
Woodson 6G...9
Wyandotte 3H.....100

KENTUCKY.

Pop., 2,408,547

Adair 13O....16
Allen 14L....14
Anderson 8Q.10
Ballard* 13A.12
Barren 13M..25
Bath* 18U...13
Bell 14U.....28
Boone 4Q.....9
Bourbon 7S..17
Boyd 6Y.....23
Boyle 10Q...14
Bracken* 5T..10
Breathitt 10Y.17
Breckenridge* 9K.....21
Bullitt* 8N...9
Butler* 12J...15
Caldwell 12E.14
Calloway 15C.19
Campbell 3R.59
Carlisle 13A...9
Carroll 5P....8
Carter* 7X...21
Casey 11P....15
Christian 14F.38
Clark 8S.....17
Clay* 12U....17
Clinton 14P...8
Crittenden 11D.....13
Cumberland* 10O.....9
Daviess 10H..41
Edmondson* 12L.....10
Elliott* 8W....9
Estill* 10T...12
Fayette 8R...47
Fleming 7U...16
Floyd 10Y....18
Franklin 7Q..21
Fulton 15A...14
Gallatin* 5Q..4
Garrard 10R.11
Grant* 5R....10
Graves 14B...33
Grayson 11L..19
Green* 12O...11
Greenup* 6X.18
Hancock 9G...8
Hardin 10M..22
Harlan* 14W.10
Harrison 7S..16
Hart* 12M...18
Henderson 9F.....29
Henry* 6P....13
Hickman 14A.11
Hopkins 12F.34
Jackson* 11T.10
Jefferson 7N.262
Jessamine 9R.12
Johnson* 9X.17
Knott* 11X...10
Kenton 3R...70
Knox 14U....22
Larue* 10N..10
Laurel 12T...19
Lawrence 8N.20
Lee 10U.....9
Leslie 12Y...8
Letcher* 12X.10
Lewis 6V.....16
Lincoln 11R..17
Livingston* 12C 10
Logan 14J....24
Lyon 13D.....9
McCracken 12B 35
McCreary 14S..
McLean* 10G.19
Madison 10R.26
Magoffin* 9W.13
Marion 10O...16
Marshall* 14C 15
3T 12
Martin* 9Z....7
Mason 5U....18
Meade* 8L....9
12G 28
Menifee* 9U...6
Mercer 10Q...14
Metcalfe* 13N 10
Monroe* 14N.13
Montgomery
Morgan* 9W.16
Muhlenberg
Nelson 9O....16
Nicholas 7T..10
Ohio* 11H....27
Oldham 7O....7
Owen 6Q.....14
Owsley* 11U...7
Pendleton 5S.11
Perry* 12W...11
Pike 11X.....31
Powell* 9U....6
Pulaski 13R..35
Robertson 6T..4
Rockcastle 11S 14
Rowan 7V....9
Russell* 13P.10
Scott 7R.....16
Shelby 7O....18
Simpson 14K.11
Spencer* 8O...7
Taylor 11O...11
Todd 14G....16
Trigg 14E....14
Trimble* 6O...6
Union 10E...19
Warren 15K..80
Washington 10P 19
Wayne 14O...17
Webster* 11E.20
Whitley 14S..31
Wolfe* 9V....9
Woodford 8R.12

LOUISIANA.

Pop., 1,884,778

Acadia 9J....31
Allen 8G.....
Ascension 9N.27
Assumption 10M.....24
Avoyelles 5J..34
Beauregard A.D.
Bienville 2G..21
Bossier* 2D..21
Caddo 2D....58
Calcasieu 9F.62
Caldwell* 3J...8
Cameron* 10F.4
Catahoula* 4K.....10
Claiborne 1G.25
Concordia 5L.14
DeSoto 4D...27
East Baton Rouge 8M..34
East Carroll 1M.....11
East Feliciana* 7M.....20
Evangeline* 8J.....16
Franklin* 3K..11
Grant 5G....15
Iberia 10K...31
Iberville 9M..30
Jackson* 3H..13
Jefferson 11P.18
Jefferson Davis 9G.....
La Salle* 5J..9
Lafayette 9J..28
Lafourche 10N 33
LaSalle 5J.....
Lincoln 2H...18
Livingston 8N 10
Madison* 2M.10
Morehouse* 1K 18
Natchitoches 4F 36
Orleans 10P.339
Ouachita 2J..25
Plaquemines 11Q.....12
Pointe Coupee 8L 25
Rapides 6U...44
Red River* 4E 11
Richland 2K.15
Sabine* 5E...19
Saint Bernard* 10Q.....5
Saint Charles* 10O.....11
Saint Helena* 7N.....9
Saint James 9N.....23
Saint John the Baptist* 9O.14
Saint Landry 8J.....66
Saint Martin 9K.....23
Saint Mary 10L.....39
Saint Tammany 8P.....18
Tangipahoa 8O.....29
Tensas* 4M..17
Terrebonne 11N.....28
Union* 1H...20
Vermilion 10J.26
Vernon 6F...17
Washington 10L.....18
Webster 2F...19
West Baton Rouge* 8M.12
West Carroll* 1L.....6
West Feliciana* 7L 13
Winn 4H....18

MAINE.

Pop., 782,191

Androscoggin 5G 59
Aroostook 6B.74
Cumberland 4G 112
Franklin 4E..19
Hancock 7E...35
Kennebec 5F.62
Knox 6F....28
Lincoln 6G...18
Oxford 4F...36
Penobscot 6D 85
Piscataquis 5C 19
Sagadahoc 5G 18
Somerset 5D..36
Waldo 6F....23
Washington 8E 42
York* 5H....68

MARYLAND.

Pop., 1,348,539

Alleghany 4D.62
Anne Arundel 5L 39
Baltimore 3K 123
Baltimore City 4K...558
Calvert* 6K..10
Caroline 5N..19
Carroll 2H...33
Cecil 2N.....23
Charles* 6J..16
Dorchester 6M.....29
Frederick 3G.52
Garrett 5B...30
Harford 2L...27
Howard 3J...16
Kent 4M.....16
Montgomery 4H 32
Prince Georges* 5J.....36
Queen Annes 4M.....16
Saint Marys' 7K 17
Somerset 8O.26
Talbot 5M....19
Washington 2F 48
Wicomico 7O.26
Worcester 8P.21

MASSACHUSETTS.

Pop., 3,832,790

Barnstable 5L 27
Berkshire 2K 105
Bristol 4L..318
Dukes 5M.....4
Essex 4K....436
Franklin 2K..43
Hampden 2K.....231
Hampshire 2K 63
Middlesex 4J.....669
Nantucket 5M.2
Norfolk 4K..187
Plymouth 5L.....14
Suffolk 4K..731
Worcester 3K 399

MICHIGAN.

Pop., 3,133,678

Alcona* 13N...5
Alger 5J.....7
Allegan 21F..32
Alpena 12N..18
Antrim 13H..15
Arenac* 16M..9
Baraga* 4E...6
Barry 21H....22
Bay 17M.....68
Benzie 14F...10
Berrien 23E..53
Branch 23F..25
Calhoun 22J..56
Cass 23G....20
Charlevoix 11H 19
Cheboygan 8P 17
Chippewa 5P.24
Clare 16K....9
Clinton 20K..23
Crawford 13K..3
Delta 7H....30
Dickinson 7F.20
Eaton 21J....30
Emmet 9O....18
Genesee 20M.64
Gladwin* 16K.8
Gogebic 5A...23
Grand Traverse 13H 23
Gratiot 18K..28
Hillsdale 23K.29
Houghton 3E.88
Huron 17O...34
Ingham 21K..53
Ionia 20J....33
Iosco 15N.....9
Iron 6E.....15
Isabella 17K.23
Jackson 22L..54
Kalamazoo 22G 60
Kalkaska 13J..8
Kent 20G...159
Keweenaw 2F.7
Lake* 16G....4
Lapeer 19N...26
Leelanau* 12G 10
Lenawee 24L.47
Livingston 21M.....17
Luce 5N.....4
Mackinac 7O..9
Macomb 21P.32
Manistee 15F.26
Marquette 5H.46
Mason 16E...21
Mecosta 17H.19
Menominee 10G.....25
Midland 17L.14
Missaukee* 15J 10
Monroe 24N..32
Montcalm 19J.....32
Montmorency* 12L 3
Muskegon 19F 40
Newaygo 18G.19
Oakland 21N.49
Oceana 17F..18
Ogemow 15L...8
Ontonagon 4C.8
Osceola* 17H.17
Oscoda* 13L...2
Otsego 12K....6
Ottawa 19F...45
Presque Isle* 8R.....11
Roscommon 14K.....2
Saginaw 18M.89
St. Clair 20P.52
St. Joseph* 23G 25
Sanilac* 18P.33
Schoolcraft 7L 8
Shiawassee 20L 33
Tuscola 18O..34
Van Buren 22G 33
Washtenaw 22M.....44
Wayne 22O..531
Wexford 15H.20

MINNESOTA.

Pop., 2,345,287

Aitkin 19P....16
Aneka 28Q...12
Becker 17F...18
Beltrami 9J..19
Benton* 26N..11
Bigstone 27C..9
Blue Earth 36M.....29
Brown 33J....20
Carlton* 19S..17
Carver 31O...17
Cass* 18L....11
Chippewa 29J.13
Chisago* 26S.13
Clay 17B.....19
Clearwater* 12H.....6
Cook* 4X.....1
Cottonwood 36H.....12
Crow Wing 20M.....16
Dakota 32R..25
Dodge* 36R..12
Douglas 24G..17
Faribault 37N.19
Fillmore 38V.25
Freeborn 38P.22
Goodhue 33S.31
Grant* 23D....9
Hennepin 30Q.....333
Houston 38V.14
Hubbard 16J..9
Isanti* 26Q...12
Itasca 13O...17
Jackson 38H..14
Kanabec* 24Q.4
Kandiyohi 29I.....18
Kittson* 6B...9
Koochiching 8O.....6
Lacqui Parle 29D.....15
Lake 18X....8
Le Sueur 34O.18
Lincoln* 38C..9
Lyon 38F....15
McLeod 31M.18
Mahnomen* 14F.....3
Marshall 8D..16
Martin 38K..17
Meeker 28L..17
Mille Lacs 24O.....10
Morrison 23M.24
Mower 38T....22
Murray* 35F.11
Nicollet 33L..14
Nobles 38F...15
Norman 14D..13
Olmsted 36U.22
Ottertail 20F.46
Pine 23T.....15
Pipestone 35C.9
Polk 12D....36
Pope 26G....12
Ramsey 29R.223
Red Lake 11D.....15
Redwood 33H.18
Renville* 31J.23
Rice 33Q.....25
Rock 37C....10
Roseau* 5F..11
St. Louis 12S.....163
Scott 32P....14
Sherburne* 27O.....8
Sibley 32M...15
Stearns 26K..47
Steele 36Q....16
Stevens 26E...8
Swift 28G....12
Todd 23J....23
Traverse 25C..18
Wabasha 34O.18
Wadena 20J...8
Waseca 36O..13
Washington 29B 26
Watonwan 36R.....11
Wilkin 20B....9
Winona 36X..33
Wright 29N...28
Yellow Medicine 31F....15

MISSISSIPPI.

Pop., 2,001,466

Adams 19G...25
Alcorn 1P....18
Amite* 20E..22
Attala 11L...28
Benton* 2M..10
Bolivar* 7E..48
Calhoun* 6L.17
Carroll* 9J...23
Chickasaw 6N 22
Choctaw* 9M.14
Claiborne 17E.17
Clarke* 16P..21
Clay 8P.....20
Coahoma 5G..34
Copiah 17G...35
Covington 18L.....16
De Soto* 2J..23
Forrest 20M..20
Franklin* 19E.....15
George* 22P..6
Greene* 20P...6
Grenada 7K..15
Hancock 25M.11
Harrison 25N.34
Hinds* 15G..63
Holmes 11J...39
Humphreys 11J.
Issaquena* 12E 10
Itawamba 4Q.14
Jackson 25P..15
Jasper* 16N..18
Jefferson* 18D.....18
Jefferson Davis* 18K 12
Jones 18N....29
Kemper* 12P..20
Lafayette 4L.....21
Lamar* 21M.11
Lauderdale 14P 46
Lawrence* 19H 13
Leake* 12E..18
Lee 5P.....28
Leflore 8H...36
Lincoln 18G..28
Lowndes 8Q..30
Madison 13J..33
Marion 20K..15
Marshall* 2L.26
Monroe 7P...35
Montgomery 9K 17
Neoshoba 12N.17
Newton 14N..23
Noxubee 11P.28
Oktibbeha 9O.19
Panola* 4J...31
Pearl River 22L.....10
Perry* 30N....7
Pike 21G....37
Pontotoc 5N..19
Prentiss 3P...16
Quitman* 5G.11
Rankin* 15J..23
Scott 14L....16
Sharkey* 12E.15
Simpson* 16K.17
Smith* 16L..16
Sunflower 9F.28
Tallahatchie 6G 29
Tate 3J.....19
Tippah* 2N...14
Tishomingo 2R 13
Tunica* 2G...18
Union 3N....18
Warren 14E..37
Washington 9D.....48
Wayne* 18P...14
Webster* 8M.14
Wilkinson 21C 18
Winston 10M.17
Yalobusha* 6K 21
Yazoo 12F...43

MISSOURI.

Pop., 3,448,498

Adair 1F....22
Andrew 2B...15
Atchison 1A..13
Audrain 4G...21
Barry* 9C....23
Barton 7C....16
Bates 6C.....25
Benton* 6D...14
Bollinger* 8J.14
Boone 4F....30
Buchanan 3B.93
Butler 9I.....20
Caldwell* 3C.14
Callaway 4G..24
Camden* 6E..11
Cape Girardeau 7K 27
Carroll 3D....23
Carter* 8H....5
Cass 5C.....22
Cedar* 7C....16
Chariton* 3E.23
Christian* 8D.15
Clark 1G.....12
Clay 3C.....20
Clinton 3C....15
Cole 5F.....21
Cooper 4E....20
Crawford* 6H.13
Dade 6C.....15
Dallas* 7E...13
Daviess 2C...17
Dekalb 2C....12
Dent 7G.....13
Dunkin 6K...30
Douglas* 8F..16
Franklin* 5H.29
Gasconade 5H.12
Gentry 1C....16
Greene 8D....63
Grundy 2D...16
Harrison 1C..20
Henry 5D....27
Hickory* 6D...8
Holt 2A.....14
Howard 4E...15
Howell 9G....21
Iron* 7I.....8
Jackson 4C..283
Jasper 8C....89
Jefferson* 6I.27
Johnson 5D..26
Knox 2F....12
Laclede 7F...17
Lafayette 4C.80
Lawrence 8C.26
Lewis* 2G...15
Lincoln 4H...17
Linn* 2E....35
Livingston 2D 19
McDonald* 9C 13
Macon 2F....30
Madison 7J...11
Maries* 6G...10
Marion 2G...30
Mercer 1D....12
Miller* 6F...16
Mississippi 8K 14
Moniteau 5F.14
Monroe 3G...18
Montgomery 4H 15
Morgan 5E...12
New Madrid* 9K 19
Newton 9C...27
Nodaway 1B.28
Oregon* 9H..14
Osage* 5G...14
Ozark* 9F...11
Pemiscot 6L..19
Perry 7J.....14
Pettis 5D....33
Phelps 6G....15
Pike* 3H....22
Platte* 3B...14
Polk 7D.....21
Pulaski* 7F..11
Putnam 1E...14
Ralls* 3H...12
Randolph 3F.26
Ray 3C....21
Reynolds* 7H.9
Ripley 9I....18
St. Charles 4L.....24
St. Clair 6D.16
Ste. Genevieve 6J.....10
St. Francois 7I.....35
St. Louis* 5I.82
St. Louis City 5J.....687
Saline 4E....29
Schuyler* 1F..9
Scotland 1F..11
Scott* 8K....22
Shannon* 8H.11
Shelby* 2G...14
Stoddard 9J.27
Stone* 9D...11
Sullivan 1E..18
Taney* 9E....9
Texas* 8G....21
Vernon 7C...28
Warren* 4H...9
Washington* 6I.....13
Wayne* 8I...15
Webster 8E..17
Worth 1C....8
Wright* 8F...18

MONTANA.

Pop., 486,376

Beaverhead 14F.....
Big Horn 13S.....
Blaine 3O.....
Broadwater* 11J.....3
Carbon 14O..13
Carter 13Z.....
Cascade 7J...28
Chouteau 5L.17
Custer 11W...14
Dawson 7X...13
Deerlodge 11F 12
Fallon 10Y.....
Fergus 7O....17
Flathead 5D..18
Gallatin 13J..14
Garfield 7T. ...
Glacier 3G.....
Granite 10F...2
Hill 2M.....
Jefferson* 11I.5
Lewis & Clark 8H 21
Lincoln* 3B...3
Madison* 14I..7
McCone 6V.....
Meagher* 10K.4
Mineral 8B.....
Missoula 8D..23
Musselshell 10F
Park 14L....10
Phillips 4R.....
Pondera 4H....

County. Pop. Thous.
Powder River 13W .....
Powell 9G.....5
Prairie 9W.....
Ravalli 11D..11
Richland 5Y....
Roosevelt 4X....
Rosebud 10T..7
Sanders 6B...3
Sheridan 2X....
Silverbow 12G.56
Stillwater 12O..
Sweet Grass 12M 4
Teton* 6H.....9
Toole 3I.....
Treasure 10S...
Valley 3U....13
Wheatland 10M.
Wibaux 8Z.....
Yellowstone 12Q 22

NEBRASKA.

Pop., 1,296,877

Adams 7H....20
Antelope 4I...14
Banner* 5A...1
Blaine* 4F....1
Boone 5I.....13
Box Butte 4B.6
Boyd* 2H.....8
Brown 3F.....6
Buffalo 7G...21
Burt 4K.....12
Butler 6J....15
Cass 6L.....19
Cedar 3J.....15
Chase* 7D....3
Cherry 2E...10
Cheyenne 6B..4
Clay 7I.....15
Colfax 5J....11
Cuming 4K...13
Custer 5F....25
Dakota 3K....6
Dawes 2B....3
Dawson 7F...15
Deuel* 6B....1
Dixon 3K....11
Dodge 5K....23
Douglas 5L..168
Dundy* 8D....4
Fillmore 7J...14
Franklin* 8G.10
Frontier* 7E..8
Furnas* 8F...12
Gage 7K.....30
Garden* 5C...3
Garfield* 5G...3
Gosper* 7F...4
Grant* 4D....1
Greeley* 5H...8
Hall 6H.....20
Hamilton 6I..13
Harlan 8G....9
Hayes* 7D....3
Hitchcock* 8D.5
Holt 3H.....15
Hooker 4D...19
Howard 6H..16
Jefferson 8J..16
Johnson 7K..10
Kearney 7G ...9
Keith* 6C....3
Keya Paha* 3F 3
Kimball* 6A...1
Knox* 3I.....18
Lancaster 6K.73
Lincoln 6E...15
Logan* 5E....1
Loup* 4G.....2
McPherson 5D.2
Madison 4I...19
Merrick 6I...10
Morrill* 5A...4
Nance 5I.....8
Nemaha 7L...13
Nuckolls* 8I.13
Otoe 7L.....19
Pawnee 6E...10
Perkins* 6C...2
Phelps 7G....10
Pierce 4I.....10
Platte 5J.....19
Polk 6I.....10
Red Willow 8E 11
Richardson 8L 17
Rock* 3G....13
Saline 7K....17
Sarpy* 6I.....9
Saunders 6K.21
Scotts Bluff* 4A 8
Seward 6J....15
Sheridan* 3B..7
Sherman* 4G..8
Sioux* 3A.....5
Stanton 4J....7
Thayer 8J....14
Thomas* 4E...1
Thurston* 4K..8
Valley 5G.....9
Washington 5L 13
Wayne 4J.....10
Webster 4H..12
Wheeler 4H..2
York 6J.....18

NEVADA.

Pop., 114,742

County. Pop. Thous.
Churchill* 10E.2
Clark 22P.....3
Douglas* 12B..1
Elko 5N.....8
Esmeralda* 14E 9
Eureka* 12B..1
Humboldt 5G..6
Lander* 10I...1
Lincoln* 16R..3
Lyon* 11B....3
Nye 15J.....7
Pershing 5G....
Storey 11B....3
Washoe 10B..17
White Pine 11P 7

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Pop., 446,352

Bellknap 4H..21
Carroll 4G....16
Cheshire 3J...30
Coos 3H.....30
Grafton 3G...41
Hillsboro 3J.126
Merrimac 3H.53
Rockingham 6D 52
Strafford 5E..38
Sullivan 5B..19

NEW JERSEY.

Pop., 3,080,371

Atlantic 20K.71
Bergen 4P...138
Burlington* ..15K 66
Camden 6G..142
Cape May 24H 19
Cumberland 21F 55
Essex 6N...512
Gloucester 18P 37
Hudson 7O..537
Hunterdon 9G 33
Mercer 12J..125
Middlesex 10L 114
Monmouth 12N 94
Morris 6L....74
Ocean 15N....21
Passaic 4N..215
Salem 19D....26
Somerset 9K..38
Sussex 2J....26
Union 8N...140
Warren 6G....43

NEW MEXICO.

Pop., 437,015

Bernalillo 6F.23
Chaves 10L..16
Colfax 3K....16
Curry 7N.....11
Debaca 8L.....
Dona Ana 12F 12
Eddy 12M....12
Grant 11C....14
Guadalupe 7K.10
Lea 11M.....
Lincoln 9H....7
Luna 12D.....3
McKinley 5C.12
Mora 5K.....12
Otero 11H....7
Quay 6N.....14
Rio Arriba 3F 16
Roosevelt 8M.12
Sandoval 5F..8
San Juan 3C..8
San Miguel 5K 22
Santa Fe 5G.14
Sierra 10E....3
Socorra 9F...14
Taos 3H.....12
Torrence 7H..10
Union 4N....11
Valencia 7D..13

NEW YORK.

Pop., 10,846,989

Albany 13X.173
Allegheny 15H 41
Broome 15P..78
Cataraugus 15E 75
Cayuga 11M..67
Chautauqua 15C 105
Chemung 15M.54
Chenango 13Q 35
Clinton 1X...48
Columbia 15X.43
Cortland 13O 29
Delaware 15S.45
Dutchess 17X.87
Erie 12E....528
Essex 4Y....83
Franklin 2V..45
Fulton 10U...44
Genesee 11G..37
Greene 15V..30
Hamilton* 7U.4
Herkimer 8S..56
Jefferson 5P..80
Kings 6F..1.634
Livingston 12.38
Madison* 11R.39
Monroe 101.283
Montgomery 11V 57
Nassau 5H...83
New York 5F 2.762
Niagara 9E..92
Oneida 10R..154
Onondaga 11O 200
Ontario 11J..52
Orange 1D..116
Orleans 9G...32
Osweko 8O...71
Otsego 12S...47
Putnam 1G...14
Queens 5G..284
Rensselaer 12Y 122
Richmond 6E.85
Rockland* 2E.40
Saratoga 10X.81
Schenectady 12W 88
Schoharie* 13O 23
Schuyler 14L.14
Seneca* 12L..26
Steuben 15J..83
St. Lawrence 2S 85
Suffolk 5J....96
Sullivan 18T.33
Tioga 15N....25
Tompkins 14N 33
Ulster 17V....91
Warren* 7X..32
Washington 9Y 47
Wayne 10K...50
Westchester 3G 823
Wyoming 13G.31
Yates 13K...18

NO. CAROLINA.

Pop., 2,466,025

Alamance 3K.28
Alexander* 4D 11
Allegheny* 2D 7
Anson 8H....25
Ashe* 2B....17
Avery* 11J.....
Beaufort 5U.30
Bertie* 3T...23
Bladen* 9N..18
Brunswick 11P 14
Buncombe 13H 49
Burke 5B....21
Cabarrus 6F..26
Caldwell 4B..20
Camden* 2W..5
Carteret 9V..13
Caswell* 2K..14
Catawba 5C..27
Chatham 5L..22
Cherokee* 15B 14
Chowan* 3V..11
Clay 15C.....3
Cleveland 6B.29
Columbus 11N 28
Craven 7T...25
Cumberland 7M 35
Currituck* 2X.7
Dare* 4Y.....4
Davidson 5H.29
Davie 4F....13
Duplin 7Q....25
Durham 3M..35
Edgecombe 4R.32
Forsythe 3G..47
Franklin 3O..24
Gaston 6D...37
Gates* 3U...10
Graham 14C..4
Granville 2N.25
Greene* 6R...13
Guilford 3I..60
Halifax* 2R..37
Harnett* 6M.22
Haywood 13G.21
Henderson 14I 16
Hertford* 2U.15
Hoke* 8K.....
Hyde* 5X....8
Iredell 5E....34
Jackson 14F..12
Johnson 5O...41
Jones* 7S....8
Lee 6L.....11
Lenoir 7R....22
Lincoln 6C...17
McDowell 12J.13
Macon* 15E..12
Madison* 12G.20
Martin 4T...17
Mecklenburg 7E 67
Mitchell* 11J.17
Montgomery 6I 14
Lewis 7R.....24
Moore* 6K...17
Nash* 3Q....33
New Hanover 11R 32
Northampton* 2S 23
Onslow* 9S...14
Orange* 3L..15
Pamlico* 7V...9
Pasquotank 2W 16
Pender* 9Q...15
Perquimans 3W 11
Person 2M....17
Pitt 5S.....36
Polk 14J.....7
Randolph 5I..29
Richmond 8L.19
Robeson 9L...51
Rockingham 2I 36
Rowan 5F....37
Rutherford 6A 28
Sampson 8O..29
Scotland 8K..15
Stanly 6G....19
Stokes* 2H...20
Surry 2F....29
Swain* 13E...10
Transylvania* 14G 7
Tyrrell* 4X....5
Union 8F....33
Vance 2O....19
Wake 4N....63
Warren* 2P..20
Washington 4V 11
Watauga* 3A.13
Wayne 6P....35
Wilkes 3D....30
Wilson 5Q....28
Yadkin* 3F..15
Yancey* 11I..12

NO. DAKOTA.

Pop., 791,437

Adams 5
Barnes 20N..18
Benson* 16H.12
Billings* 3M..10
Bottineau 13D 17
Bowman* 3R..4
Burke* 7D....9
Burleigh 11D.13
Cass 24N....33
Cavalier 19D.15
Dickey 19S....9
Divide* 3D....6
Dunn* 6I.....5
Eddy* 17J....4
Emmons* 13Q..9
Foster 17L....5
Grand Forks..27
Grant 9Q.....
Griggs 20L....6
Hettinger* 6P.6
Kidder* 14Q..5
Lamoure* 19Q.10
Logan* 15P....6
McHenry* 13F 17
McIntosh* 16R.7
McKenzie* 4J..5
McLean* 11L.14
Mercer* 9L...4
Morton 11O...25
Mountrail* 8Q.8
Nelson 19H...10
Oliver* 10M...3
Pembina* 22C.14
Pierce 14F....9
Ramsey 17G..15
Ransom 21P..10
Renville* 9D...7
Richland 25Q.19
Rolette* 15D..9
Sargent* 22R..9
Sheridan* 12K.8
Sioux 9R.....
Slope 2P.....
Stark 5N....12
Steele* 21K...7
Stutsman 18N,18
Towner 16E....8
Traill 23L....12
Walsh 22F....19
Ward 10G....25
Wells* 15K...11
Williams 3J..14

OHIO.

Pop., 5,273,814

Adams 3I....24
Allen 2D....56
Ashland 5C..22
Ashtabula 3A.59
Athens 6G..47
Auglaize 1D..31
Belmont 8E..76
Brown 2H....24
Butler 1G....70
Carroll 8D....15
Champaign 2E 26
Clark 2F....66
Clermont 1H..29
Clinton 2G..13
Columbiana 8D 76
Coshocton 6E.30
Crawford 4D..34
Cuyahoga 6B.637
Darke 1E....42
Defiance 1B...2
Delaware 4E.37
Erie 4B.....38
Fairfield 5F..39
Fayette 3G...21
Franklin 4F.221
Fulton 2B....23
Gallia 5I....25
Geauga 7A....14
Greene 2F....29
Guernsey 7F..42
Hamilton 1H.460
Hancock 3C..37
Hardin 3D...30
Harrison 8E..19
Henry 2B....25
Highland 3H..28
Hocking 5G...23
Holmes 6D...17
Huron 5B....34
Jackson 5H...30
Jefferson 8E..65
Knox 5E....30
Lake 7A....22
Lawrence 5I..39
Licking 5E..55
Logan 2E....30
Loraln 6B....76
Lucas 3A....192
Madison 3F..19
Mahoning 8C 116
Marion 4D...33
Medina 6C...23
Meigs 6H....25
Mercer 1D....27
Miami 1E....45
Monroe 3E..24
Montgomery 1F 163
Morgan 6F...16
Morrow 4D...16
Muskingum 5K 57
Noble 7F....18
Ottawa 4B....22
Paulding 1C...22
Perry 5F....35
Pickaway 4G..26
Pike 4H.....15
Portage 7C..30
Preble 1F....23
Putnam 2C...29
Richland 5D..47
Ross 4G.....40
Sandusky 4B.35
Scioto 4I....48
Seneca 4C....42
Shelby 2E....24
Stark 7D....122
Summit 7C..108
Trumbull 8B.52
Tuscarawas 7D 57
Union 3E....21
Van Wert 1C.29
Vinton 5H....13
Warren 1G....24
Washington 7G 45
Wayne 6D....38
Williams 1B..25
Wood 3B....46
Wyandot 3C..20

OKLAHOMA.

Pop., 2,377,629

Adair* 16D...10
Alfalfa 6A....18
Atoka 12I....13
Beaver* 6J...13
Beckham 2F..19
Blaine 6D....17
Bryant 12J...29
Canadian 7E.23
Caddo 6F....35
Carter 9I....25
Cherokee 15D.16
Choctaw 14J..21
Cimarron* 1J..4
Cleveland 9G.18
Coal 12H.....15
Comanche 6H.39
Cotton 6I.....
Craig 15A....17
Creek 12D....26
Custer* 4E....23
Delaware 16B.11
Dewey* 4D....14
Ellis* 1C.....15
Garfield 7B..33
Garvin 9H....26
Grady 7G....30
Grant 7A....18
Greer 2G....16
Harmon* 1G.11
Harper* 1A...8
Haskell* 12G.18
Hughes 12G..24
Jackson 2H...23
Jefferson 7I..17
Johnston 10I.16
Kay 9A.....26
Kingfisher 7H.29
Kiowa 4G....17
Latimer 15G..11
Leflore 16G...29
Love 9G.....10
Lincoln 10D..34
Logan 9D....31
Marshall 10J.11
Major 5C....15
Mayes 15C...13
McClain 9G..15
McCurtain 16J 20
McIntosh 14E.20
Murray 9H....12
Muskogee 14D.52
Noble 9E....14
Notawa 14A..14
Okfuskee 12E.19
Oklahoma 9E.85
Okmulgee 13E.21
Osage 11B....20
Ottawa 16A...15
Pawnee 11C..17
Payne 9C....23
Pittsburg 13G.47
Pontotoc 10H.24
Pushmataha 14H .....
Pottawatomie 10F 43
Roger Mills* 2D
Rogers 14B...17
Stephens 7H..22
Seminole 11F.19
Sequoyah 16E.25
Texas 3J....14
Tillman 4H..18
Tulsa 13C...34
Wagoner 14D.22
Washington 13A 17
Washita 3F..25
Woods 4A....17
Woodward 3B.16

OREGON.

Pop., 888,243

Baker 7W....18
Benton 8F....10
Clackamas 5I.29
Clatsop 2E...16
Columbia 2G.10
Coos 13D....17
Crook 9M....9
Curry 17D....2
Deschutes 11M..
Douglas 13G..19
Gilliam 4O....3
Grant* 8S....5
Harney* 14S..4
Hood River 4K.8
Jackson* 17G.25
Jefferson 7N....
Josephine 17E.9
Klamath 17K.9
Lake 16N....4
Lane 10H....33
Lincoln 7D...5
Linn 8I....22
Malheur 13W.8
Marion 6H..39
Morrow* 4Q..4
Multnomah 4I 226
Polk 6F.....13
Sherman 4N..4
Tillamook 4E.20
Umatilla 4T..20
Union 4V....16
Wallowa 3X..8
Wasco 5L....16
Washington 3G 21
Wheeler* 7P..2
Yamhill 5F..18

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pop., 8,798,067

Adams 16O..34
Allegheny 13C 1,018
Armstrong 11E 67
Beaver 11B..78
Bedford 15J..38
Berks 13U..183
Blair 13I....108
Bradford 5R..54
Bucks 13X....76
Butler 10D..72
Cambria 13I.166
Cameron 7K..7
Carbon 10V..53
Center 10M..43
Chester 16V.109
Clarion 8F...36
Clearfield 10J.93
Clinton 9N..31
Columbia 10R.48
Crawford 6C.61
Cumberland 14O 54
Dauphin 14Q.136
Delaware 16W 117
Elk 7I.....35
Erie 3C.....115
Fayette 16D.167
Forest* 7F....9
Franklin 16M.59
Fulton* 16L..9
Greene 17N...28
Huntingdon 13L 38
Indiana 12G..66
Jefferson 9G..63
Juniata* 12N.15
Lackawanna 7X 259
Lancaster 15S 167
Lawrence 9B.70
Lebanon 13S.59
Lehigh 12W.118
Luzerne 8U..343
Lycoming 8P380
McKean 5J..47
Mercer 8B....77
Mifflin 12N..27
Monroe 10X...22
Montgomery 15W 169
Montour 10R.14
Northampton 11X 127
Northumberland 10Q 111
Perry* 13O...24
Philadelphia 16X 1,549
Pike* 8Z.....8
Potter 5L....29
Schuylkill 11T 207
Snyder* 11P.16
Somerset 15G.67
Sullivan* 7R.11
Susquehanna 5U 37
Tioga* 5O....42
Union 10Q....16
Venango 7D.56
Washington 14B 143
Wayne 6W...29
Westmoreland 14E 231
Wyoming 7U.15
York 16Q....136

RHODE ISLAND.

Pop., 637,415

Bristol 17
Kent 36
Newport 39
Providence ..424
Washington .24

SO. CAROLINA.

Pop., 1,660,934

Abbeville 4D..34
Aiken 6F....41
Allendale 7G...
Anderson 3D.69
Avery .....
Bamberg 7H..13
Barnwell 7G..34
Beaufort 10J..30
Berkeley 7L..23
Calhoun 5J...16
Charleston 8M 88
Cherokee 1F.26
Chester 2H..29
Chesterfield* 2L 26
Clarendon 5L.32
Colleton 8K.35
Darlington 4M 36
Dillon 3N....22
Dorchester 7K 17
Edgefield 5F..28
Fairfield 3H..29
Florence 4M..35
Georgetown 6O 22
Greenville 2D.68
Greenwood 4E.34
Hampton* 9H.25
Horry 5O....26
Kershaw* 3K.27
Lancaster 2J..26
Laurens 3F..41
Lee 4L.....25
Lexington* 5H 32
Marion 4N..20
Marlboro 3M.31
Newberry 4G..34
Oconee 2B....27
Orangeburg 6J 55
Pickens* 2C..25
Richland 4J..55
Saluda* 4F..20
Spartanburg 2F 83
Sumter 5L....38
Union 2G....29
Williamsburg 6M 37
York 2H....47

SO. DAKOTA.

Pop., 735,434

County. Pop. Thous.
Armstrong* 4B .....†6
Aurora* 6C....6
Beadle 6B...15
Bennett* 3D.....
Bonhomme 7D 11
Brookings 8B.14
Brown 6A....25
Brule 5C.....6
Buffalo* 5B...1
Butte 1B.....4
Campbell* 4A.5
Charles Mix..14
Clark 7B....10
Clay 8D.....8
Codington 7B.14
Corson* 3A....2
Custer* 1C....4
Davison 6C...11
Day 7A.....14
Deuel* 8B....7
Dewey* 4A....1
Douglas* 6C...6
Edmunds* 5A.7
Fall River 1C.7
Faulk* 5B....6
Grant 8A....10
Gregory* 6D.13
Haakon 3B....
Hamlin* 7B..7
Hand 6B....7
Hanson* 7C...6
Harding 1A...4
Hughes 4B....6
Hutchinson* .12
Hyde 5B.....3
Jackson 3B....
Jerauld 6B...5
Kingsbury 7B.12
Lake 7C.....10
Lawrence 1B..19
Lincoln 8C...12
Lyman* 4C...10
McCook 7C ...9
McPherson* 6A 6
Marshall* 7A..8
Meade 1B....12
Mellette 4C...1
Meyer 4C.....
Miner 7C.....7
Minnehaha 8C 29
Moody 8B....8
Pennington 1B 12
Perkins 7A....11
Potter* 5B....4
Roberts 7A...14
Sanborn 6B...6
Shannon 2C....
Spink 6B....15
Stanley* 4B..14
Sully* 4B....2
Todd 4D.....2
Tripp 5C.....8
Turner 7C....13
Union 8D...10
Walworth* 4A 6
Washabaugh* 3C .....
Washington 2C.
Yankton 7D.13
Zieback* 3A....

TENNESSEE.

Pop., 2,321,253

Anderson 7V.17
Bedford 10N.22
Benton* 7H..12
Bledsoe* 10S..6
Blount 9W...20
Bradley 12T..16
Campbell* 6W 27
Cannon* 9P..10
Carroll 8F....23
Carter 2Y....19
Cheatham* 6L.10
Chester 10F...9
Claiborne* 6X.23
Clay* 6R.....9
Cocke 8Z....19
Coffee* 10P..15
Crockett* 9D.16
Cumberland* 8S 9
Davison 7M.149
Decatur* 10G.10
Dekalb* 8P...15
Dickson* 7K..19
Dyer 8C.....27
Fayette 11C..30
Fentress* 6T..7
Franklin 11O.20
Gibson 8D....41
Giles 11L...32
Grainger* 7Y.13
Greene 3X....31
Grundy* 9Q...8
Hamblen 7Z..13
Hamilton 12R.89
Hancock* 6V.10
Hardeman 11D 23
Hardin 11G..17
Hawkins 6Z..23

County. Pop. Thous.
Haywood 10C.25
Henderson 9F.17
Henry 7G....25
Hickman 9J..16
Houston* 7J..6
Humphreys* 7H 13
Jackson* 6Q..15
James* 12T...5
Jefferson* 8Y.17
Johnson* 1Z..13
Knox 8W....94
Lake* 6C.....8
Lauderdale 9B 21
Lawrence 11K.17
Lewis* 10K..6
Lincoln 11M..25
London* 9V..13
McMinn 10U.21
McNairy* 11F 16
Macon* 6P...14
Madison 10E.39
Marion* 10Q..18
Marshall 10M.16
Maury 10L...40
Meigs* 10T....6
Monroe* 10V.20
Montgomery 6L 33
Moore* 11O...4
Morgan* 7U..11
Obion 6D....29
Overton 6S...15
Perry* 10J....8
Pickett* 8S....5
Polk* 12V....14
Putnam 7R...20
Rhea 10S....15
Roane* 8U...22
Robertson 7G.25
Rutherford 9N 33
Scott* 6U....12
Sequatchie 10R 4
Sevier* 8X...22
Shelby 12A..191
Smith* 7P....18
Stewart 6J...14
Sullivan* 1Y.28
Sumner 6N..25
Tinton 10B...29
Trousdale* 6O.5
Unicoi 6J....7
Union* 7W...11
Van Buren* 9R 2
Warren 9O...16
Washington* 2X 28
Wayne* 11J..12
Wekalley* 7F.31
White, 8R....15
Williamson 8M 24
Wilson 7O....25

TEXAS.

Pop., 4,601,279

KEY EXPLANATION.

N—North
S—South
E—East
W—West
C—Center
NC—North Center
NE—Northeast
Etc.

Anderson E..29
Andrews NW.†9
Angelina E...17
Aransas S.....2
Archer N.....6
Armstrong NW 2
Atascosa SC..10
Austin EC....17
Bailey NW...†3
Bandera SC...4
Bastrop C....25
Baylor N.....8
Bee SE.....12
Bell EC.....49
Bexar SC...119
Blanco EC....4
Borden NW...1
Bosque EC...19
Bowie NE.....4
Brazoria SE..13
Brazos EC...18
Brewster WC..5
Briscoe NW....2
Brooks S.....7
Brown NC...22
Burleson EC.18
Burnet EC...10
Caldwell EC..24
Calhoun S....3
Callahan NC.12
Cameron SW.27
Camp NE.....9
Carson NW....2
Cass NE.....27
Castro NW....1
Chambers SE..4
Cherokee E...29
Childress N...9
Clay N.....17
Coke NC.....6
Coleman NC..22
Collin NE....49
Collingsworth NW 5
Colorado SE..18
Comal EC.....8
Comanche C..27
Concho C.....6
Cooke NC....26
Coryell C....21
Cottle N.....4
Crane WC...†3
Crockett WC..1
Crosby NW....1
Culberson W..3
Dallam NW...4
Dallas NE..135
Dawson NW...2
Deaf Smith NW 3
Delta NE....14
Denton N....31
Dewitt SE...23
Dickens N....3
Dimmit SC....3
Donley NW....5
Duval S.....8
Eastland NC..23
Ector NW....1
Edwards C....3
Ellis NE....53
El Paso W...52
Erath N.....32
Falls EC....35
Fannin NE...44
Fayette C....29
Fisher NC....12
Floyd NW.....4
Foard N.....5
Fort Bend SE 18
Franklin NE..9
Freestone E..20
Frio SC.....8
Gaines NW....1
Galveston SE.44
Garza NW.....1
Gillespie C...9
Glasscock NW.1
Goliad SE....28
Gonzales SE..28
Gray N..W....3
Grayson NE..65
Gregg NE....14
Grimes E....21
Guadalupe SE 24
Hale NW.....7
Hall N.....8
Hamilton EC.15
Hansford NW†9
Hardeman N.11
Hardin E....12
Harris SE...115
Harrison NE.37
Hartley NW...1
Haskell NC...6
Hays EC....15
Hemphill NW.3
Henderson NE 20
Hidalgo SW..13
Hill C.....46
Hood N.....10
Hopkins NE..31
Houston E...29
Howard NW...8
Hudspeth W...7
Hunt NE....48
Hutchinson NW .....†8
Irion C.....1
Jack S.....11
Jackson S....6
Jasper E....14
Jeff Davis W..1
Jefferson SE..38
4944..Reset
States Silver 2
Jim Hogg SW.2
Jim Wells SE.3
King N.....†8
Johnson N...34
Jones NC....24
Karnes S....14
Kaufman NE.35
Kendall C....4
Kent NC.....2
Kerr C.....5
Kimble C....3
Kinney SC...3
Kleberg SE...3
Knox N.....9
Lamar NE....46
Lamb NW.....5
Lampasas EC..9
La Salle SC...4
Lavaca SE....26
Lee EC.....13
Leon E.....16
Liberty E....10
Limestone EC.34
Lipscomb NW.2
Live Oak SE..3
Llano C.....6
Loving NW..†2
Lubbock NW..3
Lynn NW.....1
McCulloch C.13
McLennan EC.73
McMullen SC..1
Madison E...10
Marion NE...10
Martin NW....1
Mason C.....5
Matagorda SE 13
Maverick SC...5
Medina SC...13
Menard C....2
Midland NW..3
Milam EC....36
Mills C.....9
Mitchell NC...8
Montague N..25
Montgomery E 15
Moore NW...†5
Morris NE...10
Motley N.....2
Nacogdoches E 27
Navarro NE..47
Newton E....10
Nolan NC....11
Neuces SE...21
Ochiltree NW .1
Oldham NW..†3
Orange E....9
Palo Pinto N.19
Panola NE...20
Parker N....26
Parmer NW...1
Pecos WC....2
Polk E.....17
Potter NW...12
Presidio W....5
Rains NE....6
Randall NW..3
Reagan WC..†3
Real C.....
Red River NE 28
Reeves WC....4
Refugio SE....2
Roberts NW..†9
Robertson EC 27
Rockwall NE..8
Runnels NC..20
Rusk NE....26
Sabine E.....8
San Augustine E 11
San Jacinto E.9
San Patricio SE 7
San Saba C..11
Schleicher C...1
Scurry NC...10
Shackelford NC 4
Shelby E....26
Sherman NW..1
Smith NE....41
Somervell N...3
Starr SW....13
Stephens NC..7
Sterling NC...1
Stonewall NC.5
Sutton C.....1
Swisher NW...4
Tarrant N...108
Taylor NC....26
Terrell WC....1
Terry NW.....1
Throckmorton NC 4
Titus NE.....16
Tom Green C.17
Travis EC....55
Trinity E....12
Tyler E.....10
Upshur NE...19
Upton WC...†5
Uvalde SC...11
Valverde W...8
Van Zandt NE 25
Victoria S....3
Walker E....16
Waller E....12
Ward WC.....2
Washington EC 25
Webb S.....22
Wharton SE..21
Wheeler NW..5
Wichita N...16
Wilbarger N.12
Willacy S....†3
Williamson C.42
Wilson S....17
Winkler NW.†4
Wise N.....26
Wood NE....23
Yoakum NW.†6
Young NC....13
Zapata S.....3
Zavalla SC....1

UTAH.

Pop., 453,648

Beaver 19E....4
Boxelder 5H.13
Cache 4H....23
Carbon 13M..8
Davis 7H....10
Emery 15L...6
Garfield 21F..3
Grand 18Q....1
Iron 21E.....3
Juab 13H....10
Kane 24F.....1
Millard 16G...6
Morgan 7J....2
Piute 14G.....1
Rich 14L.....1
Salt Lake SH 131
San Juan 22R.2
Sanpete 15J..16
Sevier 17G....9
Summit 8K....8
Tooele 9F.....7
Uinta 10Q.....7
Utah 11J.....37
Wasatch 9K...3
Washington 24B 5
Wayne 19J....1
Weber 6H....35

VERMONT.

Pop., 366,192

Addison 1G...20
Bennington 5H 21
Caledonia 3G.26
Chitten 1F...26
Essex 3F.....7
Franklin 2E..29
Grand Isle 1F 3
Lamoille* 2F.12
Orange* 3G...18
Orleans 3E...23
Rutland 2H..48
Washington 2F 41
Windham, Newfane* 2J...26
Windsor, Woodstock 2H....33

VIRGINIA.

Pop., 2,234,030

Accomac* 9Y.36
Albermarle 8M.....29
Alexandria 4S 10
Alleghany 8F.14
Amelia* 10O...8
Amherst 9K..18
Appomattox* 10L 8
Augusta 7K..32
Bath* 7G.....6
Bedford 10H.29
Bland* 11B...5
Botecourt 10F.17
Brunswick 13P 19
Buchanan* 2G 12
Buckingham* 9M 15
Campbell* 11K 23
Caroline* 7R.16
Carroll* 13C.21
Charles City* 10S 5
Charlotte* 12M.....15
Chesterfield* 10Q 21
Clarke 3P.....7
Craig* 10E....4
Culpeper 6P..13
Cumberland* 10N 9
Dickenson* 2E 9
Dinwiddie* 11Q 15
Elizabeth City 11Y 21
Essex* 8T....9
Fairfax 4R...20
Fauquier 5P...22
Floyd* 12E...14
Fluvanna 8N..8
Franklin* 12G 26
Frederick 3O.12
Giles* 10C...11
Gloucester* 10U 12
Goochland* 9P 9
Grayson 13A.19
Greene 7N....6
Greensville* 13Q.....11
Halifax 13L..40
Hanover 8J...17
Henrico 10R..28
Henry 13G...18
Highland* 6H.5
Isle of Wight* 12U.....14
James City 11S 3
King and Queen* 9S...9
King George* 11R 6
King William* 9S 8
Lancaster* 9U.9
Lee* 4B.....23
Loudoun 3Q...21
Louisa 8P....16
Lunenburg* 12N 12
Madison 6N..10
Mathews* 10V.8
Mecklenburg* 13N 28
Middlesex 9U..8
Montgomery 11E 17
Nansemond 13U 26
Nelson* 9L...16
New Kent* 10S.....4
Norfolk 12V..52
Northampton* 20Y 16
Northumberland* 8Y...10
Nottoway* 11O.....13
Orange 7O....13
Page 5N.....14
Patrick* 13E.17
Pittsylvania 12J.....50
Powhatan 10P.6
Prince Edward 10N 14
Prince George* 6S 7
Princess Anne 13X 11
Prince William 5Q 12
Pulaski 12C..17
Rappahannock* 5O 8
Richmond* 8T 7
Roanoke 10F.19
Rockbridge 9J.21
Rockingham 5K 34
Russell* 3F...23
Scott* 4D....23
Shenandoah 4M.....20
Smyth 4H....20
Southampton 13S 26
Spotsylvania 7Q 9
Stafford 6R...8
Surry 11T.....9
Sussex* 12R..13
Tazewell 2J...24
Warren 4O....8
Warwick* 11U.6
Washington 1F 32
Westmoreland* 7U 9
Wise* 3D....34
Wythe 12B...20
York* 11V....7

WASHINGTON.

Pop., 1,660,578

Adams 11U...10
Asotin* 14Y...5
Benton 15Q...7
Chehalis 11O.35
Chelan 9O....15
Clallam 6E....6
Clarke 17G...26
Columbia 14V.7
Cowlitz* 16G.12
Douglas* 8R...9
Ferry* 4S.....4
Franklin 15S..5
Garfield 13X...4
Grant* 20Q....8
Island* 6G....4
Jefferson* 7F..8
King 8I.....284
Kitsap* 9G...17
Kittitas 11M.18
Klickitat 17M.10
Lewis 11E....32
Lincoln 8V...17
Mason 10F....5
Okanogan* 4P 12
Pacific 13D...12
Pend Oreille 5X
Pierce 10H..120
San Juan* 4F.3
Skagit 5I....29
Skamania* 17J.2
Snohomish 7I.59
Spokane 8X.139
Stevens 4V...25
Thurston 11G.17
Wahkiakum* 15E 3
Wallawalla 15U 31
Whatcom 2H.49
Whitman 11X.33
Yakima 13N..41

WEST VIRGINIA.

Pop., 1,439,165

Barbour 9O..15
Berkeley 7W.21
Boone* 15F..10
Braxton 11L..23
Brooke 3L....11
Cabell 13C...46
Calhoun* 10J.11
Clay* 13J....10
Doddridge* 8L 12
Fayette* 15K.51
Gilmer* 10L..11
Grant 10T.....7
Greenbrier* 16M.....24
Hampshire 8T.11
Hancock 1L...10
Hardy* 9T....9
Harrison 8N...48
Jackson* 11G.20
Jefferson 8X..15
Kanawha 16G.81
Lewis 10M...18
Lincoln* 13E.20
Logan 16F...14
McDowell 18G 47
Marion 7N...42
Marshall 5L..32
Mason 10E...23
Mercer 19J...38
Mineral 7S...16
Mingo 17D...19
Monongalia 6O 24
Monroe 18M..13
Morgan* 6W..7
Nicholas 14L.17
Ohio 4L.....57
Pendleton 12R.9
Pleasants 7J...8
Pocahontas 14O.....14
Preston* 6P...26
Putnam 12F..18
Raleigh 16J..25
Randolph 10P.26
Ritchie* 9J...17
Roane 10H...21
Summers 17K.18
Taylor 8O....16
Tucker 9P....18
Tyler* 7K....16
Upshur 10N..16
Wayne* 14D..24
Webster 12M..9
Wetzel 6K....23
Wirt* 9H....9
Wood 8G.....38
Wyoming* 17G.....10

WISCONSIN.

Pop., 2,553,983

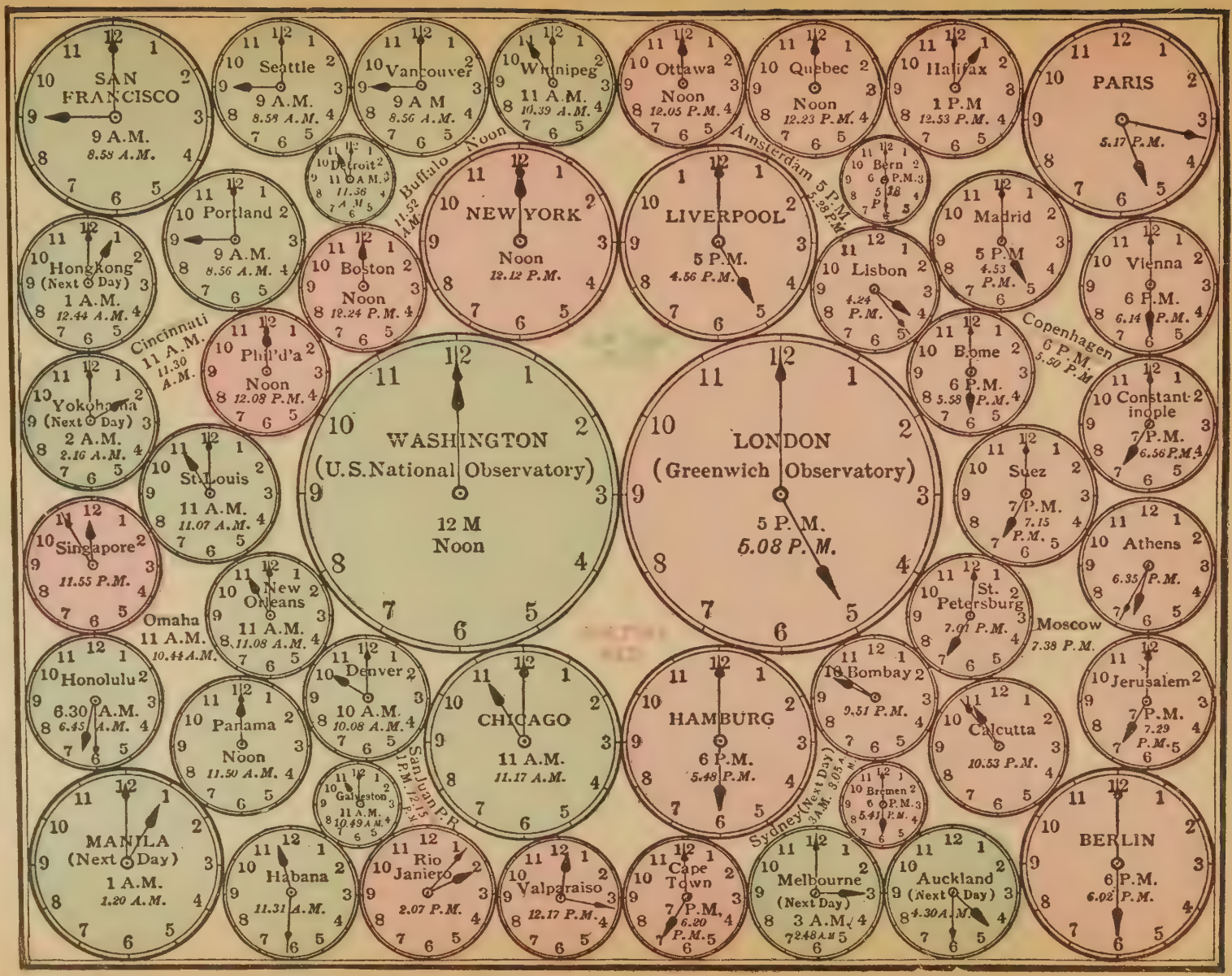
Adams* 6H....8
Ashland 4C..21
Barron 2E...29
Bayfield 3C...15
Brown 8G....54
Buffalo 2G....16
Burnett* 1D...9
Calumet 8H..16
Chippewa 3F.32
Clark 4F.....30
Columbia 6I..31
Crawford 3I..16
Dane 6J.....77
Dodge 7I.....47
Door 9F.....18
Douglas 2C...47
Dunn 2F.....25
Eau Claire 3F 32
Florence 8D...3
Fond du Lac 7H.....51
Forest 7D.....6
Grant 4J.....39
Green 6K....21
Green Lake 7H 15
Iowa 5J.....22
Iron 5C.....8
Jackson 4C...17
Jefferson 7J..34
Juneau 5H....19
Kenosha 9K..32
Kewaunee 9G.16
La Crosse 3H.43
Lafayette 5K.20
Langlade 7E..17
Lincoln 5E...19
Manitowoc 9H 44
Marathon 5F.55
Marinette 8E.33
Marquette 6H.10
Milwaukee 9J.....433
Monroe 4H...28
Oconto 8F....25
Oneida 6D...11
Outagamie 8G.....49
Ozaukee 9I...17
Pepin 2G.....7
Pierce 1F....22
Polk 1E.....21
Portage 6G...30
Price 5D....13
Racine 9J....57
Richland 4I..18
Rock 7K.....55
Rusk 3E.....11
Saint Croix 1F 25
Sauk 5I.....32
Sawyer 3D....6
Shawano 7F..31
Sheboygan 8H 54
Taylor 4E....13
Tempealeau* 3G 22
Vernon 3I....28
Vilas 6D.....6
Walworth 8K.29
Washburn* 2D 8
Washington 8I.....23
Waukesha 8J.37
Waupaca 1G.38
Waushara* 6H 18
Winnebago 8H.....62
Wood 5G....30

WYOMING.

Pop., 190,380

Albany 17U..11
Bighorn* 4M..8
Campbell* 1U..
Carbon 15P..11
Converse 11V..6
Crook* 3Y....6
Fremont 10K.11
Goshen 13Y....
Hot Springs 6Y.
Johnson 4Q...3
Laramie 17X..26
Lincoln 8E....
National Park Reservation 12E .....†5
Natrona 10S...4
Niobrara 9X...
Park 3J.....4
Platte 13W....
Sheridan 2Q..16
Sweetwater 16H 11
Uinta 17D....16
Washakie 5N...
Weston* 6Y...4

*EXPLANATION—The letters and numerals signify the location of the county on the map. Corresponding letters and numerals will be found in the margins of the map. To locate a given county on the map, trace a line between the given letter on opposite sides of the map and one between the given numeral on opposite sides of the map, and at or very near the junction of these lines will be found the county desired.


SAN FRANCISCO
9 A.M.
8.58 A.M.
Seattle
9 A.M.
8.58 A.M.
Vancouver
9 A.M.
8.56 A.M.
Winnipeg
11 A.M.
10.39 A.M.
Ottawa
Noon
12.05 P.M.
Quebec
Noon
12.23 P.M.
Halifax
1 P.M.
12.53 P.M.
PARIS
5.17 P.M.
Detroit
11 A.M.
11.36 A.M.
Buffalo
11.52 A.M.
Noon
Amsterdam
5 P.M.
5.28 P.M.
Bern
P.M.
Portland
9 A.M.
8.56 A.M.
NEW YORK
Noon
12.12 P.M.
LIVERPOOL
5 P.M.
4.56 P.M.
Madrid
5 P.M.
4.53 P.M.
Hongkong
(Next Day)
1 A.M.
12.44 A.M.
Boston
Noon
12.24 P.M.
Lisbon
4.24 P.M.
Vienna
6 P.M.
6.14 P.M.
Cincinnati
11 A.M.
11.30 A.M.
Phil'd'a
Noon
12.08 P.M.
Rome
6 P.M.
5.58 P.M.
Copenhagen
6 P.M.
5.50 P.M.
Yokohama
(Next Day)
2 A.M.
2.16 A.M.
WASHINGTON
(U.S.National Observatory)
12 M
Noon
LONDON
(Greenwich Observatory)
5 P.M.
5.08 P.M.
Constantinople
7 P.M.
6.56 P.M.
St. Louis
11 A.M.
11.07 A.M.
Suez
7 P.M.
7.15 P.M.
Singapore
11.55 P.M.
Athens
6.35 P.M.
New Orleans
11 A.M.
11.08 A.M.
St. Petersburg
7.01 P.M.
Omaha
11 A.M.
10.44 A.M.
Moscow
7.38 P.M.
Honolulu
6.30 A.M.
6.45 A.M.
Denver
10 A.M.
10.08 A.M.
Bombay
9.51 P.M.
Jerusalem
7 P.M.
7.29 P.M.
Panama
Noon
11.50 A.M.
CHICAGO
11 A.M.
11.17 A.M.
HAMBURG
6 P.M.
5.48 P.M.
Calcutta
10.53 P.M.
San Juan P.R.
1 P.M. 12.15 P.M.
Galveston
11 A.M.
10.49 A.M.
Sydney (Next Day)
3 A.M. 3.05 A.M.
Bremen
P.M.
5.41 P.M.
MANILA
(Next Day)
1 A.M.
1.20 A.M.
Habana
11.31 A.M.
Rio Janiero
2.07 P.M.
Valparaiso
12.17 P.M.
Cape Town
7 P.M.
6.20 P.M.
Melbourne
(Next Day)
3 A.M.
2.48 A.M.
Auckland
(Next Day)
4.30 A.M.
BERLIN
6 P.M.
6.02 P.M.

THE WORLD
ON THE
MERCATOR PROJECTION
RELATIVE AREAS OF THE PRINCIPAL COLONIZING POWERS.
Denmark & Possessions - 102,000 square miles
Italy & Possessions - 299,000 square miles
Spain & Possessions - 450,000 square miles
Netherlands & Possessions - 789,000 square miles
Portugal & Possessions - 837,000 square miles
Germany 208,176 Square Miles
United States and Possessions - 3,641,000 square miles
France and Possessions - 4,185,000 square miles
Russian Empire - 8,660 000 square miles
British Empire - 11,370,000 square miles
Route of Submarine Cable Lines.
NOTE.—The Mercator Projection does not permit of a fixed Scale of Miles because of the fact that, to show the face of the Globe on a flat surface, the scale must be greatly extended towards the Poles, both as to latitudinal and longitudinal proportions. The following measurements somewhat illustrate these varying distances:
A degree in Latitude (north and south) averages 69 miles.
A degree in Longitude (east and west) at the Equator is 69.16 miles.
As all Longitudinal lines meet and vanish at the Poles, there a degree, least and west ceases to have size.
ARCTIC
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN
SOUTH
OCEAN
ANTARCTIC
ANTARCTI
AUSTRALIA
ASIA
NORTH
AMERICA
UNITED STATES
EUROPE
INDIA
CHINA
JAPAN
MONGOLIA
SIBERIA
BEAUFORT SEA
BERING SEA
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
Gulf of Alaska
Gulf of Mexico
Hudson Bay
Melville Sound
Barrow Strait
Prince Patrick Isl.
Banks Land
Pr. Albert Land
Pr. Patrick Isl.
Melville Isl.
Mackenzie
Yukon
Alaska
Greenland
Iceland
Japan
Philippine Islands
New Zealand
Hawaii
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Arctic Circle
International Date Line
Commercial Date Line
Geographer's Date Line
Monday
Sunday
Greenwich
Longitude East 135 from Greenwich
Longitude West

EXPLANATION OF COLOR.
Colors are used on this map to indicate the political nature or affinity of each country.
Spain & Possessions
British Empire
Italy & Possessions
Russian Empire
Various Republics
Netherlands & Possessions
Lakes, Seas & Oceans
Various Independent Powers
United States & Possessions
Turkish Empire
Portugal & Possessions
Minor Independencies
Various Independent Powers
Various Independent Powers
Germany Former Possessions
Unclaimed Regions
Denmark & Possessions
France & Possessions
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND (DENMARK)
BAFFIN BAY
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
GREENLAND SEA
NORWEGIAN SEA
BRITISH ISLES
EUROPE
ASIA
RUSSIA
SIBERIA
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
AFRICA
ARABIA
INDIA
Gulf of Guinea
Caribbean Sea
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Baltic Sea
Hudson Bay
Gulf of Mexico
Gulf of California
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Davis Strait
Denmark Strait
Behring Strait
Greenwich
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude West from Greenwich
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CANCER
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE

ARCTIC OCEAN
ICELAND
GREENLAND
Greenland Sea
Davis Strait
Baffin Bay
Hudson Strait
HUDSON BAY
DOMINION OF CANADA
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
ALASKA
Beaufort Sea
Bering Sea
Gulf of Anadyr
ASIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Parry Islands
Melville Sound
Prince of Wales Sound
Norton Sound
Long Strait
Wrangel I.
Cape East
Cape Dezhnev
St. Lawrence Island
Nunivak Island
Kotzebue Sound
Gulf of Alaska
Arctic Circle
Franklin Bay
Coronation Gulf
Dolphin and Union Strait
Victoria Land
Prince Albert Land
Banks Land
Queen Victoria Land
Prince of Wales Land
King William Land
Boothia Felix
Cockburn Island
Melville Island
Baffin Land
Devon Island
Ellesmere Land
Grant Land
Axel Heiberg Land
Ellef Ringnes Island
Amund Ringnes Island
Meighen Island
Borden Island
Lougheed Island
Cornwallis Island
Bathurst Island
Byam Martin Island
Melville Island
Banks Island
Victoria Island
Wollaston Land
Prince Patrick Island
Brock Island
Borden Peninsula
Boothia Peninsula
Adelaide Peninsula
Melville Peninsula
Southampton Island
Coats Land
Mansel Island
Resolution Island
Salisbury Island
Akpatok Island
Nottingham Island
Digges Island
Mill Island
Charles Island
Akimiski Island
Belcher Islands
Sleeper Islands
Ottawa Islands
Hall Beach
Fullerton
Repulse Bay
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Whale Cove
Arviat
Eskimo Point
Baker Lake
Wager Bay
Committee Bay
Gjoa Haven
Pelly Bay
Spence Bay
Cambridge Bay
Victoria
Port Simpson
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte Islands
Vancouver Island
Nanaimo
Victoria
Port Alberni
Alert Bay
Campbell River
Courtenay
Comox
Powell River
Sechelt
Gibsons
Squamish
Whistler
Pemberton
Lillooet
Lytton
Hope
Chilliwack
Abbotsford
Mission
Langley
Surrey
White Rock
Delta
Richmond
Vancouver
North Vancouver
West Vancouver
Burnaby
New Westminster
Port Moody
Coquitlam
Port Coquitlam
Pitt Meadows
Maple Ridge
Pitt Lake
Harrison Lake
Harrison Hot Springs
Agassiz
Chilliwack Lake
Cultus Lake
Sumas
Aldergrove
Fort Langley
Fort Nelson
Fort St. John
Dawson Creek
Chetwynd
Hudson Hope
Mackenzie
Williston Lake
Peace River
Fort St. James
Fraser Lake
Vanderhoof
Prince George
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Clinton
Cache Creek
Ashcroft
Kamloops
Salmon Arm
Sicamous
Revelstoke
Golden
Field
Yoho National Park
Lake Louise
Banff
Canmore
Kananaskis
Cochrane
Calgary
Airdrie
Crossfield
Olds
Didsbury
Innisfail
Red Deer
Sylvan Lake
Rocky Mountain House
Nordegg
Jasper
Hinton
Edson
Grande Cache
Whitecourt
Fort Assiniboine
Swan Hills
Slave Lake
Peace River
Grimshaw
Manning
High Level
Fort Vermilion
La Crete
Zama Lake
Meander River
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Smith
Hay River
Fort Providence
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Watson Lake
Teslin
Whitehorse
Carcross
Skagway
Haines
Dawson
Mayo
Stewart
Telegraph Creek
Atlin
Dease Lake
Cassiar
Kitimat
Terrace
Prince Rupert
Masset
Queen Charlotte City
Port Hardy
Alert Bay
Tofino
Ucluelet
Port Alberni
Duncan
Nanaimo
Victoria
Saltspring Island
Galiano Island
Mayne Island
Pender Islands
Saturna Island
Gabriola Island
Texada Island
Lasqueti Island
Hornby Island
Denman Island
Quadra Island
Cortes Island
Sonora Island
Read Island
Stuart Island
Valdes Island
Kuper Island
Thetis Island
Penelakut Island
Galiano Island
Salt Spring Island
Vancouver Island
Queen Charlotte Islands
Graham Island
Moresby Island
Skidegate
Queen Charlotte
Sandspit
Tlell
Port Clements
Masset
Prince Rupert
Kitimat
Terrace
Kitwanga
Hazelton
New Hazelton
Smithers
Telkwa
Houston
Burns Lake
Vanderhoof
Fort St. James
Fraser Lake
Prince George
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Clinton
Cache Creek
Ashcroft
Kamloops
Salmon Arm
Sicamous
Revelstoke
Golden
Field
Yoho National Park
Lake Louise
Banff
Canmore
Kananaskis
Cochrane
Calgary
Airdrie
Crossfield
Olds
Didsbury
Innisfail
Red Deer
Sylvan Lake
Rocky Mountain House
Nordegg
Jasper
Hinton
Edson
Grande Cache
Whitecourt
Fort Assiniboine
Swan Hills
Slave Lake
Peace River
Grimshaw
Manning
High Level
Fort Vermilion
La Crete
Zama Lake
Meander River
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Smith
Hay River
Fort Providence
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Watson Lake
Teslin
Whitehorse
Carcross
Skagway
Haines
Dawson
Mayo
Stewart
Telegraph Creek
Atlin
Dease Lake
Cassiar

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF NORTH AMERICA, WITH AREA
AREA IN SQ. M
ALASKA, to United States, 577,390
BERMUDAS, British, 20
BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE), 7,562
COSTA RICA, republic, 23,000
DOMINION OF CANADA, British, 3,653,946
GUATEMALA, republic, 63,400
HONDURAS, republic, 43,000
MEXICO, republic, 767,005
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, British, 162,200
NICARAGUA, republic, 49,200
SALVADOR, republic, 7,225
UNITED STATES, not including Alaska, 3,025,600
WEST INDIES, 93,603
NORTH AMERICA, 8,473,151
ROUTE OF NICARAGUA CANAL.
SCALE OF MILES.
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
Caribbean Sea
Pacific Ocean
NORTH AMERICA.
SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES.
KILOMETERS.
Capitals of Countries:
Secondary Capitals:
Principal Railroads:
Submarine Telegraph Lines:
Longitude West from Greenwich
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
CUBA
CENTRAL AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GREAT ANTILLES
LESSER ANTILLES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN

Longitude West 60° from Greenwich.
CARIBBEAN SEA
CURACAO
TRINIDAD
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH (SURINAM)
FRENCH (CAYENNE)
Brazilian Guinea
Partly known Region
AMAZONAS
SELVAS
MATTO GROSSO
MARANHÃO
PIAUHY
CEARA
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE
PARAHYBA
PERNAM
ALAGOAS
SERGIPE
BAHIA
MINAS GERAES
Plateau of
Equator
Mouths of the Amazon River
Orinoco Delta
Gulf of Darien
Bay of Panama
Gulf of Guayaquil
Lake Maracaibo
Gulf of Paria
Gulf of Triste
Gulf of Venezuela
Gulf of Tehuantepec
Bay of Campeche
Gulf of Mexico
Yucatan Channel
Windward Passage
Mona Passage
Anegada Passage
Virgin Passage
Caribbean Sea
Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Caracas
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Cayenne
Bogota
Medellin
Cartagena
Maracaibo
Barranquilla
Panama
Quito
Guayaquil
Cuenca
Loja
Lima
Callao
Arequipa
Cuzco
Puno
La Paz
Sucre
Potosi
Cochabamba
Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Oruro
Tacna
Arica
Iquique
Valparaiso
Santiago
Buenos Aires
Montevideo
Asuncion
Corumba
Cuyaba
Goyaz
Para
Manaos
Iquitos
Pernambuco
Bahia
Rio de Janeiro
Victoria
Ceara
Maranhão
Natal
Maceio
Aracaju
Parahyba
Rio Grande do Norte
Rio Grande do Sul
Rio Negro
Rio Branco
Rio Madeira
Rio Tapajoz
Rio Xingu
Rio Tocantins
Rio Parnahyba
Rio Doce
Rio Paraguay
Rio Paraguay
Rio Parana
Rio Uruguay
Rio Pilcomayo
Rio Bermejo
Rio Salado
Rio Colorado
Rio Negro
Rio Magdalena
Rio Cauca
Rio Meta
Rio Guaviare
Rio Caqueta
Rio Putumayo
Rio Napo
Rio Pastaza
Rio Marañon
Rio Ucayali
Rio Huallaga
Rio Pachitea
Rio Beni
Rio Mamore
Rio Guapore
Rio Madeira
Rio Tapajoz
Rio Xingu
Rio Tocantins
Rio Parnahyba
Rio Doce
Rio Paraguay
Rio Parana
Rio Uruguay
Rio Pilcomayo
Rio Bermejo
Rio Salado
Rio Colorado
Rio Negro
Rio Magdalena
Rio Cauca
Rio Meta
Rio Guaviare
Rio Caqueta
Rio Putumayo
Rio Napo
Rio Pastaza
Rio Marañon
Rio Ucayali
Rio Huallaga
Rio Pachitea
Rio Beni
Rio Mamore
Rio Guapore
Rodgers Bank
Lothrops Reef
Nutspur Bank
Fly Bank
GALAPAGON IS. (To Ecuador) Same Scale as Main Map.
Wenham I.
Plata
THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS.
Colon
Aspinwall
Monkey Hill
Chagres
Gatun
Bruja
Lion Hill
Obispo
Panama
Co. de Chilibre
Co. de Pina
Co. Culebra
Co. de Aguacate
Co. de Lomaita
Lomaita
Co. de Cabra
Pta. Bruja
Pta. Vaca de Monte
Taboguilla
Taboga
PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA
SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
240 MILES TO ONE INCH.
KILOMETERS.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
Capitals of Countries : ◎
Capitals of States : ●
Railroads :
Telegraph Lines :
The boundaries colored on this map are as usually adopted by Geographers. Several of the Republics of South America have claim boundaries extending across these, with counter claims of the adjoining country. The name of the claimants are printed along the lines.
The proposed location of the Intercontinental Railway, is shown thus:
This railway will form the connecting link between the different railway systems in North America and South America.
The surveys of the main line of this railway are now finished.
POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA, WITH AREA-
AREA IN SQ. M.
ARGENTINA, republic, 1,212,600
BOLIVIA, republic, 597,271
BRAZIL, republic, 3,257,766
CHILE, republic, 290,829
COLOMBIA, republic, 504,773
CURACAO, Dutch, 374
ECUADOR, republic, 120,000
FALKLAND ISLANDS and SOUTH GEORGIA, British, 6,500
GUIANA, British, 109,000
GUIANA, Dutch (SURINAM), 46,060
GUIANA, French, 46,850
PARAGUAY, republic, 98,000
PERU, republic, 463,747
URUGUAY, republic, 72,110
VENEZUELA, republic 593,943
SOUTH AMERICA, 6,857,000
Comparative Area.
PENNSYLVANIA
45,215 Square Miles.
ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CHILE
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
PATAGONIA
Falkland Islands (British)
South Georgia (British)
Tierra del Fuego
Cape Horn (C. Hornos)
Rio de Janeiro
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Valparaiso
Santiago
Juan Fernandez Islands
Tropic of Capricorn
Longitude West from Greenwich.

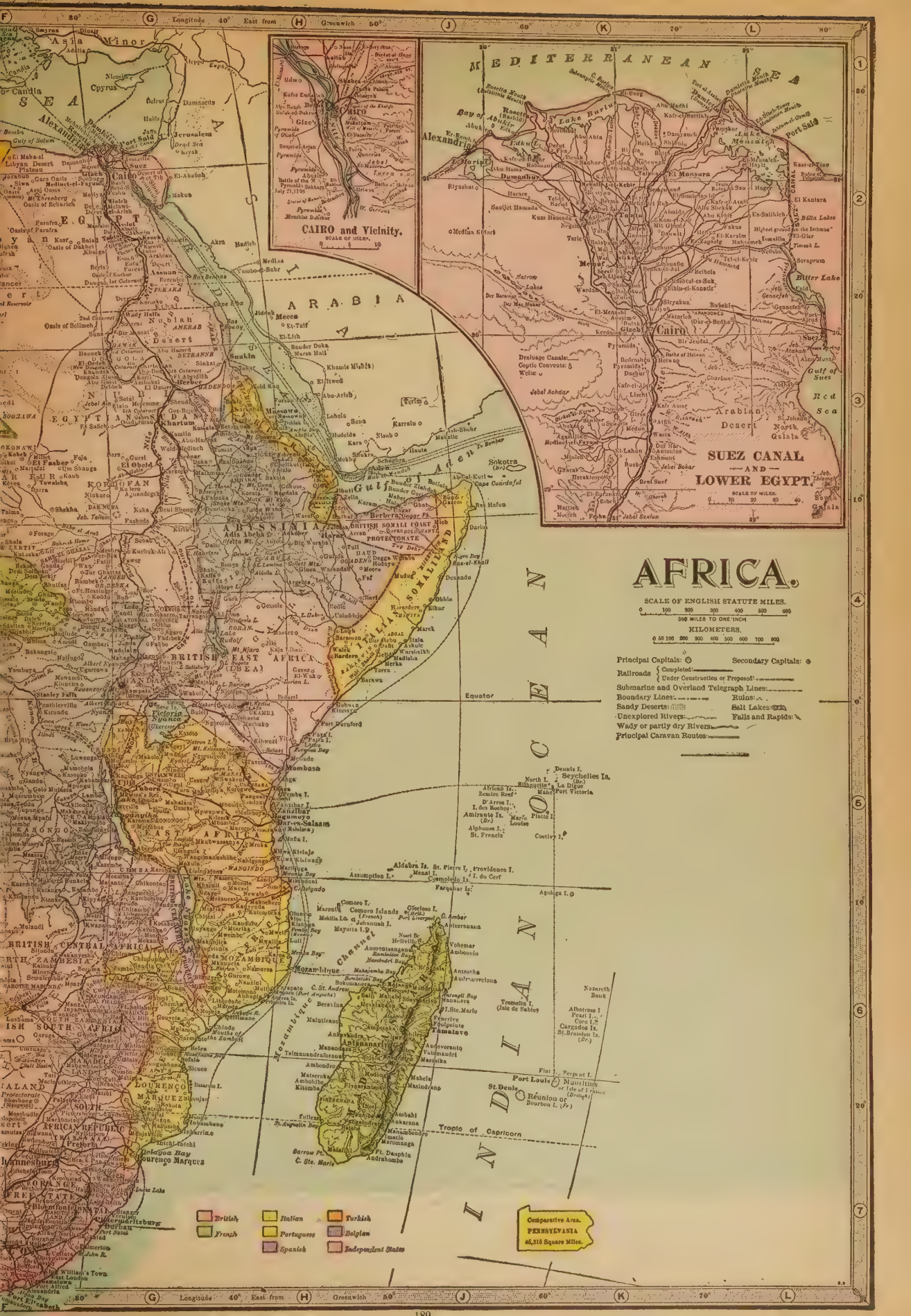
EUROPE.
SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES.
0 100 200 300 400 500
100 MILES TO ONE INCH
KILOMETERS.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
Capitals of Countries: ◎ Secondary Capitals: ⊙
Railroads: ——— Submarine Telegraph Lines: ———
The provinces of Russia are shown thus: LIVONIA.
The district names shown thus: NORMANDIE; In the rest of Europe are mediæval kingdoms and provinces, popularly used, but, in most cases, are not now legal divisions.
Comparative Area
PENNSYLVANIA
45,215 Square Miles.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Norwegian Sea
NORTH SEA
Baltic Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Bay of Biscay
English Channel
Arctic Circle
North Cape (Horn)
Cape Horn
ICELAND
Faroe Islands
Shetland Islands
Orkney Islands
Hebrides or Western Isles
British Isles
IRELAND
Dublin
GREAT BRITAIN
ENGLAND
London
SCOTLAND
Edinburgh
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
GERMANY
FRANCE
Paris
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Madrid
Lisbon
CORSICA
SARDINIA
ITALY
Tyrrhenian Sea
Ionian Sea
Adriatic Sea
MONTENEGRO
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
Neutral Zone
SPANISH TERRITORY
Gibraltar (Brit.)
Tangier
Algiers
Tunis
Malta
Longitude 5° West from Greenwich 0°
Longitude East from Greenwich 15°

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF EUROPE
ALBANIA
ANDORRA
AUSTRIA
BALTIC STATES
BELGIUM
BRITISH ISLES
BULGARIA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
DENMARK and Plebiscites
ENGLAND
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY and Plebiscites
GREECE
HOLLAND
HUNGARY
IRELAND
JUGO-SLOVAKIA
ITALY
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MONACO
MONTENEGRO
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
POLAND
PORTUGAL
RHEINISH REPUBLIC
ROUMANIA
RUSSIA
SCOTLAND
SERBIA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UKRAINE
WALES
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
TURKESTAN
CENTRAL ASIA
TURKEY
ITALIAN CLAIMS
GREEK CLAIMS
ASIA MINOR
Aegean Sea
Sea of Marmora
Sea of Azof
White Sea
Gulf of Finland
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
Aral Sea
Caspian Sea
Trancaspian District
Mouths of the Ural
Mouths of the Volga
Mouths of the Danube
Constantinople
Petrograd
Moscow
Odessa
Sebastopol
Yalta
Batum
Baku
Astrakhan
Tiflis
Erivan
Teheran
Ararat
Trebizond
Smyrna
Rhodes
Rhodes I.
Athens
Salonica
Sofia
Bucharest
Belgrade
Vienna
Warsaw
Berlin
Riga
Reval
Helsingfors
Stockholm
Christiania
Copenhagen
Hamburg
Amsterdam
Brussels
Paris
London
Dublin
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Liverpool
Manchester
Cardiff
Lisbon
Madrid
Barcelona
Gibraltar
Marseilles
Nice
Rome
Naples
Venice
Milan
Turin
Geneva
Zurich
Munich
Prague
Budapest
Trieste
Cracow
Lemberg
Kiev
Moscow
Petrograd
Archangel
Murmansk
Kola Peninsula
Finland
Lapland
Norway
Sweden
Denmark
Iceland
Ireland
Scotland
England
Wales
Holland
Belgium
Germany
France
Spain
Portugal
Italy
Switzerland
Austria
Hungary
Roumania
Bulgaria
Turkey
Greece
Albania
Serbia
Montenegro
Poland
Russia
Ukraine
Caucasus Mountains
Ural Mountains
Carpathian Mountains
Transylvanian Alps
Balkan Mountains
Pyrenees
Alps
Apennines
Dolomites
Black Forest
Harz Mountains
Bohemian Forest
Scandinavian Mountains
Kjolen Mts.
Dovre Fjeld
Jotunheim
Hardanger Fjord
Sognefjord
Trondhjemsfjord
Vestfjord
Lofoten Is.
North Cape
Nordkyn
Cape Nordkyn
Magero
Vardo
Varanger fjord
Vadso
Kolguef I.
Novaya Zemlya
Waigatz I.
Yugorski Shar
Kara Gate
Yalmal Peninsula
Obdorsk
Berezov
Tobolsk
Tyumen
Perm
Ekaterinburg
Chelyabinsk
Orenburg
Samara
Saratof
Tsaritsyn
Astrakhan
Kazan
Nizhni Novgorod
Yaroslav
Kostroma
Vologda
Archangel
Onega
Ladoga
Lake Onega
Lake Peipus
Lake Ilmen
Lake Chudskoe
Lake Pskof
Lake Ilmen
Lake Peipus
Lake Ladoga
Lake Onega

ASIA
SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
100 MILES TO ONE INCH.
KILOMETERS.
0 100 500 1000
Capitals of Countries: Secondary Capitals:
Railroads: Completed: Proposed or under Construction:
Sandy Deserts: Swamps:
Principal Caravan Routes:
Comparative Area
PENNSYLVANIA
45,215 Square Miles
Longitude 70° West 10 from Greenwich 0°
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
White Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
Arabian Sea
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Oman
Bay of Bengal
INDIA
RUSSIA
PERSIA
ARABIA
AFGHANISTAN
TURKESTAN
CENTRAL ASIA
SIBERIA
EGYPT
ABYSSINIA
Sandy Desert of Roba el-Khali (or Dehna or El Ahkaf)
Desert of Oman
Syrian Desert
Great Sandy Desert
Desert of Kharfa (Cancer)
Desert of Kirman
Desert of Seistan
Desert of Turkestan
Kizil-kum
Kara-kum
Bek-pak-dala Steppe
Hungry Steppe
Steppe of Baraba
Kirghiz Steppe
Tundra
Karakoram Mts.
Hindu Kush
Himalaya Mts.
Elburz Mts.
Zagros Mts.
Caucasus Mts.
Ural Mts.
Altai Mts.
Tian Shan
Pamir
Kunlun Mts.
Suleiman Mts.
Sinai Pen.
Arabian Pen.
Hadramaut
Asir
Yemen
Nejd
Oman
Mesopotamia
Armenia
Kurdistan
Transcaspian District
Ferghana
Bokhara
Khiva
Kirman
Baluchistan
Sind
Rajputana
Deccan
Malabar Coast
Coromandel Coast
Ceylon
Maldive Islands
Laccadive Islands
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Islands
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Oman
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Cambay
Gulf of Manaar
Palk Strait
Mouths of the Indus
Mouths of the Ganges
Nine Degree Channel
Eight Degree Channel
Cape Comorin
Cape Guardafui
Cape Hadd
Cape Fartak
Cape Verde
Cape Blanco
Cape Bon
Cape Spartivento
Cape Matapan
Cape Malea
Cape Colonna
Cape Passero
Cape Corso
Cape Bojador
Cape Finisterre
Cape Ortegal
Cape Wrath
Cape Clear
Cape Farewell
Cape Race
Cape Breton
Cape Sable
Cape Hatteras
Cape Henry
Cape Charles
Cape Cod
Cape Ann
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Sable
Cape Canso
Cape Chidley
Cape Farewell
Cape Walsingham
Cape Parry
Cape Barrow
Cape Prince of Wales
Cape Lisburne
Cape Dezhnev
Cape Chelyuskin
Cape Severo
Cape Kanin
Cape Nassau
Cape Fligely
Cape Mauritius
Cape Lippert
Cape Ferdinand
Cape Frederick
Cape Dalton
Cape Hope
Cape Bear
Cape Edgeworth
Cape Stolbovoi
Cape Yakan
Cape Lopatka
Cape Shelikof
Cape Kronotski
Cape Olyutorski
Cape Navarin
Cape Schmidt
Cape Baranof
Cape Krusenstern
Cape Romanzof
Cape Prince of Wales
Cape Lisburne
Cape Barrow
Cape Parry
Cape Bathurst
Cape Kellett
Cape Dalhousie
Cape Young
Cape Wrangell
Cape Yorke
Cape Sabine
Cape Columbia
Cape Isachsen
Cape Fligely
Cape Mauritius
Cape Lippert
Cape Ferdinand
Cape Frederick
Cape Dalton
Cape Hope
Cape Bear
Cape Edgeworth
Cape Stolbovoi
Cape Yakan
Cape Lopatka
Cape Shelikof
Cape Kronotski
Cape Olyutorski
Cape Navarin
Cape Schmidt
Cape Baranof
Cape Krusenstern
Cape Romanzof
Cape Prince of Wales
Cape Lisburne
Cape Barrow
Cape Parry
Cape Bathurst
Cape Kellett
Cape Dalhousie
Cape Young
Cape Wrangell
Cape Yorke
Cape Sabine
Cape Columbia
Cape Isachsen

EUROPE
100° 110° 120° 130° 140° 150° 160° Longitude East 170° from Greenwich 180° 170°
Bering Strait
East Cape (C. Dezhnef)
C. Anderson
St. Lawrence
(To U.S.)
60°
New Siberian Islands
Novaya Zemlya
Taimur Peninsula
Lena R.
Yana R.
Indigirka R.
Kolyma R.
Anadyr R.
Gulf of Anadyr
Bering Sea
Aleutian Is.
(To United States)
Sea of Okhotsk
SAKHALIN ISLAND
Kuril Islands (Chishima)
Shumushiru I.
Paramushiru I.
Onekotan
Hokushu I.
Sea of Japan
EMPIRE OF JAPAN
CHOSEN
Seoul
Yellow Sea
Hokkaido
Honshu I.
Shikoku I.
Kiushu I.
Bonin Islands
Baily Is.
St. Alexandra
Bulphur Is.
St. Augustine
East China Sea
Nansei Islands
Tokara Shima
Yaeyama Is.
Miyako Jima
Ishigaki Is.
Iriomote Is.
Tropic of Cancer
Formosa Strait
Taiwan (Formosa)
Samasana
Bashi Channel
Patan Is.
Balintang Channel
Casiguran G.
Engano
Luzon I.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
(To United States)
Manila
Calbalan I.
Liegan
Mindoro Strait
Mindoro
Calamianes Is.
Panay I.
Sulu Sea
Negros I.
Mindanao I.
Sarangani Is.
Pulo Anan
Celebes Sea
Celebes
Borneo
Equator
Spice Islands
Molucca Sea
Gilolo I.
Ceram
Banda Sea
Timor
Arafura Sea
PACIFIC OCEAN
Hong Kong
Victoria (British)
Kowloon (British)
Canton
Amoy
Foochow
Hangchow
Ningpo
Shanghai
Chinkiang
Nanking
Hankow
Ichang
Peking
Tientsin
Port Arthur
Dairen
Newchwang
Chefoo
Weihaiwei
Kiaochow
Tsingtau
Gulf of Pechili
Gulf of Liaotung
Korea Strait
Fusan
Quelpart I.
Van Diemen Str.
Yakushima
Tanega Shima
Yaku Shima
Kagoshima
Nagasaki
Shimonoseki
Osaka
Kobe
Yokohama
Tokio
Hiogo
Hakodate
Aomori
Hakodate
Volcano Is.
Mt. Fujiyama
Lake Baikal
Irkutsk
Selenginsk
Troitzkosavsk
Kiakhta
Urga
Kalgan
Dolonor
Kobdo
Uliassutai
Hami
Barkul
Turfan
Khotan
Yarkand
Kashgar
Aksu
Kuldja
Kuchen
Karashar
Kucha
Aksu
Maimachin
Kiachta
Verkhneudinsk
Nerchinsk
Chita
Strelka
Blagovestchensk
Khabarovsk
Nikolaievsk
Alexandrovsk
Dui
Tumen R.
Yalu R.
Amur R.
Sungari R.
Ussuri R.
Gobi Desert
Mongolia
Manchuria
Siberia
Tibet
China
Burma
Siam
Malay Peninsula
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Islands
Calcutta
Rangoon
Bangkok
Singapore
Penang
Malacca
Saigon
Hanoi
Haiphong
Tonkin
Gulf of Tonkin
Hainan
Hue
Cambodia
Gulf of Siam
Mouths of the Ganges & Brahmaputra
Mouths of the Irrawaddy
Mouths of the Mekong River
Himalaya Mts.
Altai Mts.
Tian Shan Mts.
Kuen Lun Mts.
Thian Shan Mts.
Yablonoi Mts.
Stanovoi Mts.
Sea of Okhotsk
Lake Baikal
Gobi Desert
Yellow Sea
East China Sea
South China Sea
Bay of Bengal
Gulf of Siam
Malay Peninsula
Celebes Sea
Borneo
Celebes
Equator
East 90° from Greenwich
(J) (K) (L) (M) (N)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

JOHANNESBURG
and the
WITWATERS RAND.
SCALE OF MILES.
Capitals of Countries
Capitals of Smaller Divisions
Railways
Highways
Submarine and Overland
Telegraph Lines
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Aguilas


AFRICA.
SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
360 MILES TO ONE INCH.
KILOMETERS.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
Principal Capitals:
Secondary Capitals:
Railroads { Completed: Under Construction or Proposed:
Submarine and Overland Telegraph Lines:
Boundary Lines:
Ruins:
Sandy Deserts:
Salt Lakes:
Unexplored Rivers:
Falls and Rapids:
Wady or partly dry Rivers:
Principal Caravan Routes:
CAIRO and Vicinity.
SCALE OF MILES.
SUEZ CANAL AND LOWER EGYPT.
SCALE OF MILES.
Drainage Canals:
Coptic Convents:
Wells:
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
British
French
Italian
Portuguese
Spanish
Turkish
Belgian
Independent States
Comparative Area.
PENNSYLVANIA
46,316 Square Miles.

OCEANIA
INDIAN
OCEAN
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Bay of Bengal
SUNDA ISLANDS (Dutch)
MENTAWI IS.
NICOBAR IS.
ANDAMAN IS.
CHRISTMAS I. (Brit.)
COCOS OR KEELING IS. (Brit.)
FORMOSA (TAI-WAN) (To Japan)
PHILIPPINE SEA
LUZON
MINDANAO
SULU SEA
CELEBES SEA
BORNEO
JAVA SEA
FLORES SEA
BANDA SEA
ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
TASMAN SEA
CORAL SEA
MAGELHAES ARCHIPELAGO
CAROLINE ISLANDS
BONIN ISLANDS (To Japan)
LADRONE ISLANDS
UNITED STATES SPHERE
DUTCH NEW GUINEA
BRITISH NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA (VAN DIEMENS LD.)
HOBART
SYDNEY
BRISBANE
PERTH
ADELAIDE
MELBOURNE
Recherche Arch.
Carpentaria
Gulf
Head
Bay
Strait
Islands
Mts.
Desert
Plains
Salt Lakes
Sand Hills
Great Sandy
Great Victoria
Great Northern
Great Western
Great Eastern
Great Australian
Great Barrier Reef
Torres Str.
Banks Str.
Bass Str.
Cook Str.
Port Phillip B.
Spencer G.
St. Vincent G.
Gt. Australian Bight
Capital
Judge & Clerk Is.
Macquarie I.
Bishop & Clerk Is.
Emerald I.

K L M N P Q R S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
P A C I F I C
O C E A N
Cancer
The Equator
(The Equinoctial Line)
WESTWARD ISLANDS (U.S.)
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
(Sandwich Islands)
MARSHALL ISLANDS
GILBERT (KINGSMILL) IS.
BRITISH SPHERE
FRENCH SPHERE
UNION ISLS. (Brit.)
Phœnix Isls. (Brit.)
LINE IS.
MARQUESAS (French)
LOW ARCHIPELAGO (CORAL ATOLLS)
SOCIETY
COOK ISLS.
AUSTRAL IS. (Fr.)
FIJI (VITI) ISLS.
NEW HEBRIDES
LOYALTY ISLS. (French)
NEW CALEDONIA
NEW ZEALAND
NORTH I.
SOUTH I.
CHATHAM ISLS. (Brit.)
KERMADEC ISLS. (Brit.)
Manihiki Isls. (Br.)
Suwarof Is.
Malden I. (Br.)
Starbuck I. (Br.)
Victoria I.
Jarvis I. (U.S.)
Christmas I. (Br.)
Fanning I.
Palmyra I.
Johnston I
Howland I.
Baker I.
Gardner I.
Laysan I.
Midway
Pearl & Hermes Reef
Lisiansky I.
Maro Reef
French Frigate Shoal
Necker I.
Kauai I.
Oahu I.
Molokai I.
Maui
Hawaii I.
Kahoolawe I.
Lanai I.
Niihau I.
Kaula I.
Wake I. (U.S.)
Maurelle I.
Krusenstern Rock
Schjetman Reef
Sybille I.
Gaspar Rico I. (Toangi I.)
Romanzof Is. (Wotje)
Calverts Is. (Maloelap)
Aur (Ibetson) Is
Bigar Is. (Bikar or Dawson)
Kutusof Is.
Ailu Is. (Ailuk)
Coquille Is.
Mulgrave Is. (Mille)
Hunter I.
Keats Bank (Knox Is.)
Pitt Is.
Touching I. (Makin)
Matthew I.
Hopper I.
Henderville I.
Charlottes Is.
Hall I.
Woodle I. (Koria)
Pescadores
Ligieb Is.
Odia Is.
Bonham Is.
Coquille Is.
Jaluit I.
Boston Is. (Ebon Is.)
Baring Is.
Namorik I.
Menkiof Is.
Radak Chain
Ratak Chain
Caldew
Donnaldson Rock
Kingman Rf.
Washington I.
(New York I.)
Pleasant I. (Nawoda)
Ocean I. (Panapa)
Sydenham Is. (Nonouti)
Peru I. (Nikunau)
Byrons Is. (Taputeuea)
Drummond Is.
Clerk I. (Onotoa)
Rotcher I. (Tamana)
Hurd I. (Aurora)
Mc Kean I.
Gardner I.
Birnie I.
Mary (Canton)
Enderbury I.
Phoenix I.
Sydney I.
Hull I.
St. Augustin
Gran Cocal
Lynx I. (Niutao)
Hudson I.
Netherland I. (Egg I.)
Tracy Is.
Ellice Is.
De Peyster I. (Nukufetau)
Duke of York
Duke of Clarence I.
Bowditch I. (Funafuti)
Mitchell Is.
Rakamanga (Rierson)
Penrhyn I.
Tongareva I.
Dangen I.
Humphrey I.
Vostok I.
Flint I.
Caroline I.
Starbuck I.
Swain I. (Independence I.)
Sophia I. (Independence I.)
Adolph I.
Wallis (Uea)
Savaii I.
Manua
Tutuila I.
Rose I.
Bell I.
Sand I.
Pago Pago
Swains or Navigators Isls.
Bellinghausen
Tubai I.
Scilly Is.
Mopina
Bora Bora
Otaha
Maupiti
Tahaa
Raiatea
Papeete
Tahiti
Eimeo
Moorea
Huahine
Tetuaroa
Mehetia
Gannett Rocks
Savage I. (Niue)
Palmerston I. (Br.)
Aitutaki I.
Manuae I.
Hervey Is.
Takutea I.
Mitiero I.
Atiu I.
Rimitara Is. (Br.)
Hull I. (Br.)
Mangaia I.
Raratonga
Sandwich I.
Beverage Reef (Beveridge)
Hervey Is. (Br.)
Cook Isls. (Brit.)
Ono I.
Komango I.
Tongatabu
Eua I.
Cano I.
Pylstaart I.
Tofoa I.
Kao I.
Tofua I.
Ananuka
Kepp
Boscawen I. (Tafahi)
Armaura I.
Toku I.
Ringgold Is.
Exploring Is.
Lati I.
Hapai Is.
Vau I.
Kandavu I.
Lakeba
Turtle Roa I.
Levu
Vitu
Savage I.
Conway Rf.
Sprague Rf.
Cato I.
Pylstaart I.
Beecrus Rf.
Minerva Reefs
La Rancerf.
Haymet Rock
Neilson Rock
Rapa (Opuro) I. (Fr.)
Bass I.
Marquesas Is. (French)
Masse (Miaou) I.
Marchand (Nuka Hiva)
Adams I.
Roapoa I.
Coral Is.
Mua-huna
Washington I.
Fetougou I.
Ichanal I.
Dominica (Hiva-oa) I.
S. Christina I. (Tauata)
Motane I.
Magdalena (Fatu Hiva) I.
S. Pedro
Waterland
Totopoto I.
Disappointment Is.
Ile Ours
King George Is.
Puka Puka I. (Dog I.)
Tioka I.
Tikei I.
Elizabeth Is.
Wolkonsky
Predpriatie Is.
Fakaina
Raroia I. (De Tolly)
Phillips
Raricks
Lazarev
Mouchenstern
Holt I.
Furneaux I.
Takakoto
Narcissus I.
Rangiaroa Is.
Tekokoto I.
Chain Is.
Resolution I. (Tauere)
Adventure I.
Melville I.
Amanu
Muller I.
Cap I. (Aki-aki)
Pedro I.
Bird I.
Serle I. (Paka-ruma)
Maracau I.
Bow I.
Gloucester I.
Clermont Tonnere (Reao Reef)
Pr. Wm Henry I.
Queen Charlotte I.
Barrow I.
Vanavana I.
Carysfort Is. (Tureia Reef)
Byam Martin I.
Archangel I.
Gloucester Is.
Nukutipipi I.
Actæon Is.
Temetang I.
Lo. Hood I. (Marutea)
Bligh I.
Osnaburgh I.
Mariani
Manga Riva I. (Peard)
Tubuai I. (Vol.)
Revaivai I. (Vol.)
Gambier Is.
Crescent I. (Timoe)
Morane
Cadmus I.
Oeno I.
Portland I.
Henderson (Elizabeth) I. (Br.)
Pitcairn I. (Br.)
Norfolk I. (Br.)
Philip I.
Sunday I.
Recherche I.
Macauley I.
Curtis I.
Esperance Rocks
Three Kings Is.
Hokianga
Port Albert
Kaipara Harbour
Auckland
Waitemata Harbour
Newcastle
Waingaroa Harbour
Albatross Pt
New Plymouth
Wanganui
Kidnappers
Turnagain
Palliser
Wellington
Cape Farewell
Rocky Pt
Motueka
Nelson
Greymouth
Hokitika
Kaikoura
Christchurch
Banks Penis
Akaroa
Port Chalmers
Dunedin
Invercargill
Stewart I.
Huapuke I.
Knight (Snare) Is. (Br.)
Bounty Is. (Br.)
Antipodes I. (Br.)
The Antipodes of Greenwich
Enderby I.
Auckland I. (Brit.)
Campbell I. (Br.)
The Sisters (Rangitutahi)
Chatham
Pyramid I.
Cornwall Is.
Pitt Is.
West Reef
Pedro Bk.
Mercury Is.
Bay of Plenty
Poverty B
Gisborne
East C.
Cape Runaway
Three Kings Is.
C. Maria van Diemen
North C.
Sandy B.
Mongonui
Russell
Kawau I.
Great Barrier I.
Coleville
Kaipara Harbour
Waingaroa Harbour
Albatross Pt
Richmond
Taranaki
Wanganui
Manawatu
Wairau
Farewell Spit
Tasman B.
Cook Str.
Foveaux Str.
Milford Sd.
Queenstown
Lake Wakatipu
Lake Wanaka
Lake Hawea
Lake Ohau
Lake Pukaki
Lake Tekapo
Lake Ellesmere
Lake Coleridge
Lake Heron
Lake Grassmere
Lake Wairau
Lake Rotoiti
Lake Rotoroa
Lake Waikaremoana
Lake Taupo
Lake Rotorua
Lake Tarawera
Lake Waikaremoana
Lake Waikaremoana
Lake Waikaremoana

ALASKA
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
Arctic Circle
Longitude West from 95° Green
Yukon
Mackenzie R.
Fort Yukon
Circle
Dawson
Ft. Reliance
Fort Norman
Great Slave Lake
Fort Liard
Fort Simpson
Fort Nelson
Fort Smith
Peace River Landing
Edmonton
Calgary
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Regina
Winnipeg
Prince Rupert
Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
Portland
Spokane
Great Falls
Billings
Bismarck
Fargo
Minneapolis
Sioux Falls
Dodge City
Shoshone
Yellowstone National Park
Sacramento
San Francisco
Oakland
Los Angeles
San Diego
Salt Lake City
Denver
Pacific Ocean
Victoria Island
Banks Island
Melville Island
Prince of Wales
Somerset I.
Boothia Pen.
Hudson Bay
Lake Athabaska
Great Bear L.
Great Slave L.
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Red River
Missouri R.
Columbia R.
Colorado R.
Mississippi R.
Nevada
California
Oregon
Idaho
Wyoming
North Dakota
South Dakota
Montana
Minnesota

DOMINION
OF
CANADA.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 200 300 400
Watersheds shown thus:
Trunk Lines thus:
Other Railways; Finished Constructing
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
GREENLAND
(To Denmark)
HUDSON STRAIT
HUDSON BAY
FOX CHANNEL
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
NEW QUEBEC
ONTARIO
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
NEWFOUNDLAND
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Cape Farewell
Frederikshaab
Julianehaab
Holsteinborg
Disko I.
Upernivik
Melville Peninsula
Southampton Island
Cape Dorset
Fort Chimo
Ungava Bay
Cape Wolstenholme
Port Burwell
Cape Chidley
Hopedale
Nain
Okkak
Hebron
Cape Harrigan
Cape Mokkovik
Boundary Undetermined
Lake Melville
Cape Charles
Cape Bald
Cape Race
St. John's
Bonavista
Carbonear
Placentia
Trinity
Harbour Grace
Conception Bay
Twillingate
Fogo
Battle Harbour
Belle Isle
Labrador
Anticosti I.
Gaspé
Cape Chat
Rimouski
Matane
Bersimis
Tadoussac
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Kingston
Toronto
Hamilton
Niagara
Sarnia
Windsor
Detroit
Chicago
Milwaukee
Duluth
Sault Ste. Marie
Port Arthur
Fort William
Nipigon
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Moosonee
Albany
Moose Factory
Abitibi
Temiscamingue
Timiskaming
Nipissing
Sudbury
Algoma
Manitoulin I.
Georgian Bay
Owen Sound
Goderich
Collingwood
Barrie
Peterborough
Belleville
Cornwall
Prescott
Brockville
Gananoque
Kingston
Port Hope
Cobourg
Whitby
Oshawa
Toronto
Hamilton
Brantford
Woodstock
London
Stratford
Guelph
Galt
Berlin
Waterloo
Preston
Kitchener
Orangeville
Owen Sound
Meaford
Collingwood
Barrie
Orillia
Midland
Penetanguishene
Parry Sound
Muskoka
Gravenhurst
Bracebridge
Huntsville
Rosseau
Lake of Bays
Algonquin Park
Pembroke
Renfrew
Arnprior
Carleton Place
Almonte
Perth
Smiths Falls
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
Alexandria
Lancaster
Vankleek Hill
Hawkesbury
Ottawa
Aylmer
Hull
Buckingham
Masson
Papineau
Montebello
Lachute
Argenteuil
Carillon
Vaudreuil
Soulanges
Beauharnois
Chateauguay
Huntingdon
Valleyfield
Sherbrooke
Magog
Coaticook
Stanstead
Compton
Richmond
Drummondville
Arthabaska
Victoriaville
Warwick
Plessisville
Thetford Mines
Black Lake
Asbestos
Danville
Windsor Mills
Cookshire
Lennoxville
Sherbrooke
Granby
Farnham
Waterloo
Shefford
Bedford
Cowansville
Knowlton
Sutton
Brome
Lake Memphremagog
Newport
Derby Line
Rock Island
Beebe Plain
Hereford
Coaticook
Scotstown
Lake Megantic
Frontenac
Thetford Mines
Black Lake
Asbestos
Danville
Windsor Mills
Cookshire
Lennoxville
Sherbrooke
Granby
Farnham
Waterloo
Shefford
Bedford
Cowansville
Knowlton
Sutton
Brome
Lake Memphremagog
Newport
Derby Line
Rock Island
Beebe Plain
Hereford
Coaticook
Scotstown
Lake Megantic
Frontenac
Three Rivers
Joliette
Berthier
Montmagny
Rimouski
Matane
Metapedia
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Bathurst
Newcastle
Chatham
Fredericton
Woodstock
St. John
Moncton
Sackville
Amherst
Truro
Pictou
New Glasgow
Halifax
Dartmouth
Windsor
Kentville
Wolfville
Annapolis
Digby
Yarmouth
Liverpool
Lunenburg
Shelburne
Barrington
Cape Sable
Sable I.
Cape Breton I.
Sydney
Glace Bay
North Sydney
Louisburg
Arichat
Port Hawkesbury
Cape Canso
Pictou
New Glasgow
Stellarton
Westville
Springhill
Parrsboro
Amherst
Sackville
Moncton
Shediac
Dorchester
Sussex
Hampton
St. John
Fredericton
Woodstock
Grand Falls
Edmundston
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Bathurst
Chatham
Newcastle
Miramichi
Richibucto
Buctouche
Shediac

Longitude West from Greenwich
122° 120 118° 116° 114° 112° 110° 108°
A B C D E F G
Black R.
Hay River
Reindeer or Caribou
Ft. Smith
Rapids
Slave R.
Fishing Cr.
Cracking Stone Pt.
Black
Poplar Pt.
Burntwood I.
Big I.
William R.
Lake Athabaska
Pt. Providence
Lake Claire
Chipewyan
Embarras R.
Jackfish L.
Old Fort R.
Hay Lake
Fort Vermilion (H.B.Co.)
Boyer R.
Peace R.
Vermilion R.
Mustus L.
Hay R.
Ka R.
Buffalo Head Hills
Red R.
Birch Mountains
Athabaska R.
Steep-bank R.
Birch R.
Calumet R.
Pass R.
Firebag R.
Willow Cr.
Moose R.
Mackay R.
McKay
Buffalo L.
Trout L.
Battle
Clear Hills
Pine River North
Fish Cr.
Peace R.
Cadotte R.
Wabiskaw R.
Pine R.
Otter L.
Trout Lakes
Leon L.
Cadotte L.
Wood Buffalo
Ft. St. John (H.B.Co.)
Clear R.
Montagneuse R.
Bear Lake
Peace River Crossing
Calling R.
Thickwood Hills
Mountain Rapids
Boiler Rapids
Brule Rapids
McMurray
Gregorie Lake
Anzac
Cheecham
Warper
Quigley
Clearwater
La Loche L.
Island L.
Garson L.
Whitemud R.
Loche R.
Scott L.
EDMONTON
VICTORIA
McPherson
Springburn
Reno
Spirit River
Prest
Belloy
Esher
Woking
Surbiton
Eaglesham
Tangent
Culp
Fowler
Donnelly
McLennan
Kenzie
Agnes
High Prairie
Enilda
Arcadia
Driftpile
Faust
Swan River
Goodfish
Widewater
Overlea
Salteaux
Decerene
Smith
Hondo
Chisholm
Tieland
Flatbush
Kilsyth
Perryvale
Rochester
Colraine
Fawcett
Alpen
Boyle
Noral
Delgany
Colington
Plamondonville
Athabasca Ldg.
Lac la Biche
Jellico
Pitlochrie
Philomena
Behan
Margie
Devenish
Conklin
Chaplin
Pickford
Rapids
Pelican Rapids
Whitefish Lake
Sandy Lake
Wabiskaw Lake
Lesser Slave Lake
Pelican Mt.
Deer Mt.
Island Lake
Christine Lake
Vimy Ridge L.
Canoe L.
Primrose L.
L. des Isles
Cold L.
Beaver R.
Buffalo L.
Beaverlodge
Webster
Sexsmith
Clairmont
Grand Prairie
Sturgeon Lake
Smoky R.
Wapiti R.
Moore R.
Simonette R.
Goose R.
Stinking Lake
Pelican R.
Athabaska R.
Lac la Biche
GREAT WATERWAYS
Ft. Smith
Rapids
Slave R.
Fishing Cr.
Cracking Stone Pt.
Poplar Pt.
Black
Burntwood I.
Big I.
William R.
Lake Athabaska
Pt. Providence
Lake Claire
Chipewyan
Embarras R.
Jackfish L.
Old Fort R.
Hay Lake
Fort Vermilion (H.B.Co.)
Boyer R.
Peace R.
Vermilion R.
Mustus L.
Hay R.
Ka R.
Buffalo Head Hills
Red R.
Birch Mountains
Athabaska R.
Steep-bank R.
Birch R.
Calumet R.
Pass R.
Firebag R.
Willow Cr.
Moose R.
Mackay R.
McKay
Buffalo L.
Trout L.
Battle
Clear Hills
Pine River North
Fish Cr.
Peace R.
Cadotte R.
Wabiskaw R.
Pine R.
Otter L.
Trout Lakes
Leon L.
Cadotte L.
Wood Buffalo
Ft. St. John (H.B.Co.)
Clear R.
Montagneuse R.
Bear Lake
Peace River Crossing
Calling R.
Thickwood Hills
Mountain Rapids
Boiler Rapids
Brule Rapids
McMurray
Gregorie Lake
Anzac
Cheecham
Warper
Quigley
Clearwater
La Loche L.
Island L.
Garson L.
Whitemud R.
Loche R.
Scott L.
EDMONTON
VICTORIA
McPherson
Springburn
Reno
Spirit River
Prest
Belloy
Esher
Woking
Surbiton
Eaglesham
Tangent
Culp
Fowler
Donnelly
McLennan
Kenzie
Agnes
High Prairie
Enilda
Arcadia
Driftpile
Faust
Swan River
Goodfish
Widewater
Overlea
Salteaux
Decerene
Smith
Hondo
Chisholm
Tieland
Flatbush
Kilsyth
Perryvale
Rochester
Colraine
Fawcett
Alpen
Boyle
Noral
Delgany
Colington
Plamondonville
Athabasca Ldg.
Lac la Biche
Jellico
Pitlochrie
Philomena
Behan
Margie
Devenish
Conklin
Chaplin
Pickford
Rapids
Pelican Rapids
Whitefish Lake
Sandy Lake
Wabiskaw Lake
Lesser Slave Lake
Pelican Mt.
Deer Mt.
Island Lake
Christine Lake
Vimy Ridge L.
Canoe L.
Primrose L.
L. des Isles
Cold L.
Beaver R.
Buffalo L.
Beaverlodge
Webster
Sexsmith
Clairmont
Grand Prairie
Sturgeon Lake
Smoky R.
Wapiti R.
Moore R.
Simonette R.
Goose R.
Stinking Lake
Pelican R.
Athabaska R.
Lac la Biche
GREAT WATERWAYS

ALBERTA
Size of lettering indicates relative importance of places.
PROVINCE CAPITAL, thus:
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
66 MILES TO ONE INCH
KILOMETERS.
50 100
Railways: Finished
Proposed
Important Stage Lines:
Overland Telegraph Lines:
Longitude 114° West from 114° Greenwich
120° 118° 112° 110°
A B C D E F G
7 8 9 10 11
52° 50°
Edmonton
Strathcona
Calgary
Red Deer
Medicine Hat
Lethbridge
Macleod
Fernie
Cranbrook
Kamloops
Revelstoke
Golden
Banff
Canmore
Calgary
Leduc
Wetaskiwin
Ponoka
Stettler
Drumheller
Hanna
Coronation
Vegreville
Vermilion
Lloydminster
Wainwright
Camrose
Provost
Hardisty
Viking
Irma
Killam
Daysland
Lacombe
Innisfree
Mannville
Kitscoty
Lamont
Fort Saskatchewan
Sherwood Park
St. Albert
Morinville
Legal
Busby
Westlock
Athabasca
Barrhead
Whitecourt
Edson
Hinton
Jasper
Rocky Mountain House
Olds
Didsbury
Innisfail
Sundre
Bowden
Carstairs
Crossfield
Cochrane
Airdrie
Okotoks
High River
Vulcan
Nanton
Claresholm
Stavely
Fort Macleod
Pincher Creek
Blairmore
Frank
Coleman
Crowsnest
Michel
Elkford
Sparwood
Kimberly
Cranbrook
Creston
Yahk
Aldridge
Waterton Lakes
Milk River
Coutts
Foremost
Cardston
Magrath
Raymond
Stirling
Coaldale
Taber
Vauxhall
Bassano
Brooks
Tilley
Oyen
Consort
Castor
Coronation
Hanna
Drumheller
Rosebud
Standard
Strathmore
Gleichen
Cluny
Crowfoot
Namaka
Chestermere
Langdon
Carseland
Bassano
Empress
Duchess
Jenner
Patricia
Suffield
Medicine Hat
Redcliff
Irvine
Walsh
Elkwater
Seven Persons
Foremost
Milk River
Warner
McNab
Spring Coulee
Kimball
Taylorville
Stand Off
Brocket
Pincher Creek
Blairmore
Frank
Coleman
Crowsnest
Michel
Elkford
Sparwood
Fernie
Cranbrook
Kimberly
Aldridge
Yahk
Creston

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Size of lettering indicates relative importance of places.
PROVINCE CAPITAL, thus:
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
65 MILES TO ONE INCH
KILOMETERS
0 50 100
Railways: Finished
Proposed
Important Stage Lines:
PACIFIC OCEAN
HECATE STRAIT
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
COAST RANGE
COMOX-ATLIN DISTRICT
COAST
COLUMBIA
BRITISH
Longitude 130° West from 126° Greenwich
Juan De Fuca Strait

Northern Portion British Columbia
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 50 100 200 300
PACIFIC OCEAN
CASSIAR
YALE
CARIBOO
OMOX-ATLIN
COAST
DISTRICT
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
CARIBOO
MOUNTAINS
SELKIRK
MOUNTAINS
GOLDEN
RANGE
GOLDEN
RANGE
KOOTENAY
WEST
KOOTENAY
EAST
KAMLOOPS
YALE
SOYOOS
NEW
WESTMINSTER
ALBERTA
UNITED STATES
Juneau
Skagway
Atlin
Teslin
Dease
Laketon
Telegraph Creek
Glenora
Sitka
Ft. Nelson
Ft. Grahame
Ft. St. John
Hudson Hope
Hazelton
Stewart
Dixon Entrance
Port Simpson
Prince Rupert
Port Essington
Kitamaat
Ft. Fraser
Quesnel
Bakerville
150 Mile House
Jasper House
Yellowhead Pass
Tete Jaune Cache
Mt. Geikie
Mt. Brown
Athabaska Pass
Mt. Hooker
Mt. Dalhousie
Mt. Alberta
Mt. Coleman
Mt. Bruce
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Hector
Mt. Mummery
Mt. Assiniboine
Mt. Rae
Mt. Robson
Mt. Fox
Mt. Nelson
Mt. Begbie
Mt. Bowman
Mt. Cheam
Mt. Baker
Mt. Logan
Mt. Revelstoke
Mt. Sir Donald
Mt. Stephen
Mt. Macdonald
Mt. Abbott
Mt. Cheops
Mt. Temple
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Odaray
Mt. Balfour
Mt. Vaux
Mt. Habrich
Mt. Field
Mt. Collie
Mt. Burgess
Mt. Stanley
Mt. Hunter
Mt. Robertson
Mt. Sir Sandford
Mt. Dawson
Mt. Selwyn
Mt. Lucania
Mt. Logan
Mt. Vancouver
Mt. Fairweather
Mt. Crillon
Mt. Hubbard
Mt. Elias
Mt. St. Elias
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Blackburn
Mt. Sanford
Mt. Churchill
Mt. Natazhat
Mt. Kimball
Mt. Hayes
Mt. Deborah
Mt. Moffit
Mt. Brooks
Mt. Hunter Pk.
Mt. Earnscliffe
Mt. Bell
Mt. Bell
Mt. Sir Alexander
Mt. Robson
Mt. Geikie
Mt. Brown
Mt. Hooker
Mt. Dalhousie
Mt. Alberta
Mt. Coleman
Mt. Bruce
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Hector
Mt. Mummery
Mt. Assiniboine
Mt. Rae
Mt. Fox
Mt. Nelson
Mt. Begbie
Mt. Bowman
Mt. Cheam
Mt. Baker
Mt. Logan
Mt. Revelstoke
Mt. Sir Donald
Mt. Stephen
Mt. Macdonald
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Mt. Cheops
Mt. Temple
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Odaray
Mt. Balfour
Mt. Vaux
Mt. Habrich
Mt. Field
Mt. Collie
Mt. Burgess
Mt. Stanley
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Mt. Robertson
Mt. Sir Sandford
Mt. Dawson
Mt. Selwyn
Mt. Lucania
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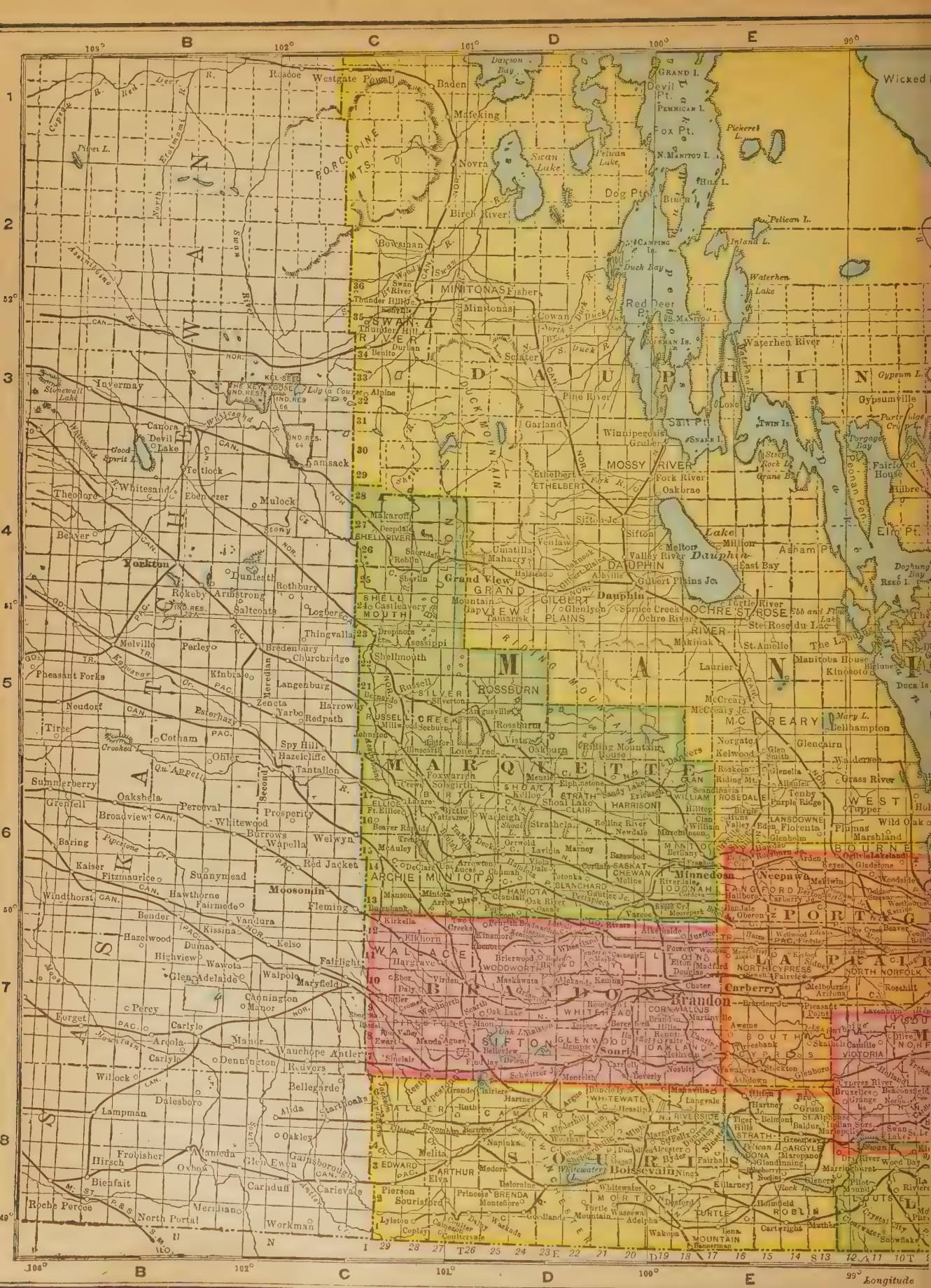
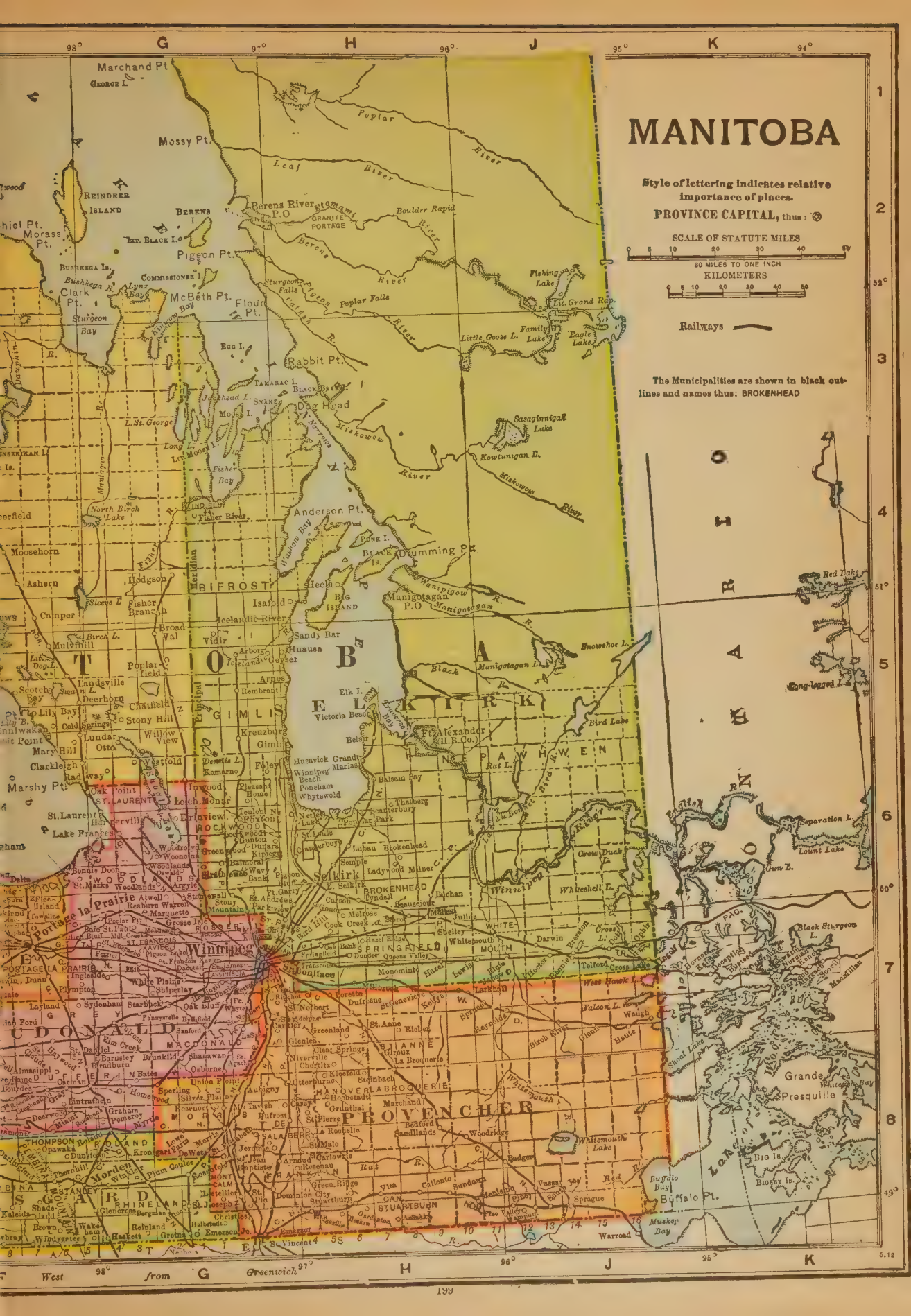
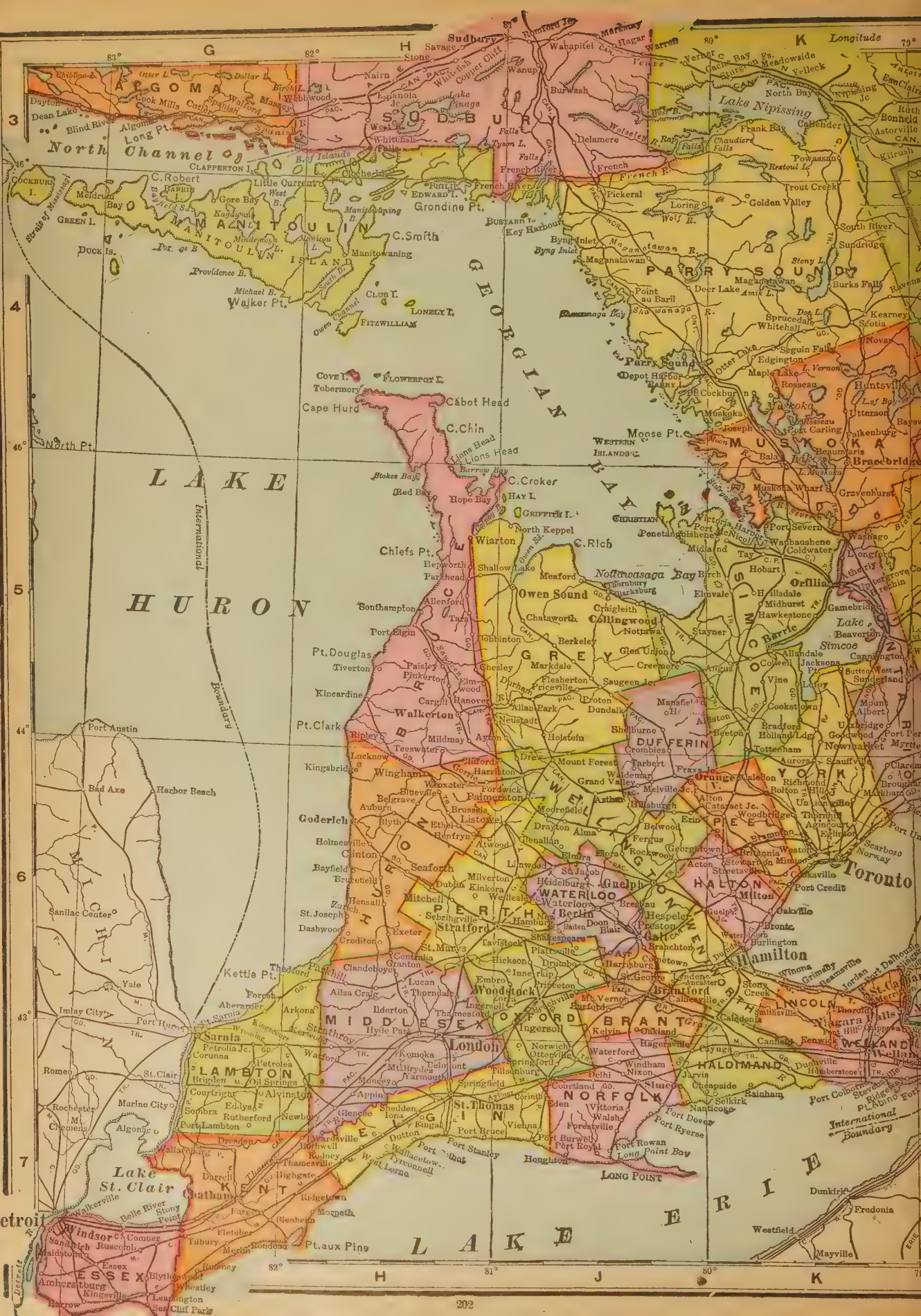
Mt. Vancouver
Mt. Fairweather
Mt. Crillon
Mt. Hubbard
Mt. Elias
Mt. St. Elias
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Blackburn
Mt. Sanford
Mt. Churchill
Mt. Natazhat
Mt. Kimball
Mt. Hayes
Mt. Deborah
Mt. Moffit
Mt. Brooks
Mt. Hunter Pk.
Mt. Earnscliffe
Mt. Bell
Mt. Bell
Mt. Sir Alexander
Mt. Robson
Fraser River
Peace River
Liard River
Stikine R.
Taku R.
Nass R.
Skeena R.
Bella Coola R.
Thompson R.
Columbia R.
Kootenay R.
Red Deer
Saskatchewan R.
Bow R.
Elk R.
Flathead R.
Kicking Horse Pass
Crowsnest Pass
Simpson Pass
Yellowhead Pass
Athabaska Pass
Dease L.
Teslin L.
Lower Post
Ft. Nelson
Ft. Grahame
Ft. St. John
Hudson Hope
Hazelton
Stewart
Dixon Entrance
Port Simpson
Prince Rupert
Port Essington
Kitamaat
Ft. Fraser
Quesnel
Bakerville
150 Mile House
Jasper House
Yellowhead Pass
Tete Jaune Cache
Mt. Geikie
Mt. Brown
Athabaska Pass
Mt. Hooker
Mt. Dalhousie
Mt. Alberta
Mt. Coleman
Mt. Bruce
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Hector
Mt. Mummery
Mt. Assiniboine
Mt. Rae
Mt. Robson
Mt. Fox
Mt. Nelson
Mt. Begbie
Mt. Bowman
Mt. Cheam
Mt. Baker
Mt. Logan
Mt. Revelstoke
Mt. Sir Donald
Mt. Stephen
Mt. Macdonald
Mt. Abbott
Mt. Cheops
Mt. Temple
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Odaray
Mt. Balfour
Mt. Vaux
Mt. Habrich
Mt. Field
Mt. Collie
Mt. Burgess
Mt. Stanley
Mt. Hunter
Mt. Robertson
Mt. Sir Sandford
Mt. Dawson
Mt. Selwyn
Mt. Lucania
Mt. Logan
Mt. Vancouver
Mt. Fairweather
Mt. Crillon
Mt. Hubbard
Mt. Elias
Mt. St. Elias
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Blackburn
Mt. Sanford
Mt. Churchill
Mt. Natazhat
Mt. Kimball
Mt. Hayes
Mt. Deborah
Mt. Moffit
Mt. Brooks
Mt. Hunter Pk.
Mt. Earnscliffe
Mt. Bell
Mt. Bell
Mt. Sir Alexander
Mt. Robson
Fraser River
Peace River
Liard River
Stikine R.
Taku R.
Nass R.
Skeena R.
Bella Coola R.
Thompson R.
Columbia R.
Kootenay R.
Red Deer
Saskatchewan R.
Bow R.
Elk R.
Flathead R.
Kicking Horse Pass
Crowsnest Pass
Simpson Pass
Yellowhead Pass
Athabaska Pass
Dease L.
Teslin L.
Lower Post
Ft. Nelson
Ft. Grahame
Ft. St. John
Hudson Hope
Hazelton
Stewart
Dixon Entrance
Port Simpson
Prince Rupert
Port Essington
Kitamaat
Ft. Fraser
Quesnel
Bakerville
150 Mile House
Jasper House
Yellowhead Pass
Tete Jaune Cache
Mt. Geikie
Mt. Brown
Athabaska Pass
Mt. Hooker
Mt. Dalhousie
Mt. Alberta
Mt. Coleman
Mt. Bruce
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Hector
Mt. Mummery
Mt. Assiniboine
Mt. Rae
Mt. Robson
Mt. Fox
Mt. Nelson
Mt. Begbie
Mt. Bowman
Mt. Cheam
Mt. Baker
Mt. Logan
Mt. Revelstoke
Mt. Sir Donald
Mt. Stephen
Mt. Macdonald
Mt. Abbott
Mt. Cheops
Mt. Temple
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Odaray
Mt. Balfour
Mt. Vaux
Mt. Habrich
Mt. Field
Mt. Collie
Mt. Burgess
Mt. Stanley
Mt. Hunter
Mt. Robertson
Mt. Sir Sandford
Mt. Dawson
Mt. Selwyn
Mt. Lucania
Mt. Logan
Mt. Vancouver
Mt. Fairweather
Mt. Crillon
Mt. Hubbard
Mt. Elias
Mt. St. Elias
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Blackburn
Mt. Sanford
Mt. Churchill
Mt. Natazhat
Mt. Kimball
Mt. Hayes
Mt. Deborah
Mt. Moffit
Mt. Brooks
Mt. Hunter Pk.
Mt. Earnscliffe
Mt. Bell
Mt. Bell
Mt. Sir Alexander
Mt. Robson
Fraser River
Peace River
Liard River
Stikine R.
Taku R.
Nass R.
Skeena R.
Bella Coola R.
Thompson R.
Columbia R.
Kootenay R.
Red Deer
Saskatchewan R.
Bow R.
Elk R.
Flathead R.
Kicking Horse Pass
Crowsnest Pass
Simpson Pass
Yellowhead Pass
Athabaska Pass


B
C
D
E
Roscoe
Westgate
Foxwell
Baden
Mafeking
Novra
Swan Lake
Pelican Lake
Dog Pt.
Birch River
Bowsman
MINITONAS
Minitonas
SWAN RIVER
Durban
Benito
Thunder Hill
Invermay
Canora
Devil Lake
Good Spirit L.
Whitesand
Ebenezer
Mulock
Hamsack
Theodore
Beaver
Yorkton
Rokeby
Dunleath
Rothbury
Armstrong
Saltcoats
Logberg
Thingvalla
Melville
Perley
Bredenbury
Churchbridge
Pheasant Forks
Kinbrae
Langenburg
Neudorf
Zenata
Yarbo
Harrow
Redpath
Esterhazy
Tiree
Cotham
Spy Hill
Hazelcliffe
Tantallon
Ofler
Summerberry
Grenfell
Oakshela
Broadview
Perceval
Whitewood
Prosperity
Burrows
Wapella
Welwyn
Baring
Kaiser
Fitzmaurice
Sunnymead
Red Jacket
Moosomin
Windthorst
Hawthorne
Fleming
Bender
Vandura
Fairmede
Kissina
Hazelwood
Dumas
Kelso
Highview
Wawota
Fairlight
Glen Adelaide
Walpole
Maryfield
Cannington Manor
Percy
Forget
Carlyle
Ardola
Manor
Wauchope
Antler
Dennington
Redvers
Willock
Bellegarde
Dalesboro
Lampman
Alida
Oakley
Frobisher
Hirsch
Bienfait
Oxbow
Manneda
Glen Ewen
Gainsborough
Carnduff
Carievale
Roche Percee
North Portal
Meridian
Workman
Pipestone Cr.
Souris R.
Qu'Appelle R.
Assiniboine R.
Whitesand R.
Stony Cr.
Deer R.
Turtle R.
Pipestone L.
Swan R.
Duck Mts.
Porcupine Mts.
Riding Mountain
Dauphin Lake
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipegosis
Waterhen Lake
Red Deer Pt.
Fork River
Mossy River
Gypsumville
Fairford House
Ebb and Flow Lake
Pine River
Garland
Winnipegosis
Gruber
Ethelbert
Sifton
Oakbrae
Makaroff
Deepdale
Shellmouth
Shortdale
Robin
Umatilla
Mahaffy
Venlaw
Valley River
Meltor
Dauphin
Million
East Bay
Asham Pt.
Sifton Jc.
Grand View
Gilbert Plains Jc.
Albville
Holstead
Castleavery
Glenlyon
Spruce Creek
Ochre River
Ochre Beach
Turtle River
Ste. Rose du Lac
Tamarisk
Gilbert Plains
Grand Mountain
Gap View
Shell River
Mouth
Propinco
Assiniboine
Makinak
St. Amelie
Laurier
Manitoba House
Kinosota
Russell
Silverton
Angusville
Rossburn
Millwood
Scebun
Johnston
Dinsmore
Milford
Lone Tree
Vista
Oakburn
Rolling Mountain House
Riding Mountain
Dauphin
Norgate
Kelwood
Glen Smith
Glenella
Glencairn
Waldersea
Grass River
Tupper
Roseken
Riding Mt.
Scandinavia
Allonby
Tenby
Purple Ridge
Rosedale
Foxwarren
Solsgirth
Meuzie
Elphinstone
Erickson
Shoal Lake
Strath
Kellog
Shoal Lake
Harrison
Hilltop
Birch
Lansdowne
Florenta
Pipmas
Marshland
Wild Oak
Ft. Elliot
Lazare
Birtle
Watrous
Waleigh
Strathclair
Rolling River
Newdale
Murchinson
Elton
Douglas
Madford
Cypress River
Carberry
Melbourne
Arizona
Roschill
Neepawa
Gladstone
Woodside
Westbourne
Plumas
Oak River
Rapid City
Harding
Basswood
Bethany
Manitou
Arden
Reyes
Rosebank
Oak Lake
Whitehead
Cornwallis
Brandon
Pleasant Point
Lavenham
Rivers
Alexander
Justice
Elkhorn
Kinnamor
Brierwood
Woodworth
Hargrave
Virden
Daly
Maskawata
Kenmay
Chater
Arrow River
Minnedosa
Rapid City
Shoal Lake
Strathclair
Rolling River
Newdale


MANITOBA
Style of lettering indicates relative importance of places.
PROVINCE CAPITAL, thus:
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
30 MILES TO ONE INCH
KILOMETERS
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Railways
The Municipalities are shown in black outlines and names thus: BROKENHEAD
Marchand Pt
George L.
Mossy Pt.
Poplar River
Leaf River
Reindeer Island
Berens I.
Berens River P.O
Granite Portage
Boulder Rapid
Berens River
Pigeon Pt.
Bushkega Is.
Commissioner I.
Clark Pt.
McBeth Pt.
Flour Pt.
Sturgeon Bay
Hollow Water Bay
Pigeon River
Poplar Falls
Fishing Lake
Lit. Grand Rap.
Family Lake
Eagle Lake
Little Goose L.
Ecc I.
Rabbit Pt.
Tamarac I.
Black Bank
Jackhead L.
Snake
Dog Head
Moose I.
L. St. George
Long L.
Little Moose
Fisher Bay
Sasaginnigak Lake
Kowtunigan R.
Miskowow River
North Birch Lake
Fisher River
Anderson Pt.
Bone I.
Black I.
Drumming Pt.
Manipigow R.
Manigotagan P.O
Manigotagan R.
Moosehorn
Ashern
Hodgson
Sleeve L.
Fisher Branch
Meridian
BIFROST
Isafold
Hecla
Big Island
Icelandic River
Camper
Broad Val
Vidir
Sandy Bar
Hnausa
Arborg
Geyser
Mulvihill
Birch L.
Poplarfield
Landsville
Deerhorn
Lily Bay
Stony Hill
Chatfield
Willow View
Lundar
Otto
Mary Hill
Clarkleigh
Marshy Pt
St. Laurent
Lake Francis
Oak Point
Inwood
Loch Lomond
Erinview
Rockwood
Stonewall
Stony Mountain
Argyle
Rosebank
Marquette
Grosse Isle
Portage la Prairie
Winnipeg
Elk I.
Victoria Beach
Belair
Husavick
Grand Marais
Winnipeg Beach
Pomeroy
Whytewold
Balsam Bay
Thalberg
Scarborough
Poplar Park
Lubau
Brokenhead
Semple
Ladywood
Milner
Selkirk
L. Selkirk
BROKENHEAD
Carson
Gimli
Kreuzburg
Arnes
Rembrant
Erickson
Foley
Komarno
Dennis L.
Pleasant Home
Teulon
Fraxton
Gunton
Dunlop
Kipling
Balmoral
Woodlands
Warwick
Pigeon
Bank
Ft. Garry
St. Andrews
Parkview
Gonor
Cook Creek
Melrose
Hazel Ridge
Fairfield
Oak Bank
Dunder
Queens Valley
Transcona
Monomin
Loretta
Dufresne
St. Geneviève
Keeleys
Larchwood
Sprucewood
Reynolds
Birch River
Whitemouth
Falcon L.
Waugh
West Hawk L.
Telford
Cross Lake
Whiteshell L.
Winnipeg
Darwin
Cross L.
Opiak
Black Sturgeon L.
Horseshoe Bay
Separation L.
Lount Lake
Gun L.
Crow Duck L.
Bird Lake
Red Lake
Long-legged L.
Snowshoe L.
Black R.
Manigotagan L.
Rat L.
Rat R.
Bird River
Whitemouth R.
Whitemouth Lake
Grande Presquille
Presquille Bay
Big Is.
Biggey Is.
Buffalo Bay
Buffalo Pt.
Muskeg Bay
Warroad
St. Vincent
Emerson
Gretna
Letellier
St. Joseph
St. Pie
Dominion City
Green Ridge
Stuartburn
Vita
Caliento
Sundown
Haaheim
Vassar
Sprague
Piney
Woodridge
Sandilands
Beauford
Grunthal
Hochstadt
Steinbach
Otterburne
Kleefeld
Niverville
Clearspring
Greenland
St. Anne
Kichener
Glenlea
Ste. Agathe
Union Point
Aubigny
Casey
Dufrost
St. Pierre
La Rochelle
St. Malo
Carlowrie
Arnaud
Rosenau
Rat R.
Badger
Whitemouth R.
Red R.
Roseau R.
Pembina
Morden
Winkler
Plum Coulee
Rosenfeld
Rosenort
Gretna
Altona
Rhineland
Stanley
Thompson
Dunrea
Kronsgart
DeWet
Lowe Farm
Morris
Roland
Myrtle
Graham
Pomeroy
Deerwood
Miami
Carman
Homewood
Sperling
Silver Plains
Lintrathen
Rosebank
Tarbutt
Dufrost
Ste. Agathe
Union Point
Aubigny
Casey
Dufrost
St. Pierre
La Rochelle
St. Malo
Carlowrie
Arnaud
Rosenau
Green Ridge
Stuartburn
Vita
Caliento
Sundown
Haaheim
Vassar
Sprague
Piney
Woodridge
Sandilands
Beauford
Grunthal
Hochstadt
Steinbach
Otterburne
Kleefeld
Niverville
Clearspring
Greenland
St. Anne
Kichener
Glenlea

A
B
C
D
E
68°
67°
66°
65° Longitude West from
64°
48°
47°
46°
45°
44°
5
RESTIGOUCHE
GLOUCESTER
NORTHUMBERLAND
MIRAMICHI BAY
KENT
WESTMORELAND
ALBERT
CUMBERLAND
QUEENS
SUNBURY
YORK
CARLETON
VICTORIA
MADAWASKA
RIMOUSKI
KAMOURASKA
BEAUCE
ARTHABASKA
PRINCE
ANNAPOLIS
DIGBY
YARMOUTH
SHELBURNE
LUNENBURG
HALIFAX
HANTS
COLCHESTER
CUMBERLAND
PICTOU
ANTIGONISH
INVERNESS
RICHMOND
VICTORIA
CAPE BRETON
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
BAY OF FUNDY
NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Dalhousie
Campbellton
Bathurst
Newcastle
Chatham
Miramichi R.
Grand Falls
Edmundston
Woodstock
Fredericton
Oromocto
Gagetown
Moncton
Shediac
Sackville
Amherst
Hopewell Cape
Riverside
Alma
Hillsboro
Harvey
Salisbury
Petitcodiac
Dorchester
Memramcook
Cape Tormentine
Cape Bruno
Cape Jourimain
Escuminac Cape
Point Sapin
Sapin Point
Richibucto
Richibucto Head
Kouchibouguac Bay
Kouchibouguac R.
Kouchibouguac
Escuminac
Blackland Pt.
Burnt Church
Pt. Miscou
Miscou I.
Miscou Harbor
Caraquet
Caraquet Bay
Shippigan
Shippigan I.
Shippigan Sound
Inkerman
Pocmouche
Pocmouche Gully
Tracadie
Tracadie N. Gully
Tracadie S. Gully
Tracadie R.
Gloucester Junction
Red Pine
Tabusintac
Portage River
Bartibog
Lower Neguac
Neguac Sand
Portage I.
Burnsville
Burnsville
Nipisiguit R.
Nipisiguit L.
Little Nipisiguit R.
Tetagouche R.
Tetagouche
Bathurst
Salmon Beach
Petit Rocher
Nigadoo
Nigadoo R.
Jacquet R.
Jacquet River
Eel River
Eel River Cross
Dalhousie Junction
Campbellton
Matapedia
Gaumond
Underhills
Richards
Jardine Brook
Jacquet River
Mission
Restigouche R.
Restigouche
Upsalquitch R.
Upsalquitch
Green R.
Temiscouata
Lake Temiscouata
Madawaska R.
Edmundston
Grand Falls
Drummond
Tobique R.
Tobique L.
Tobique
Aroostook
Aroostook R.
Caribou
Presque Isle
Ashland
Fairfield
Clifford
California
Riviere de Chute
Upper Woodstock
Woodstock
Grafton
Lower Woodstock
Southampton
Richmond
Houlton
Bloomfield
Tracy
Millville
Centreville
Bloomfield
Glassville
Fredericton
Fredericton Jc.
Prince William
Queensbury
Kingsclear
Canterbury
Lake George
Deer Lake
North Lake
Grand Lake
Magaguadavic R.
Magaguadavic
Harvey
Oromocto
Oromocto L.
Gagetown
Rusagonis
Three Rivers
Jemseg
Grand Lake
Maquapit L.
Mactaquac
Prince William
Maquapit Lake
Maquapit Jc.
Oromocto
Upper Gagetown
Lincoln
Lincoln Centre
Mattawamkeag
Forest Sta.
Vanceboro
Bashnehegan L.
Mattagamon L.
Macwahoc
Macwahoc L.
Enfield
Princeton
Grand L.
Big L.
Junior
Moosehead L.
Maxwell
Calais
Chamcook
Back Bay
St. Stephen
St. Andrews
New Ireland
Penfield
Deer Island
Campobello I.
Wilsons Beach
Quoddy Hd.
Bishop Hd.
Grand Manan I.
Grand Manan
Machias
Machias R.
Machias Seal I.
Gardners L.
Little River Hd.
Little Machias R.
Ellsworth
Holden
Union R.
Penobscot R.
Mt. Desert
Mt. Desert I.
Petit Manan Pt.
Petit Manan I.
Schoodic Pt.
Schoodic I.
Frenchmans B.
Pleasant B.
Narraguagus B.
Goldsboro
Birch Harbor
Gt. Spruce L.
Great Wass L.
Roque I.
Cross L.
Cross I.
Baker I.
Stand I.
Seal I.
Mt. Pleasant
Welsford
Waterford
Hampstead
Wickham
Peters
Belleisle
Belleisle Bay
Springfield
Smiths Creek
Mill Stream
Sussex
Watterford
Hopewell Hill
Elgin
Mechanic
Albert
Harvey
South Branch
New Horton
Hillsborough
Marysville
Nerepis
Lepreaux
Pt. Lepreaux
Musquash
Musquash Harbor
Lepreaux Harbor
Quaco
Quaco Head
Quaco Harbor
Cape Spencer
Cape Enrage
Jogging Minosw
Southampton
Maccan
Greenville
Mt. Westchester
Spring Hill
Joggins
Joggins Mines
Apple River
Halfway River
Advocate Harbor
Advocate
Cape d'Or
Cape Chignecto
C. Chignecto
C. Sharp
Economy Pt.
Economy
Cobequid B.
Minas Channel
Scotch B.
Scots B.
Barrens Harbor
Halls Harbor
Canard
Kentville
Kentville Jc.
Port Williams
Gaspereau
Gaspereau L.
Wolfville
Grand Pre
Port Williams
Canning
Wallbrook
Lumsden
Lumsden Dam
Lumsden Brook
Five Islands
Five Islands Harbor
Parrsboro
Parrsboro Harbor
Partridge I.
Spencers Island
Spencers Island Harbor
Cape Split
Scots B.
Minas Basin
Minas Channel
Cheverie
Walton
Summer
Noel
Noel Shore
Noel Jc.
Noel Road
Maitland
Fisher L.
Fisher
Fisher Mills
Shubenacadie
Shubenacadie R.
Shubenacadie L.
Indian Harbor
Indian Harbor L.
Indian Harbor R.
Grand Lake
Grand L.
Grand R.
Grand Lake Stream
Grand Lake Road
Grand Lake Jc.
Grand Lake Coal Field
Grand Lake Coal Co.
Grand Lake Coal Co. Railway
Grand Lake Coal Co. Railway Jc.
Grand Lake Coal Co. Railway Jc.
Grand Lake Coal Co. Railway Jc.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
OVA SCOTIA
AND
NCE EDWARD ISLAND.
NEWFOUNDLAND
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 100
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
CABOT STRAIT
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
MAGDALEN ISLANDS
(TO QUEBEC)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
NEWFOUNDL.
BURGEO AND LAP
C. John
C. Anguille
C. Ray
Port aux Basques
Cape North
C. St. Lawrence
Egmont Cape
Smoky Cape
Cape East
C. Linzee
C. St. George
Cape Canso
St. Pierre
Grande Miquelon
(To France)
Little Miquelon
Fortune Bay
Burin Bay
Placentia
Harbour Grace
ST. JOHNS
Bay of Islands
Bonavista Bay
Trinity Bay
Conception Bay
Placentia Bay
Hermitage Bay
Fortune Bay
Halifax
Yarmouth
Digby
Annapolis
Windsor
Truro
Pictou
New Glasgow
Amherst
Sydney
Louisburg
Port Hood
Baddeck
Margaree
Cheticamp
Ingonish
Aspy Bay
Canso Harbour
Guysborough
Antigonish
Charlottetown
Georgetown
Summerside
Tignish
Shediac
Moncton
Dorchester
Sackville
Fredericton
St. John
Woodstock
Grand Falls
Edmundston
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Bathurst
Newcastle
Chatham
Miramichi
Gloucester
Shediac
Moncton
Sackville
Dorchester
Westmorland
Kent
Northumberland
Queens
Sunbury
York
Carleton
Victoria
Madawaska
Restigouche
Gaspé
Bonaventure
Magdalen Islands
Anticosti
Prince Edward Island
Cape Breton
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Quebec
Maine
Labrador
Newfoundland


ALGOMA
SUDBURY
MANITOULIN
MANITOULIN ISLAND
PARRY SOUND
MUSKOKA
GREY
SIMCOE
YORK
PEEL
HALTON
DUFFERIN
WELLINGTON
WATERLOO
PERTH
HURON
BRUCE
MIDDLESEX
OXFORD
BRANT
NORFOLK
HALDIMAND
WELLAND
LINCOLN
LAMBTON
KENT
ESSEX
GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE St. Clair
North Channel of
Lake Nipissing
Owen Sound
Collingwood
Barrie
Orillia
Bracebridge
Gravenhurst
Huntsville
Parry Sound
Midland
Penetanguishene
Wiarton
Goderich
Stratford
Berlin
Guelph
Brantford
Hamilton
Toronto
Orangeville
Milton
Oakville
Brampton
Georgetown
Acton
Streetsville
Port Credit
Niagara Falls
Welland
Port Colborne
Dunnville
Simcoe
Port Dover
Port Rowan
Port Stanley
Port Burwell
Port Bruce
Port Ryerse
Long Point
Point aux Pins
Windsor
Sarnia
London
St. Thomas
Woodstock
Ingersoll
Tillsonburg
Chatham
Wallaceburg
Leamington
Kingsville
Amherstburg
Harrow
Essex
Tilbury
Wheatley
Pt. Clark
Pt. Douglas
Pt. Elgin
Southampton
Port Austin
Bad Axe
Harbor Bch
Sanilac Center
Kettle Pt.
Cape Hurd
Cabot Head
Lions Head
Barrow Bay
Stokes Bay
Red Bay
Hope Bay
Chiefs Pt.
North Pt.
Duck Is.
Providence B.
Michael B.
Walker Pt.
Meldrum Bay
Cockburn I.
Detroit
Lake St. Clair
International Boundary
Longitude
Sudbury
Manitoulin
Georgian Bay
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Simcoe
Lake Couchiching
Lake Muskoka
Lake of Bays
Lake Nipissing
Trout Creek
Golden Valley
Pickeral
Loring
Sundridge
South River
Magnetawan
Burks Falls
Kearney
Novar
Huntsville
Bracebridge
Gravenhurst
Port Carling
Rosseau
Muskoka
Baysville
Falkenburg
Utterson
Edgington
Seguin Falls
Depot Harbor
Parry Harbour
Port Severn
Waubaushene
Coldwater
Midland
Penetanguishene
Victoria Harbour
Port McNicoll
Christian I.
Hope Bay
Red Bay
Stokes Bay
Barrow Bay
Lions Head
Cape Hurd
Cabot Head
Tobermory
Cove I.
Flowerpot I.
Fitzwilliam
Lonely I.
Club I.
Owen Channel
Manitowaning
Manitou L.
Providence B.
Michael B.
Walker Pt.
Duck Is.
Meldrum Bay
Cockburn I.
Green I.
Strait of Mackinac
Bruce Mines
Algoma Mills
Blind River
Dean Lake
Dayton
Cutler
Spanish
Watford
Mass
Webbwood
Espanola
Lake Penage
Whitefish
Copper Cliff
Wanup
Burwash
Wahapitei
Hagar
Warren
Verner
Cache Bay
Meadowside
Yorkville
North Bay
Callender
Powassan
Restoul
Frank Bay
Chaudiere Falls
Delamere
Tyson L.
Wolseley
Rat R.
Whitefish Falls
Espanola
Lake Penage
Whitefish
Sheguiandah
Little Current
Gore Bay
Kagawong
Mindemoya
Kaboni
Byng Inlet
Maganatawan
Point au Baril
Deer Lake
Amik L.
Shawanaga
Shawanaga Bay
Spruce Dale
Whitehall
Dee L.
Scotia
Key Harbour
Bustard Is.
Loring
Wolf R.
Pickeral
Golden Valley
Trout Creek

ONTARIO
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
42 MILES TO ONE INCH
SCALE OF KILOMETERS
Capital of Canada: Capital of Province: County Seats:
Railways: Electric Railways: Canals:
Ottawa
Hull
Pembroke
Kingston
Belleville
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
Peterborough
Lindsay
Port Hope
Cobourg
Oshawa
Toronto
Hamilton
St. Catharines
Niagara Falls
Rochester
Buffalo
Watertown
Oswego
Syracuse
Utica
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Ottawa River
Rideau Canal
Trent Canal
Welland Canal
St. Lawrence River
Thousand Islands
Algonquin Park
Frontenac
Lennox and Addington
Prince Edward
Northumberland
Peterborough
Victoria
Durham
York
Peel
Halton
Wentworth
Lincoln
Welland
Haldimand
Norfolk
Brant
Oxford
Waterloo
Wellington
Dufferin
Simcoe
Grey
Bruce
Huron
Perth
Middlesex
Elgin
Essex
Kent
Lambton
Renfrew
Nipissing
Parry Sound
Muskoka
Haliburton
Hastings
Prince Edward
Lennox and Addington
Frontenac
Leeds
Grenville
Dundas
Stormont
Glengarry
Russell
Carleton
Lanark
Renfrew
Pontiac
Argenteuil
Terrebonne
Two Mountains
Vaudreuil
Soulanges
Huntingdon
Beauharnois
Chateauguay
Laprairie
Napanee
Deseronto
Belleville
Trenton
Cobourg
Port Hope
Newcastle
Bowmanville
Whitby
Oshawa
Toronto
Brampton
Georgetown
Milton
Hamilton
Dundas
Waterdown
Grimsby
St. Catharines
Thorold
Niagara Falls
Welland
Port Colborne
Fort Erie
Chippawa
Queenston
Niagara-on-the-Lake
St. Davids
Port Dalhousie
Merritton
Jordan
Beamsville
Vineland
Stoney Creek
Burlington
Oakville
Port Credit
Mississauga
Streetsville
Weston
Woodbridge
Vaughan
Richmond Hill
Markham
Scarborough
Pickering
Ajax
Whitby
Oshawa
Port Perry
Uxbridge
Stouffville
Aurora
Newmarket
Sutton
Georgina
Keswick
Beaverton
Cannington
Sunderland
Brechin
Orillia
Gravenhurst
Bracebridge
Huntsville
Parry Sound
Burk's Falls
Sundridge
South River
Trout Creek
Powassan
North Bay
Callander
Mattawa
Deux Rivieres
Klock
Rockcliffe
Moore Lake
Chalk River
Petawawa
Waltham
Fort Coulonge
Portage du Fort
Bristol
Cascades
Eardley
Chelsea
Wakefield
Buckingham
Masson
Papineauville
Thurso
Ripon
Farrellton
Low
Kazabazua
Aylwin
Gracefield
Farley
Blue Sea L.
Blue Sea
Thirty One Mile L.
Sand L.
L. du Cerf
Labelle
Trembling L.
St. Jovite
St. Agathe
Arundel
Montfort
Montebello
Calumet
L. Original
Hawkesbury
Caledonia Spra.
Wendover
Rockland
Plantagenet
Vankleek Hill
Ste. Eugene
Hammond
Riceville
Alexandria
Glen Robertson
Glen Nevis
Maxville
Casselman
Bear Brook
Billing's Bridge
S. Indian
Russell
Embrun
Moose Creek
Berwick
Metcalfe
Chesterville
Winchester
Finch
Avonmore
Martintown
Williamstown
Monklands
Lancaster
St. Anicet
Cornwall
Dundee
Kochester Mills
Mountain
Osgoode
Manotick
Kars
Richmond
Carleton Place
Malakoff
Franktown
Kemptville
Oxford Mills
(Swan Sea.)
Kempton
Aultsville
Morrisburg
Iroquois
Merrickville
Spencerville
Cardinal
Massena
Norwood
Ogdensburg
Potsdam
Canton
Gouverneur
Carthage
Watertown
Lowville
Adams
Pulaski
Boonville
Lake Pleasant
Remsen
Rome
New York Mills
Oneida
Oneida L.
Clinton
Washington Mills
Utica
Herkimer
Little Falls
Frankfort
Mohawk
Fort Plain
Canastota
Camden
Fulton
Mexico
Oswego
Phoenix
Baldwinsville
Liverpool
E. Syracuse
Syracuse
Jordan
Skaneateles
Waterville
Sodus
Sodus Pt.
N. Fairhaven
Charlotte
Olcott Beach
Brockport
Middleport
Holley
Rochester
Fairport
Lyons
Clyde
Palmyra
Newark
Batavia
Caledonia
Leroy
Avon
Dansville
Attica
Wyoming
Warsaw
Mt. Morris
Nunda
Dalevan
Franklinville
Angelica
Peter Pt.
Peninsular Pt.
Duck I.
Black River Bay
Waupoos
Waupoos L.
Consecon
Wellington
Cherry Valley
Colborne
Grafton
Orono
Newtonville
Port Hope
Cobourg
Peterborough
Lakefield
Norwood
Havelock
Campbellford
Indian River
Lakefield Jc.
Hastings
Stirling
Foxboro
Deseronto
Napanee
Centreville
Harrowsmith
Odessa
Sydenham
Gananoque
Clayton
Wolfe Island
Cape Vincent
Pleasant Pt.
Grenadier I.
Simcoe L.
Bath
Adolphustown
Northport
Picton
Bloomfield
Consecon
Wellington
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Norwood
Ogdensburg
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Pulaski
Boonville
Lake Pleasant
Remsen
Rome
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Oneida
Oneida L.
Clinton
Washington Mills
Utica
Herkimer
Little Falls
Frankfort
Mohawk
Fort Plain
Canastota
Camden
Fulton
Mexico
Oswego
Phoenix
Baldwinsville
Liverpool
E. Syracuse
Syracuse
Jordan
Skaneateles
Waterville
Sodus
Sodus Pt.
N. Fairhaven
Charlotte
Olcott Beach
Brockport
Middleport
Holley
Rochester
Fairport
Lyons
Clyde
Palmyra
Newark
Batavia
Caledonia
Leroy
Avon
Dansville
Attica
Wyoming
Warsaw
Mt. Morris
Nunda
Dalevan
Franklinville
Angelica
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Port Hope
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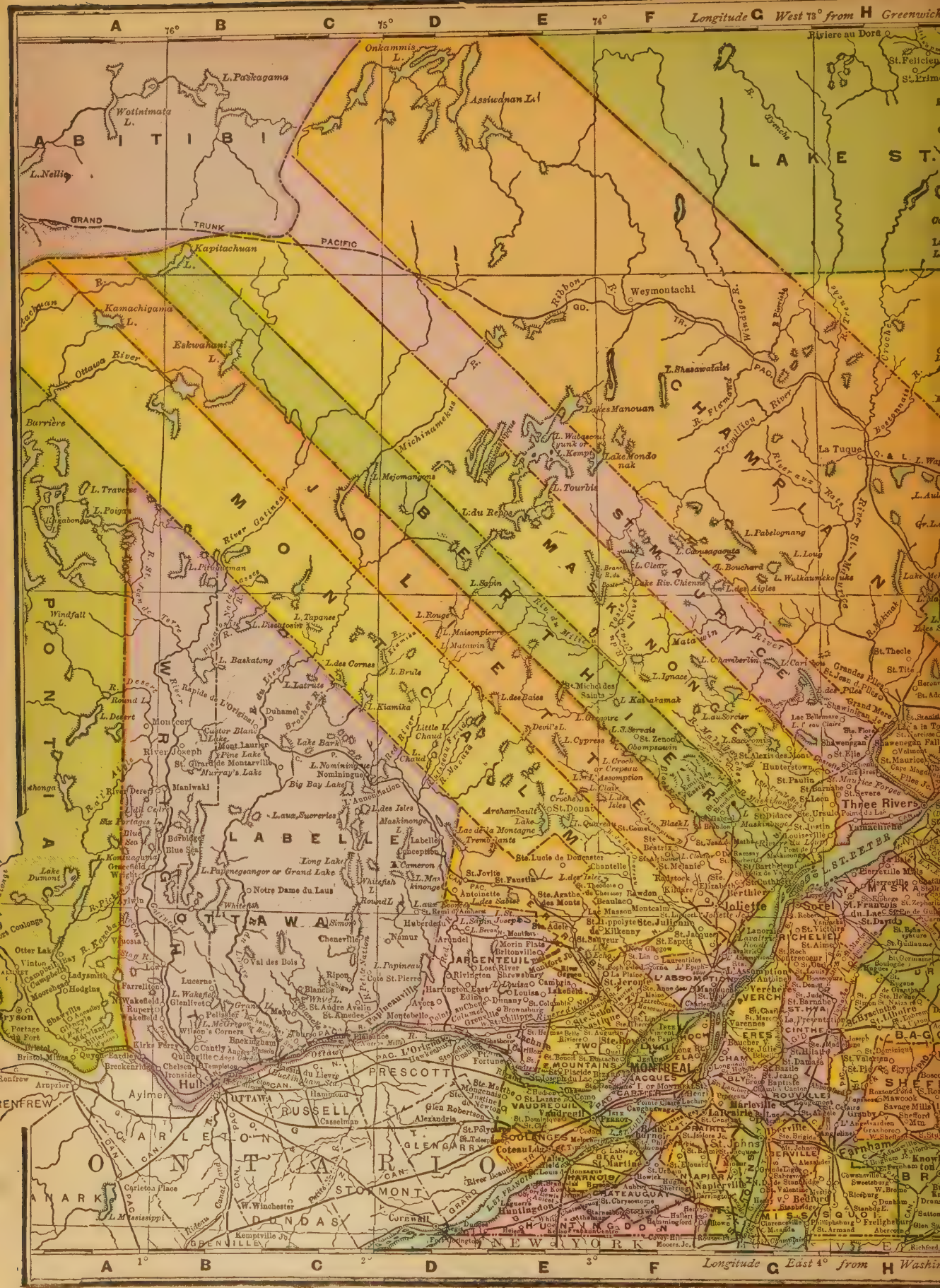
Newcastle
Bowmanville


A 76° B C 75° D E 74° F Longitude G West 73° from H Greenwich
Riviere au Dore
Onkammis L.
L. Paskagama
Wotinimata L.
Assiwanan Lal
ABITIBI
L. Nellie
LAKE ST.
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC
Kapitachuan L.
Kamachigama L.
Eskwahani L.
Ottawa River
Ribbon R.
Weymontachi
Barrière
L. Traverse
L. Poigan
Jocabonon
River Gatinea
L. Pemichangan
L. Mejomangens
Michinamecus
L. Wabasee (junk or L. Kempt)
Lakes Manouan
L. Tourbis
L. du Repos
Lake Mondonak
L. Shesawatalat
R. Fiemard
Ha! Ha! Bay
La Tuque
L. Pabelognang
L. Carnegagasta
L. Bouchard
L. Loug
L. Wakaumekoukus
L. des Aigles
Lake Riv. Chienne
L. Clear
L. Sapin
Rivière du Poste
Matawin River
L. Chamberlin
L. Ignace
L. Carl
Grandes Piles
St. Jean des Piles
St. Theele
St. Tite
Windfall L.
L. Tapanee
L. Rouge
L. Maisonpierre
L. Matawin
L. Baskatong
L. des Cornes
L. Brule
L. Latraite
L. Kiamika
St. Michel des Saints
L. des Baies
L. Katakamak
L. au Sorcier
L. Desert
Montcerf
Custor Bland Lake
Mont Laurier
Pine Lake
St. Gir... Murray's Lake
Duhamel
Brochet R.
Lake Barre
L. Nominingue
Nominingue
Big Bay Lake
Devil's L.
L. Cypress
L. St. Servais
St. Zenon
L. Obompsawin
L. Sacoomis
St. Alexis des Monts
Hunterstown
St. Paulin
St. Barnabe
St. Leon
St. Severe
Three Rivers
Manitou R.
Manitou L.
Manitou Falls
Manitou Jc.
Manitou Lake
Manitou Mine
Manitou Siding
Manitou Station
Manitou Village
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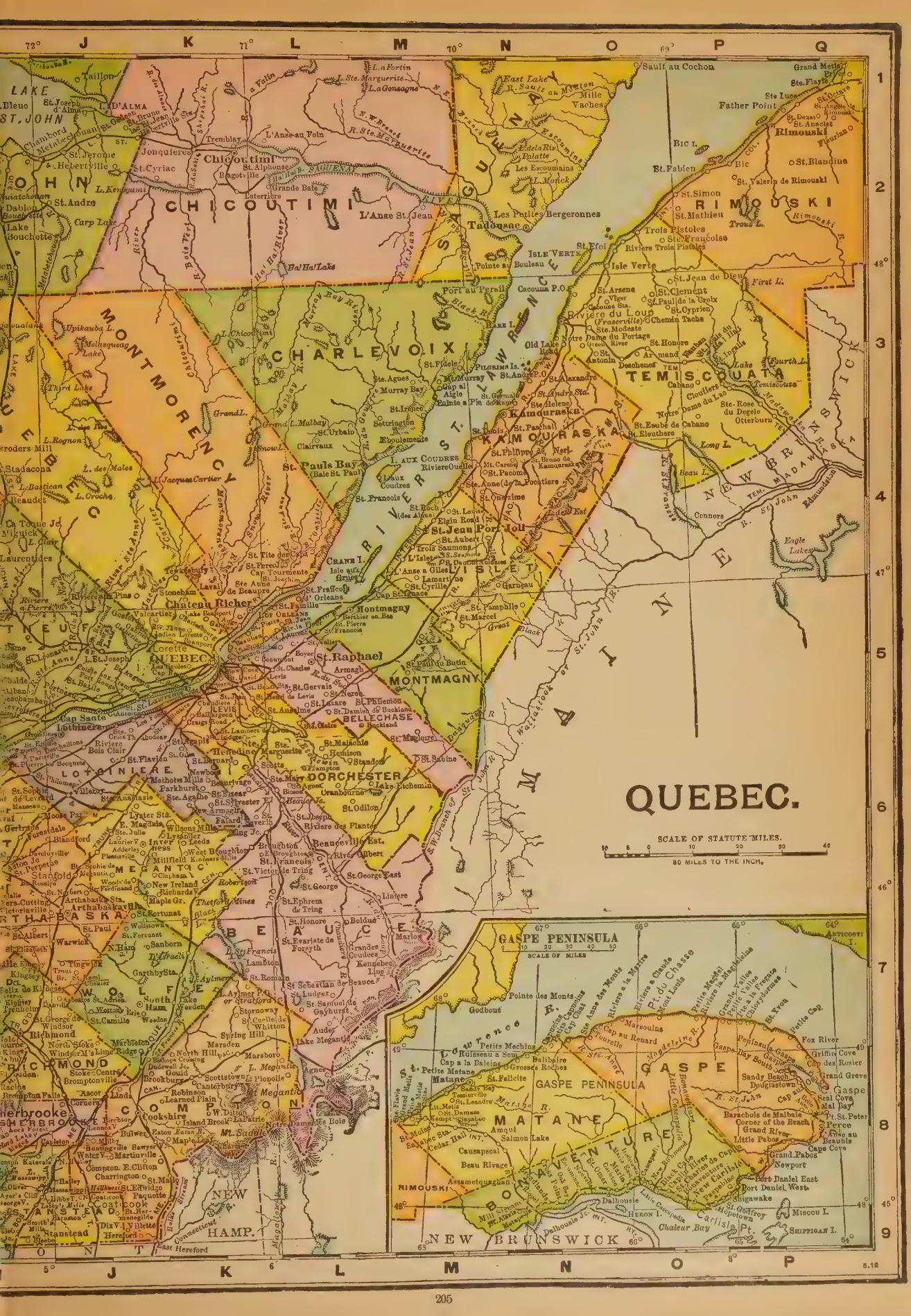
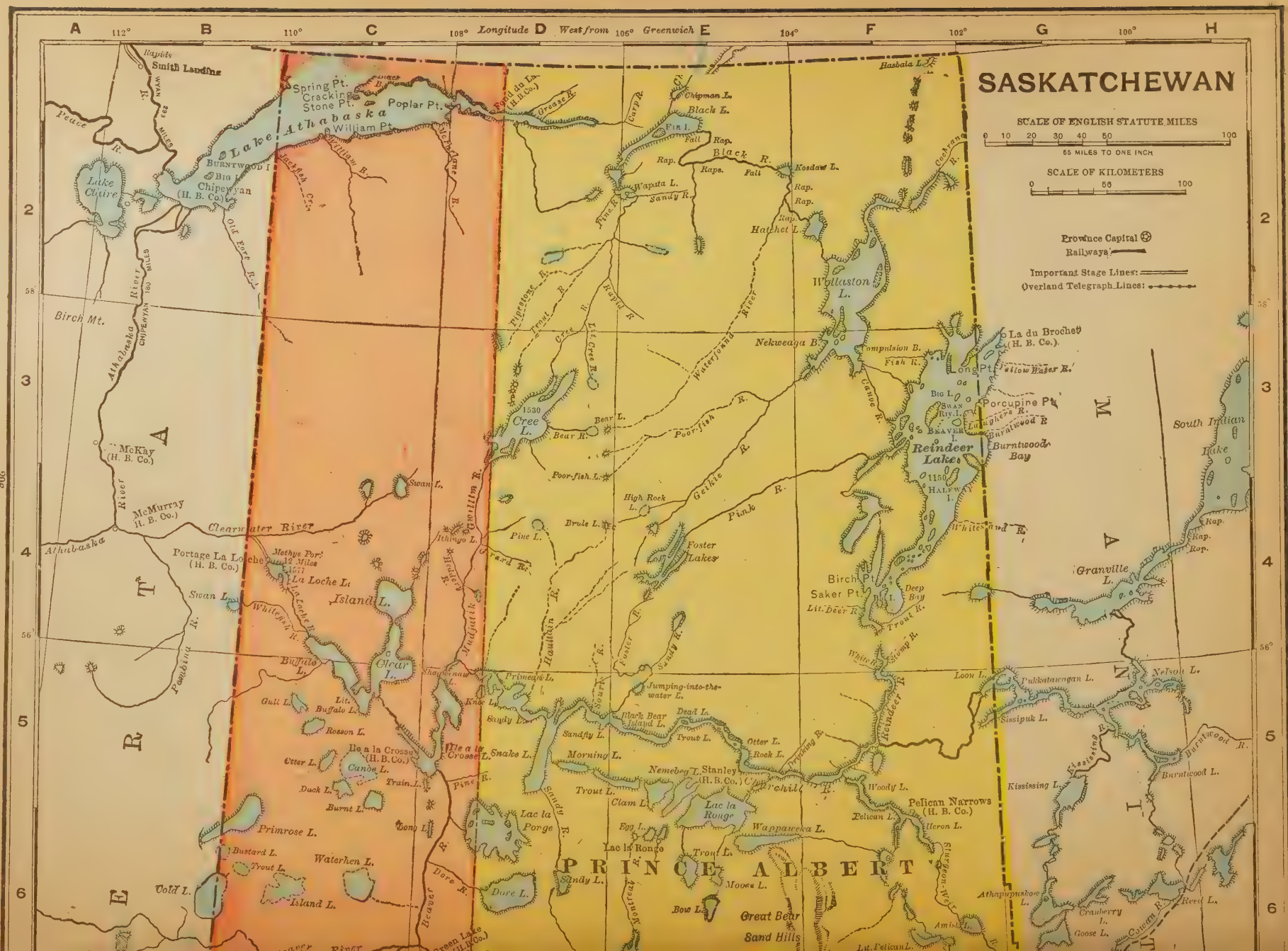
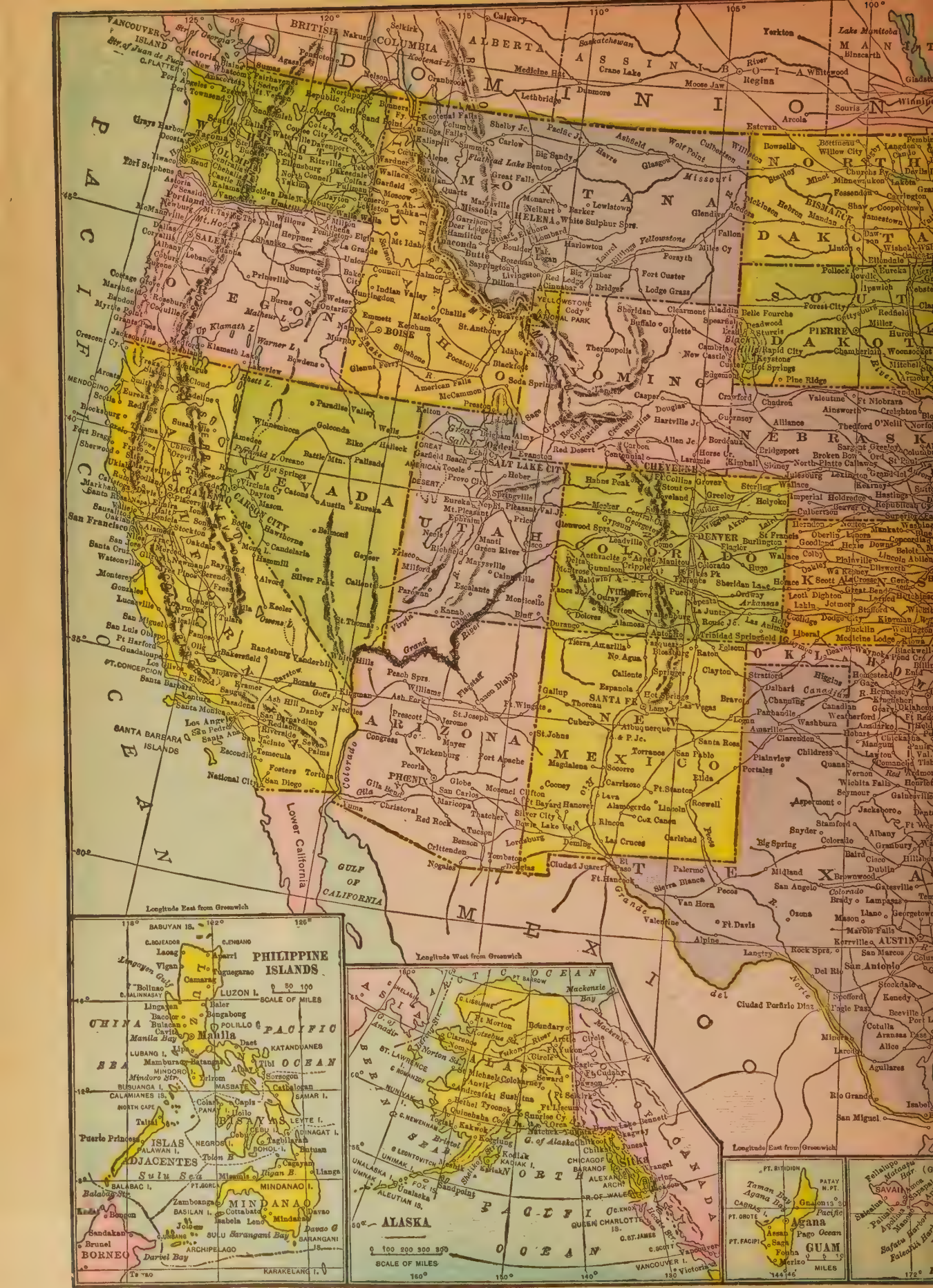
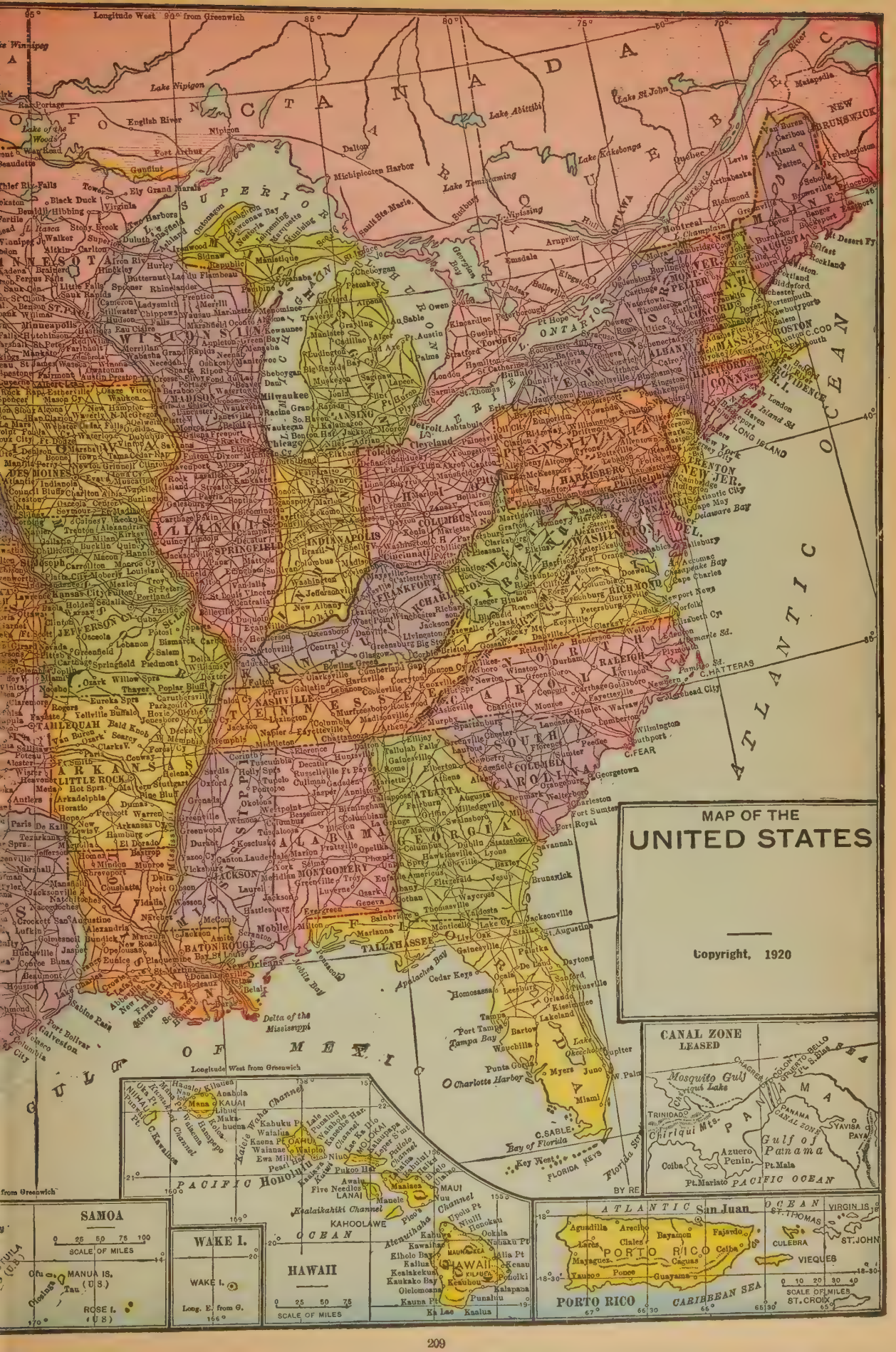
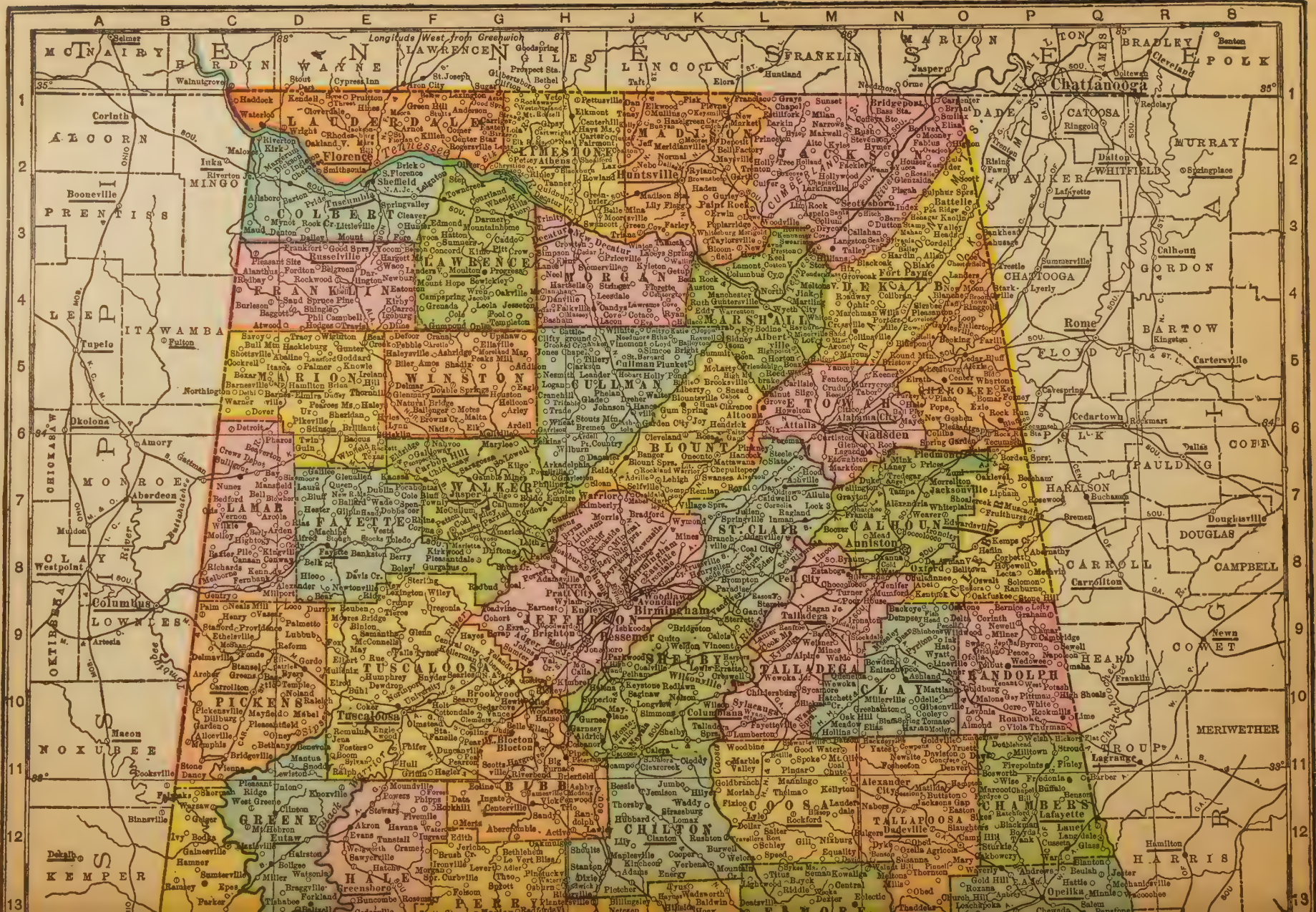

QUEBEC.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
80 MILES TO THE INCH.
GASPE PENINSULA
SCALE OF MILES
CHICOUTIMI
MONTMORENCY
CHARLEVOIX
KAMOURASKA
TEMISCOUATA
RIMOUSKI
MATANE
GASPE
BONAVENTURE
MEGANTIC
BEAUCE
DORCHESTER
BELLECHASE
MONTMAGNY
L'ISLET
QUEBEC
LOTBINIERE
PORTNEUF
WOLFE
RICHMOND
COMPTON
ARTHABASKA
NEW BRUNSWICK
Chicoutimi
Tadoussac
Kamouraska
Rimouski
Matane
Gaspe
Quebec
Montmagny
St. Raphael
St. Jean Port Joli
St. Paula Bay
Chateau Richer
Cap Sante
Levis
Dorchester
Beauceville Est.
St. Victor de Tring
St. George East
St. Ephrem de Tring
St. Evariste de Forsyth
St. Romain
St. Sebastian de Beauce
St. Samuel de Audet
St. Ludger
St. Aylmer P.O. or Stratford
Lake Megantic
Spring Hill
Marsden
Marsboro
Scotstown
Piopolis
Robinson
Learned Plain
W. Ditton
Island Brook
La Patrie
Mt. Sadelle
Notre Dame des Bois
Cookshire
Eaton
Bulwer
Milby
Martinville
Compton
E. Clifton
Charrington
St. Malo
St. Edwidge
Paquette
Coaticook
Dix V.
Villeue
Hereford
East Hereford
Stanstead
Connecticut
Megantic
Aylmer
Lake Megantic
Metis
Matane
Amqui
Salmon Lake
Cedar Hall INT.
Causapscal
Beau Rivage
Assametaquagan
Dalhousie
Dalhousie Jc. INT. RY.
Heron I.
Chaleur Bay
Carlisle Pt.
Miscou I.
Shippigan I.
Newport
Port Daniel East
Port Daniel West
Shigawake
Grand Pabos
Cape Cove
Barachois de Malbaie
Corner of the Beach
Grand River
Little Pabos
Gaspe Basin
Gaspe Bay South
Douglastown
Sandy Beach
Grand Greve
Griffin Cove
Cap des Rosier
Fox River
Peninsula Gaspe
Petite Cap
Cap au Renard
Marsoulins
Pointe des Monts
Godbout
Petits Mechins
Cap a la Baleine
Baleine
Grosses Roches
Petite Matane
St. Felicite
Matane
Ste. Anne des Monts
Riviere a la Marte
Riviere a Claude
Pt. du Chasse
Mont Louis
Petite Madeleine
Riviere la Madeleine
Grande Vallee
Petite Vallee
Riviere la France
Chorytormes
St. Yvon
Riviere du Loup
Fraserville
Cacouna P.O.
Isle Verte
Trois Pistoles
Ste. Francoise
Riviere Trois Pistoles
Bic
Rimouski
Father Point
Ste. Luce
Ste. Flavie
Grand Metis
Sault au Cochon
Les Escoumains
Les Petites Bergeronnes
Isle Verte
Pointe au Bouleau
St. Efoi
St. Simon
St. Mathieu
St. Fabien
St. Valerin de Rimouski
St. Blandine
St. Anaclet
St. Arsene
St. Clement
St. Paul de la Croix
St. Cyprien
St. Modeste
Chemin Tache
St. Honore
Armand
Deschenes
St. Alexandre
St. Andre Sta.
Ste. Helene
St. Germain
St. Pacome
St. Philippe de Neri
Kamouraska
St. Eusebe de Cabano
St. Eleuthere
Cabano
Cloutiers
Notre Dame du Lac
Ste. Rose du Degele
Otterburn
Lake Temiscouata
Fourth L.
First L.
Long L.
Beau L.
Connors
Eagle Lakes
St. Jean de Dieu
Notre Dame du Portage
Old Lake Road
Pilgrims Is.
St. Andre P.O.
St. Fidele
Murray Bay
Cap al Aigle
Pointe a Pla de
Ste. Agnes
St. Irenee
Settrington
Eboulements
Clairvaux
St. Urbain
Grand L. Malbay
Grand L.
Snow L.
Third Lake
Upikauba L.
Mellisqueag Lake
Carp Lake
Lake Bouchette
Dablon
St. Andre
Kenjouani L.
Chambord
Metabetchouan
St. Joseph d'Alma
Lake St. John
Roberval
Laterriere
Grande Baie
St. Alphonse
Bagotville
St. Cyriac
Jonquieres
Hebertville
St. Jerome
Tremblay
L'Anse au Foin
Chicoutimi
Ha! Ha! River
Ha! Ha! Lake
L'Anse St. Jean
Baie des Ha! Ha!
Les Escoumains
Riviere du Portage
Riviere Ouelle
St. Roch des Aulnaies
St. Louis
Elgin Road
St. Jean Port Joli
St. Aubert
Trois Saumons
St. Denis
St. Pascal
St. Paul du Buton
St. Onezime
St. Pacome
St. Cyrille
St. Marcel
St. Pamphile
Garneau
Lamartine
L'Anse a Gilles
L'Islet
Isle aux Grues
Crane I.
St. Jean Baptiste
St. Francois
St. Pierre
St. Famille
St. Francois
Montmagny
Berthier en Bas
Old Orleans
Cap St. Ignace
St. Fereol
Cap Tourmente
St. Joachim
St. Tite des Caps
Ste. Anne de Beaupre
Ste. Anne
Lake Beauport
Lorette
Stoneham
Tewkesbury
Valcartier
Jacques Cartier
Laval
Pines
Riviere a Pierre
Lac Sergent
Lac Jacques Cartier
Lac Croche
Lac des Males
Lac Bastican
Beaudet
Roberts Mill
Stadacona
Lac Rognon
Lac Clair
Laurentides
Toque Jc.
Nigwick
Lac Beauport
Riviere Ste. Anne
Riviere Jaune
Indian Lorette
Transport
Cap Rouge
Ste. Foye
Sillery
Cap Diamant
Quebec
Levis
Lauzon
Pointe Levis
Ste. Helene
Ste. Croix
Lotbiniere
Ste. Agathe
Ste. Sophie de Levrard
Manseau
Gentilly
Parisville
Ste. Pierre les Becquets
Villeroy
Ste. Anastasie
Parkhurst
Methotes Mills
Newbor
Beaurivage
Scotts
Ste. Marie
Ste. Mary
Ste. Sylvester
Ste. Agnes
Armagh
Cranbourne
Lake Etchemin
St. Odilon
St. Joseph
Riviere des Plantes
Falard
Ste. Julie
Wilsons Mills
Lyster Sta.
Inverness
Leeds
Broughton
Price
St. Francois
Robertson
Thetford Mines
Black
Pontbriand
Coleraine
Irish Corner
Ireland
Richards
Maple Gr.
Clapham
New Ireland
Ste. Clotilde
Ham
Garthby Sta.
Aylmer
Lambton
Audet
Kennebec Line
Marlow
Boldue
Ste. Honore
Sanborn
St. Fortunat
Wolfestown
Warwick
St. Paul
St. Albert
Arthabaska Sta.
Arthabaska
Victoriaville
Stanfold
Plessisville
Inverness
Kinnears Mills
Millfield
Ste. Sophie de Mesanie
Ste. Julie
Adderley
Lyster
Ste. Anastasie
Villeroy


SASKATCHEWAN
SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 100
55 MILES TO ONE INCH
SCALE OF KILOMETERS
0 50 100
Province Capital
Railways
Important Stage Lines:
Overland Telegraph Lines:
Longitude West from Greenwich
112° 110° 108° 106° 104° 102° 100°
A B C D E F G H
Lake Athabaska
Lake Claire
Smith Landing
Spring Pt.
Cracking Stone Pt.
Poplar Pt.
William Pt.
Burntwood I.
Big I.
Chipewyan (H. B. Co.)
Peace R.
Birch Mt.
Athabaska River
McKay (H. B. Co.)
McMurray (H. B. Co.)
Clearwater River
Portage La Loche (H. B. Co.)
Methye Port 12 Miles
La Loche L.
Island L.
Swan L.
Whitefish R.
Buffalo L.
Clear L.
Gull L.
Lit. Buffalo L.
Rosson L.
Ile a la Crosse (H. B. Co.)
Ile a la Crosse L.
Otter L.
Canoe L.
Duck L.
Train L.
Burnt L.
Primrose L.
Bustard L.
Trout L.
Waterhen L.
Void L.
Island L.
Pine R.
Dore R.
Dore L.
Lac la Ronge
Sandy L.
Primeau L.
Jumping-into-the-water L.
Black Bear Island L.
Dead L.
Sandy L.
Trout L.
Otter L.
Rock L.
Snake L.
Morning L.
Nemeberg L.
Stanley (H. B. Co.)
Clam L.
Lac la Ronge
Egg L.
Wappaweka L.
Trout L.
Moose L.
Bow L.
Great Bear Sand Hills
Pelican Narrows (H. B. Co.)
Woody L.
Pelican L.
Heron L.
Kisissing L.
Burntwood L.
Athapapuskow L.
Cranberry L.
Goose L.
Reed L.
Wollaston L.
Hatchet L.
Waputa L.
Black L.
Chipman L.
Kosdaw L.
Fir I.
Fall
Rap.
Raps.
Sandy R.
Fine R.
Carry R.
Grease R.
Hasbala L.
Cochrane R.
Nekweaga R.
Compulsion B.
Fish R.
La du Brochet (H. B. Co.)
Long Pt.
Yellow Water R.
Porcupine Pt.
Big I.
Swan Riv. I.
Beaver I.
Reindeer Lake
Burntwood Bay
Burntwood R.
Daughters R.
Halfway I.
1150
1530
Cree L.
Bear L.
Bear R.
Poor-fish R.
Poor-fish L.
Geikie R.
High Rock L.
Brule L.
Pine L.
Foster Lakes
Pink R.
Whitesand R.
Granville L.
Birch Pt.
Saker Pt.
Deep Bay
Lit. Deer R.
Trout R.
Swamp R.
White R.
Loon L.
Nelson L.
Pukkatawagan L.
Sissipuk L.
South Indian Lake
Rap.
Rapp.
Athapapuskow L.
Reed L.
Cranberry L.
Goose L.
Amisk L.
Lit. Pelican L.
Churchill R.
Missinippi R.
Montreal R.
Sturgeon Weir R.
Lac la Ronge
Lac la Porge
Ile a la Crosse L.
Primeau L.
Knee L.
Shaftesbury L.
Trudjuitch R.
Athimyo L.
Grayrd R.
Swan L.
Pembina R.
Athabaska
Methye Port
Portage La Loche
Island L.
Clear L.
Buffalo L.
Gull L.
Lit. Buffalo L.
Rosson L.
Ile a la Crosse

BATTLEFORD
SASKATOON
HUMBOLDT
MACKENZIE
SALTCOATS
QU'APPELLE
REGINA
ASSINIBOIA
MOOSEJAW
Longitude 106° West from Greenwich
Saskatchewan River
Battle R.
Red Deer R.
Saskatchewan R.
Qu'Appelle R.
Assiniboine R.
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Winnipeg
Dauphin
Yorkton
Regina
Moose Jaw
Medicine Hat
Battleford
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Humboldt
Melfort
Tisdale
Nipawin
Hudson Bay Jct.
The Pas (H.B.Co.)
Chemahawin (Cedar Lake) (H.B.Co.)
Fort Pelly (H.B.Co.)
Onion Lake (H.B.Co.)
Fort à la Corne (H.B.Co.)
Duck Mt.
Porcupine Mt.
Riding Mt.
Pasquia Hills
Touchwood Hills
Last Mt. Hills
Cypress Hills
Big Gully
Big Stick L.
Many Island L.
Antelope L.
Old Wives L.
Chaplin L.
Reed L.
Buffalo Pound L.
Pelican L.
Thunder Creek
Moose Mt.
Moose Mt. Cr.
Arrow River
Birch River
Swan R.
Duck Mt.
Riding Mt.
Turtle Mt.
Pembina Mts.
Pembina R.
Souris
Estevan
Weyburn
Moosomin
Wapella
Indian Head
Grenfell
Broadview
Wolseley
Kamsack
Canora
Melville
Esterhazy
Kipling
Lumsden
Craven
Lemberg
Fort Qu'Appelle
Balcarres
Abernethy
Lajord
Strasbourg
Bulyea
Davidson
Outlook
Elbow
Watrous
Wakaw
Hoodoo
Lanigan
Rosthern
Warman
Martensville
Delisle
Biggar
Kindersley
Rosetown
Wilkie
Unity
Macklin
Lloydminster
Vermilion
Wainwright
Battle R.
Red Deer Hill
Dunmore
Medicine Hat
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Gull Lake
Leader
Lancer
Tuxford
Shackleton
Krupp
Empress
Sounding Cr.
Eagle L.
Stranraer
Druid
Dewar Lake
Alsask
Steerford
Major
Cadogan
Conquest
Zealandia
Eyebrow
Coderre
Harris
Tessier
Lucky Lake
Riverside
Bernard
Log Valley
Success
Aikins
Beverly
Seward
Antelope
Hodgeville
Blumenhof
Gravelbourg
Ettington
Congress
Mossbank
Lake of the Rivers
Assiniboia
Horizon
Ogema
Plicerose
Readlyn
Willow Bunch
Willowbunch Lake
Wood Mountain
Val Marie
Eastend
Robsart
Consul
Senate
Altawan
Frontier
Amelia
Canuck
Turner
Eddyside
Beaugough
Mount Green
Stinson
Hamar
Estevan
Roche Percee
North Portal
Workman
Antler
Westhope
Marieuthar
Arcola
Carlyle
Wauchope
Gainsborough
Glen Ewen
Oxbow
Alameda
Frobisher
Bienfait
Taylorton
Pinto
Meridian
Elmore
Winlaw
Milton
Deloraine
Deloraine
Boissevain
Melita
Hartney
Lauder
Rapid City
Minnedosa
Neepawa
Gilbert Jct.
Sifton Jct.
Yorkton
Russell
Binscarth
Birtle
Rossburn
Shoal Lake
Strathclair
Rivers
Brandon
Virden
Kemnay
Souris
Clare
Lodge
Carnduff
Redvers
Oxbow
Bienfait
Estevan
Roche Percee
North Portal
Workman
Antler
Westhope
Marieuthar
Arcola
Carlyle
Wauchope
Gainsborough
Glen Ewen
Oxbow
Alameda
Frobisher
Bienfait
Taylorton
Pinto
Meridian
Elmore
Winlaw
Milton
Deloraine
Deloraine
Boissevain
Melita
Hartney
Lauder
Rapid City
Minnedosa
Neepawa
Gilbert Jct.
Sifton Jct.
Yorkton
Russell
Binscarth
Birtle
Rossburn
Shoal Lake
Strathclair
Rivers
Brandon
Virden
Kemnay
Souris
Clare
Lodge
Carnduff
Redvers


DOMINION
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
NEVADA
UTAH
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
KANSAS
PACIFIC OCEAN
MEXICO
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
Lower California
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude West from Greenwich
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LUZON I.
MINDANAO I.
SCALE OF MILES
ALASKA
SCALE OF MILES
GUAM
SCALE OF MILES


MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
Copyright, 1920
CANAL ZONE
LEASED
SAMOA
SCALE OF MILES
MANUA IS.
(U S)
ROSE I.
(U S)
WAKE I.
Long. E. from G.
HAWAII
SCALE OF MILES
PORTO RICO
SCALE OF MILES
ST. CROIX
SCALE OF MILES
Longitude West from Greenwich
Delta of the Mississippi
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
Gulf of Panama
Mosquito Gulf
Chiriqui Mts.
Azuero Penin.
Pt. Mala
Pt. Mariato
Colba
Aguadilla
Arecibo
Bayamon
Fajardo
Lares
Mayaguez
Cabo Rojo
Ponce
Guayama
Yauco
Caguas
San Juan
CULEBRA
VIEQUES
ST. THOMAS
ST. JOHN
VIRGIN IS.
Lake Nipigon
Lake Abittibi
Lake St John
Lake Kokebonga
Lake Temiscaming
Lake of the Woods
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Okeechobee
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Maracaibo
Lake Nicaragua
Lake Managua
Lake Izabal
Lake Peten
Lake Atitlan
Lake Amatitlan
Lake Ilopango
Lake Guija
Lake Yojoa
Lake Gatun
Lake Bayano
Lake Chiriqui
Lake Titicaca
Lake Poopo
Lake Aricota
Lake Umayo
Lake Junin
Lake Titicaca
Lake Poopo
Lake Aricota
Lake Umayo
Lake Junin
Lake Titicaca
Lake Poopo
Lake Aricota
Lake Umayo
Lake Junin


Longitude West from Greenwich
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
Tennessee River
Chattanooga
Cleveland
Florence
Huntsville
Decatur
Athens
Scottsboro
Gadsden
Anniston
Birmingham
Bessemer
Tuscaloosa
Columbus
Aberdeen
Tupelo
Corinth
Rome
Dalton
Summerville
Carrollton
Jacksonville
Talladega
Selma
Eutaw
Greensboro
Demopolis
Livingston
Meridian
Okolona
Amory
Pontotoc
Fulton
Iuka
Booneville
Ripley
Jackson
Vicksburg
Natchez
Yazoo City
Canton
Brandon
Hattiesburg
Laurel
Waynesboro
Quitman
Enterprise
Meridian
Scooba
Macon
Starkville
Columbus
West Point
Aberdeen
Houston
Okolona
Pontotoc
Ripley
Corinth
Iuka
Florence
Sheffield
Tuscumbia
Russellville
Jasper
Oneonta
Gadsden
Rome
Cedartown
Cartersville
Dalton
Chatsworth
Ringgold
Trenton
Lafayette
LAUDERDALE
COLBERT
FRANKLIN
LAWRENCE
MORGAN
MARSHALL
DE KALB
CHEROKEE
ETOWAH
CALHOUN
CLEBURNE
RANDOLPH
TALLADEGA
CLAY
CHAMBERS
TALLAPOOSA
COOSA
CHILTON
SHELBY
JEFFERSON
ST. CLAIR
BLOUNT
WINSTON
MARION
WALKER
FAYETTE
LAMAR
PICKENS
GREENE
HALE
PERRY
MARENGO
WILCOX
DALLAS
LOWNDES
MONROE
CLARKE
WASHINGTON
MOBILE
BALDWIN
ESCAMBIA
CONECUH
COVINGTON
BUTLER
CRENSHAW
LOWNDES
MONTGOMERY
ELMORE
AUTAUGA
PRATTVILLE
MONTGOMERY
TUSCALOOSA
BIBB
HENRY
HOUSTON
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
TENNESSEE
Huntsville
Decatur
Athens
Scottsboro
Gadsden
Anniston
Birmingham
Bessemer
Tuscaloosa
Columbus
Aberdeen
Tupelo
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Ripley
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Rome
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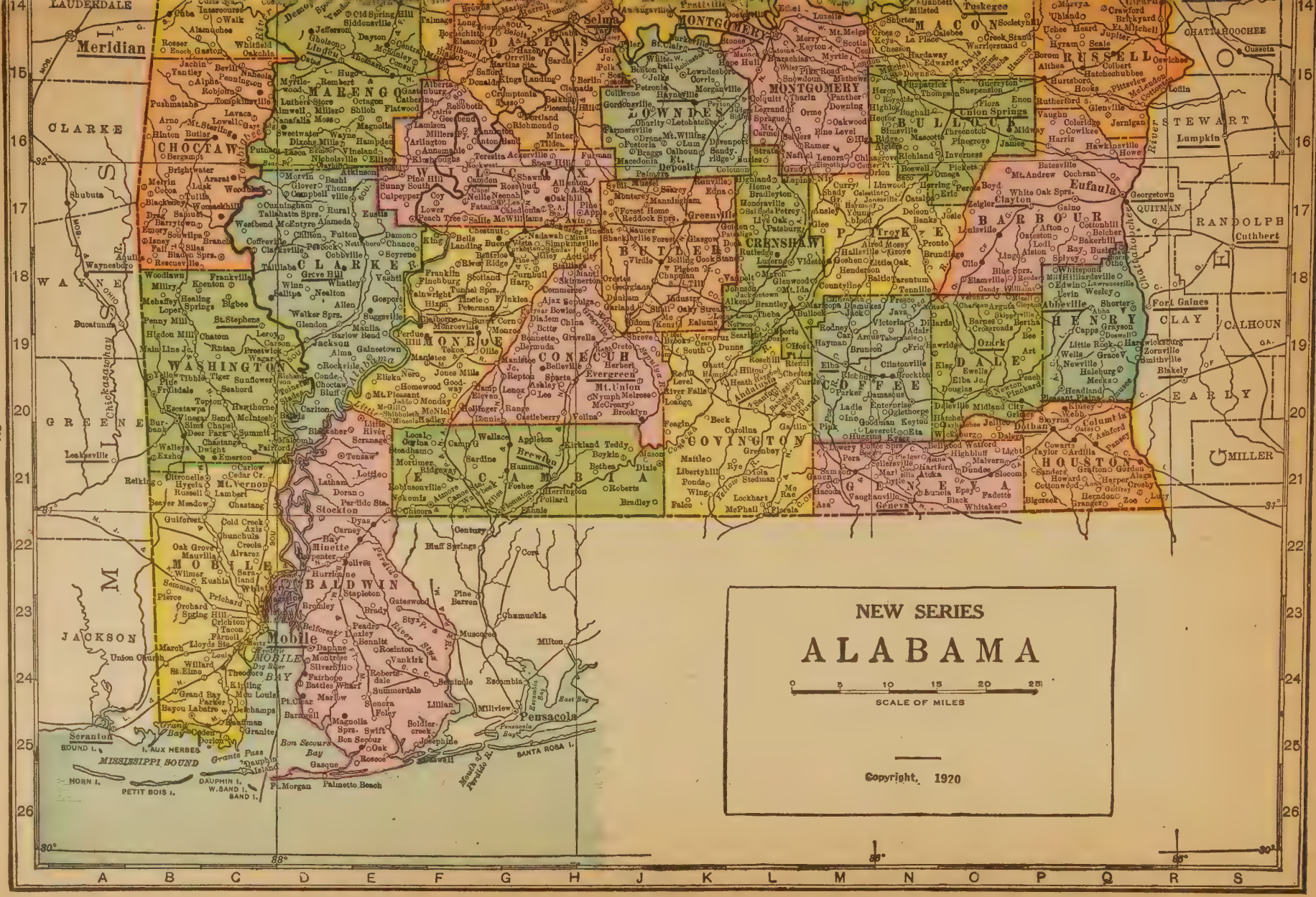
Cartersville
Dalton
Chatsworth
Ringgold
Trenton
Lafayette


NEW SERIES
ALABAMA
0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE OF MILES
Copyright, 1920
Meridian
MONTGOMERY
MACON
CHATTAHOOCHEE
CLARKE
CHOCTAW
MARENGO
DALLAS
LOWNDES
MONTGOMERY
BULLOCK
RUSSELL
STEWART
Lumpkin
Eufaula
BARBOUR
RANDOLPH
Cuthbert
WAYNE
WASHINGTON
CLARKE
MONROE
CONECUH
BUTLER
CRENSHAW
PIKE
COFFEE
DALE
HENRY
CLAY
CALHOUN
EARLY
GREENE
MOBILE
BALDWIN
ESCAMBIA
COVINGTON
GENEVA
HOUSTON
MILLER
JACKSON
Mobile
MOBILE BAY
Pensacola
MISSISSIPPI SOUND
AUX HERBES I.
DAUPHIN I.
PETIT BOIS I.
HORN I.
SANTA ROSA I.
Ft. Morgan
Palmetto Beach
Bon Secour Bay
Perdido Bay
Pensacola Bay
East Bay
Mt. Vernon
Citronelle
Chatom
Grove Hill
Jackson
Gainestown
Clarke Co.
Monroeville
Evergreen
Mt. Union
Greenville
Georgiana
Andalusia
Opp
Florala
Elba
Enterprise
Ozark
Dothan
Abbeville
Headland
Columbia
Eufaula
Clayton
Clio
Louisville
Troy
Luverne
Brantley
Greenville
Selma
Demopolis
Uniontown
Tuskegee
Auburn
Opelika
Alexander City
Wetumpka
Prattville
Montgomery
Troy
Dothan
Enterprise
Andalusia
Opp
Florala
Geneva
Ozark
Elba
Abbeville
Eufaula
Clayton
Clio
Louisville
Luverne
Brantley
Greenville
Evergreen
Mt. Union
Georgiana

115° A B 114° C D 113° E P 112° G H 111° J K 110° L M 109° N
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
37° 36° 35°
NEVADA
ARIZONA
UTAH
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
IRON
GARFIELD
SAN JUAN
WASHINGTON
LINCOLN
COCONINO
NAVAJO
APACHE
MOHAVE
YAVAPAI
GILA
SAN BERNARDINO
Pine Valley
Glendale
St.George
Kanab
Bluff
Littlefield
Moapa
St.Thomas
Fredonia
Lees Ferry
Navajo Mts.
Carrizo Mts.
Chuska Mts.
Mt. Wilson
Squaw Pk.
Mt. Perkins
Whitehills
Mt. Davis
Mt. Tipton
Eldorado Canyon
Mineral Park
Chloride
Mineral
Cerbat
Valentine
Crozier
Tinnaka
Picacho
Aubrey
Peacock Mts.
Peacock Pk.
6268
Union
Kingman
McConnico
Goldroad
Hancock
Drake
Mohave City
Hualapai Ph.
Mt. Nutt
Needles
Beal
Kaster
Signal
Yucca
Havilland
Franconia
Cedar
The Needles
Aubrey Pk.
Signal
Artillery Pk.
Planet
Parker
Seligman
Chino
Picacho Butte
Cross Mt.
Ashfork
Juniper
Meath
Wicklow
Rock Butte
Cedar Glade
Valley
Gemini Ph.
Cygnus Pk.
Simmons
Jerome Jc.
Mt. Hope
Granite Ph.
Granite
Kymo
Sultan
Skull Valley
Kirkland
Grandview
Hillside
Prescott
Chaparral
Groom Cr.
Mayer
Cordes
Richinbar
Bumble Bee
Minnehaha
Constellation
Congress
Congress Jc.
Briggs
Oxbow
Payson
Gisela
Pinetop
Horseshoe
Summit
Jerome
Davis
Cottonwood
Cornville
Equator
Yeager
Aultman
Campverde
Iron King
Humboldt
Cherry
Clear
Bakers Butte
Strawberry
Pine
Myrtle
Angora
Promontory Butte
Heber
Snowflake
Taylor
Shumway
Pinedale
Adair
Showlow
Concho
St.Johns
Tule
Springerville
Richville
Twin Buttes
Woodruff
Holbrook
Winslow
Joseph City
Hobson
Hardy
Manila
Lt. Rock
Sedona
Rock Tank Mt.
Miles Butte
Mt. Geronimo
Faine Mt.
Mt. Bronco
Cheyions Butte
Mt. Longfellow
Babbitt
Bill Williams Mt.
Agassiz
Humphreys Pk.
12611
Agassiz Pk.
Sunset Pk.
Sitgreaves Pk.
Mts.
Tolchaco
Moqui Buttes
Pottery Hill
Castle Butte
Chimney Butte
Miller Pk.
Lime Mt.
Monument Pk.
Oraibi Butte
Oraibi
Toreva
Polacca
Keams Canyon
Eagle Crag
Ganado
Ft. Defiance
Saint Michaels
Giants Chair
CLIFF DWELLER RUINS
MOQUI IND. RES.
Algert
Lava Butte
Tuba
Copis
Chin Lee
Nic Doit Soe Peak
Mesa la Vaca
Mesa Butte
Echo Cliffs
Silk
Calabra Mts.
Shelton Mesa
Carrizo Mts.
Pastora Peak
Navajo Mts.
White Mesa
Paria Plateau
Vermilion Cliffs
Echo Pk.
Fredonia
Littlefield
Black Rock
Cedar Knoll
Antelope Plains
Diamond Butte
Solitaire Butte
North Side Mt.
Mt. Logan
1709
Mt. Trumbull
8960
Mt. Emma
7700
Mt. Dellenbaugh
6750
Tenney Gulch
Kaibab Plateau
Marble Canon
Grand Canyon
Supai
Coconino
Apex
Grandview
Red Butte
Willaha
Valle
Prado
Kendrick Pk.
Mesa Butte
O'Leary Pk.
Trinity Pk.
Pineveta Pk.
Floyd Pk.
Crookton
Pineveta
Hillgies
Fairview
McLellan
Red Mesa
Black Mesa
Diamond
Nelson
Yaupai Mts.
Yampai
Hualapai Ind. Res.
Supai Ind. Res.
Grand Canyon Peach Springs
Cherokee
Hackberry
Antares
Valentine
Crozier
Tinnaka
Picacho
Aubrey
Chloride
Mineral
Cerbat
Union
Kingman
Goldroad
Hancock
Drake
Mohave City
Hualapai Ph.
Peacock Mts.
Peacock Pk.
6268
Mt. Dellenbaugh
6750
Mt. Wilson
Squaw Pk.
Mt. Perkins
Whitehills
Mt. Davis
Mt. Tipton
Eldorado Canyon
Grand Canyon of the Colorado River
Colorado Plateaus and Canyons
Grand Canyon Forest
Little Colorado River
Moqui Ind. Res.
Navajo Ind. Res.
Painted Desert
Echo Cliffs
Marble Canon
Kaibab Plateau
Vermilion Cliffs
Paria Plateau
Paria R.
Colorado R.
Virgin R.
Muddy River
Virgin River
Santa Clara
Grand Wash
Meadow Valley Wash
Kanab Wash
Tenney Gulch
Cedar Knoll
Antelope Plains
Diamond Butte
Solitaire Butte
North Side Mt.
Mt. Logan
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Mt. Trumbull
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Mt. Emma
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Mt. Dellenbaugh
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Chloride
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Cerbat
Valentine
Crozier
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Aubrey
Peacock Mts.
Peacock Pk.
6268
Union
Kingman
McConnico
Goldroad
Hancock
Drake
Mohave City
Hualapai Ph.
Mt. Nutt
Needles
Beal
Kaster
Signal
Yucca
Havilland
Franconia
Cedar
The Needles
Aubrey Pk.
Signal
Artillery Pk.
Planet
Parker
Seligman
Chino
Picacho Butte
Cross Mt.
Ashfork
Juniper
Meath
Wicklow
Rock Butte
Cedar Glade
Valley
Gemini Ph.
Cygnus Pk.
Simmons
Jerome Jc.
Mt. Hope
Granite Ph.
Granite
Kymo
Sultan
Skull Valley
Kirkland
Grandview
Hillside
Prescott
Chaparral
Groom Cr.
Mayer
Cordes
Richinbar
Bumble Bee
Minnehaha
Constellation
Congress
Congress Jc.
Briggs
Oxbow
Payson
Gisela
Pinetop
Horseshoe
Summit
Jerome
Davis
Cottonwood
Cornville
Equator
Yeager
Aultman
Campverde
Iron King
Humboldt
Cherry
Clear
Bakers Butte
Strawberry
Pine
Myrtle
Angora
Promontory Butte
Heber
Snowflake
Taylor
Shumway
Pinedale
Adair
Showlow
Concho
St.Johns
Tule
Springerville
Richville
Twin Buttes
Woodruff
Holbrook
Winslow
Joseph City
Hobson
Hardy
Manila
Lt. Rock
Sedona
Rock Tank Mt.
Miles Butte
Mt. Geronimo
Faine Mt.
Mt. Bronco
Cheyions Butte
Mt. Longfellow
Babbitt
Bill Williams Mt.
Agassiz
Humphreys Pk.
12611
Agassiz Pk.
Sunset Pk.
Sitgreaves Pk.
Mts.
Tolchaco
Moqui Buttes
Pottery Hill
Castle Butte
Chimney Butte
Miller Pk.
Lime Mt.
Monument Pk.
Oraibi Butte
Oraibi
Toreva
Polacca
Keams Canyon
Eagle Crag
Ganado
Ft. Defiance
Saint Michaels
Giants Chair
CLIFF DWELLER RUINS
MOQUI IND. RES.
Algert
Lava Butte
Tuba
Copis
Chin Lee
Nic Doit Soe Peak
Mesa la Vaca
Mesa Butte
Echo Cliffs
Silk
Calabra Mts.
Shelton Mesa
Carrizo Mts.
Pastora Peak
Navajo Mts.
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Mesa Butte
O'Leary Pk.
Trinity Pk.
Pineveta Pk.
Floyd Pk.
Crookton
Pineveta
Hillgies
Fairview
McLellan
Red Mesa
Black Mesa
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Yampai
Hualapai Ind. Res.
Supai Ind. Res.
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Hackberry
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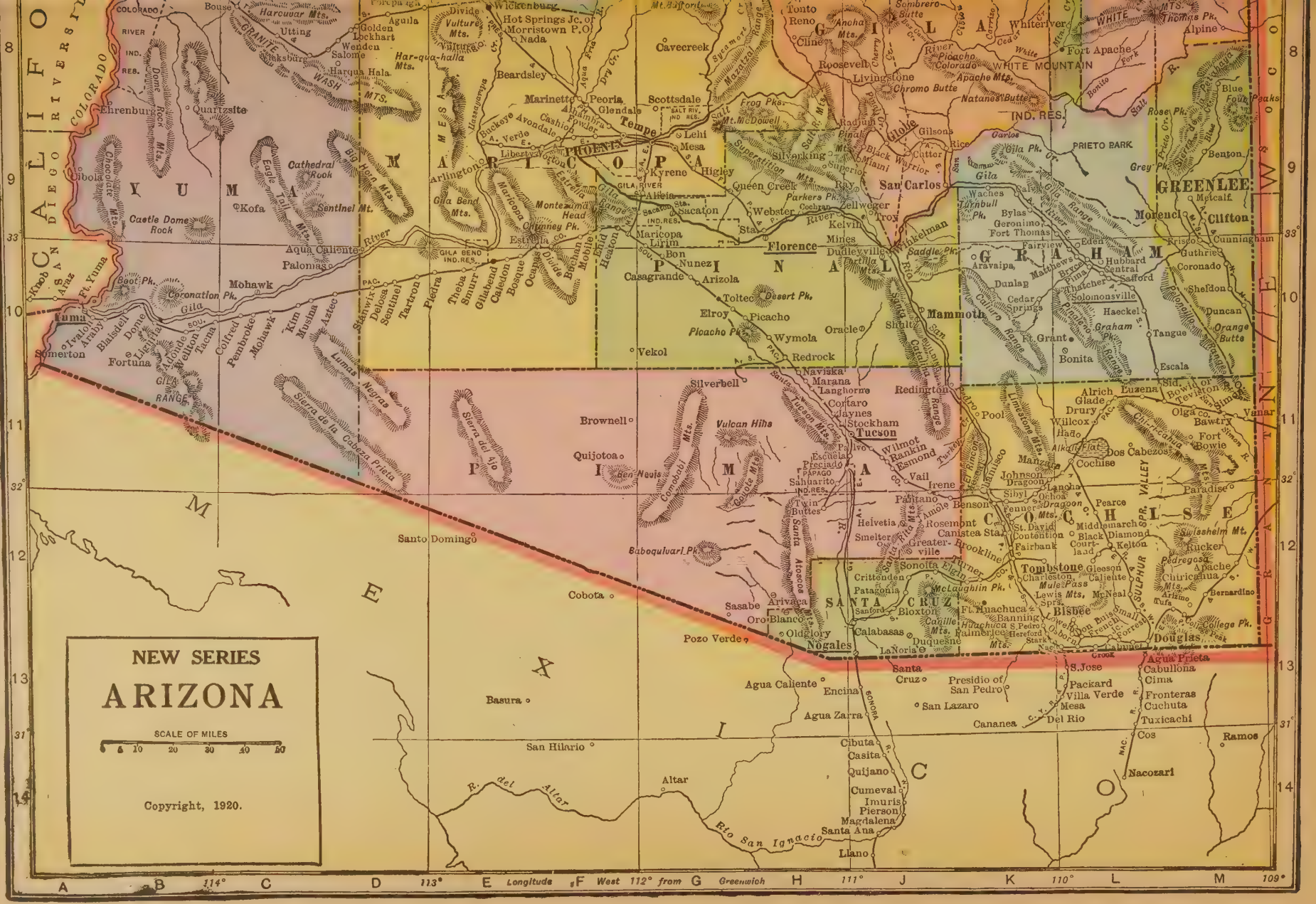
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SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50
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Longitude West from Greenwich
114°
113°
112°
111°
110°
109°
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Tempe
Mesa
Florence
Casa Grande
Tucson
Nogales
Douglas
Bisbee
Tombstone
Globe
San Carlos
Fort Apache
Clifton
Morenci
Duncan
Safford
Thatcher
Solomonsville
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Oracle
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Wymola
Redrock
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Cortaro
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Irene
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Willcox
Bowie
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Middlemarch
Black Diamond
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Kelton
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Fairbank
Contention
St. David
Rosemont
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Greaterville
Brookline
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Sonoita
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Arivaca
Oro Blanco
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Vulcan Hills
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Papago Sahuarito Ind. Res.
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Quartzsite
Cibola
Kofa
Castle Dome Rock
Cathedral Rock
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Big Horn Mts.
Sentinel Mt.
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Somerton
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Ivaloo
Araby
Blaisdell
Dome
Lucerna
Adonde
Sou.
Dillon
Tacna
Colfred
Pembroke
Mohawk
Kim
Musina
Aztec
Lumas
Negras
Sierra de la Cabeza Prieta
Gila Range
Stanwix
Deloss
Sentinel
Tartron
Piedra
Theba
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Ray
Kelvin
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Alrich
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Drury
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Swisshelm Mt.
Pedregosa
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Agua Prieta
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Presidio of San Pedro
Encina
Agua Caliente
Basura
Agua Zarra
Cananea
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San Hilario
Altar
R. del Altar
Rio San Ignacio
Cumeval
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Verde R.
Little Colorado R.
Rio Grande
Pecos R.
Rose Pk.
Blue Peaks
Escudilla Mt.
Thomas Pk.
Alpine
Whiteriver
White Mountain Ind. Res.
Fort Apache
Chromo Butte
Natanes Butte
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Anoha Mts.
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Lewis Mts.
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Gila Pk.
Grey Pk.
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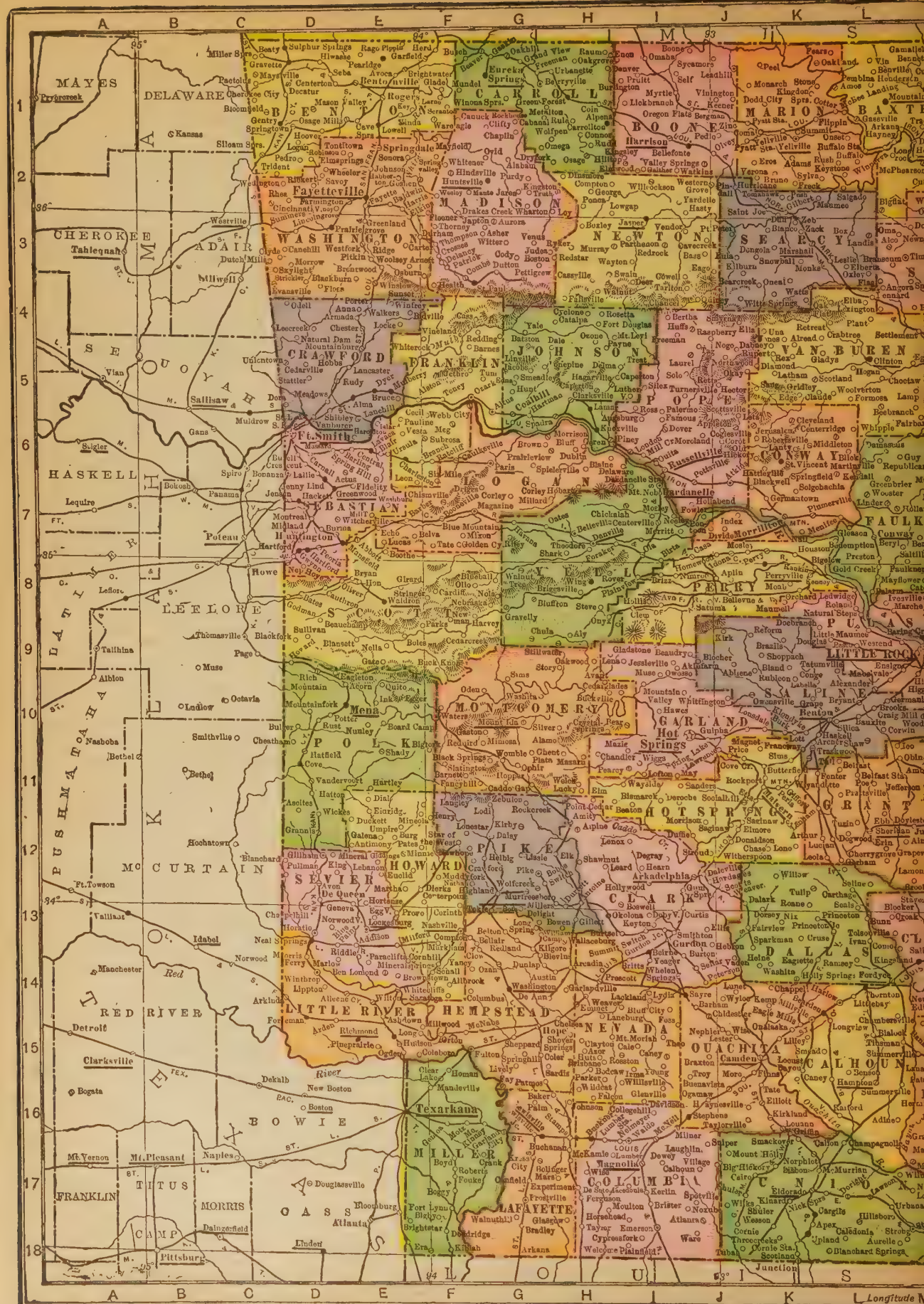
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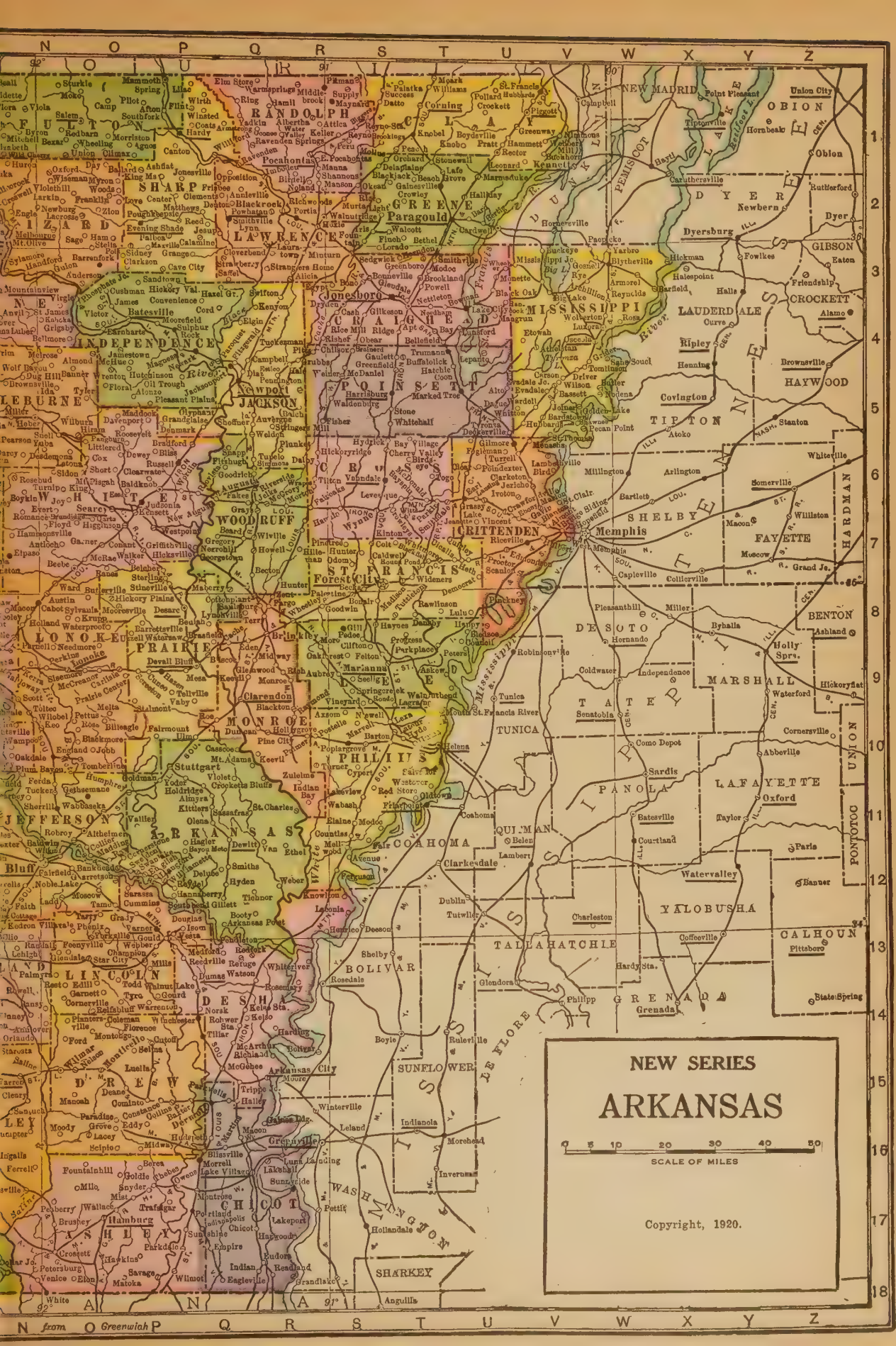
Junction
Longitude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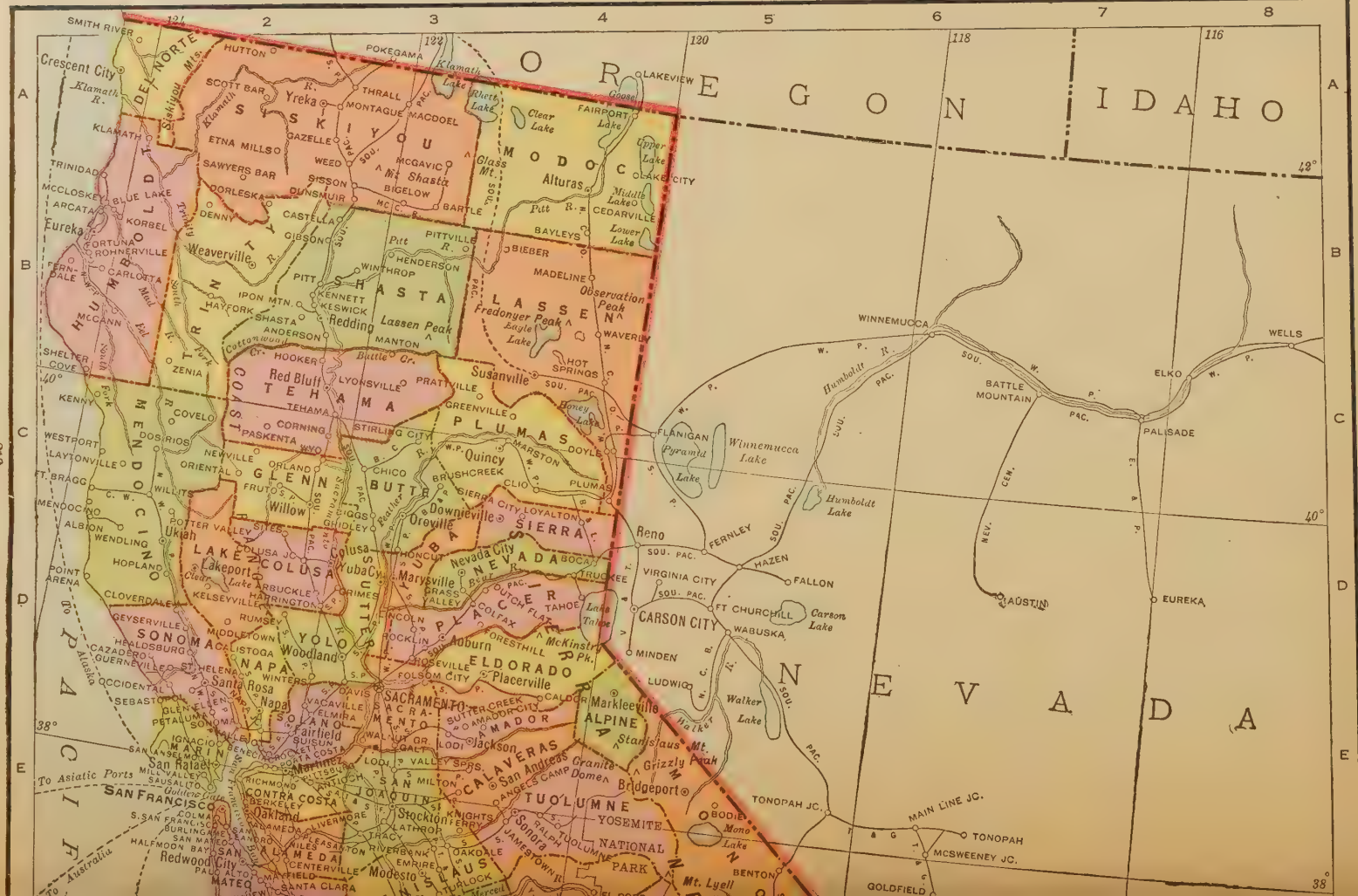
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TEHAMA
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NAPA
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SACRAMENTO
AMADOR
ALPINE
SOLANO
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Eureka
Weaverville
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Willows
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Lakeport
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Nevada City
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Woodland
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San Rafael
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San Francisco
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Modesto
Bridgeport
Redwood City
Alturas
Lakeview
Reno
Carson City
Fallon
Virginia City
Minden
Winnemucca
Wells
Elko
Battle Mountain
Palisade
Austin
Eureka
Tonopah
Goldfield
Benton
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Shasta
Lassen Peak
Fredonyer Peak
Observation Peak
Glass Mt.
Grizzly Peak
Mt. Stanislaus
Mt. Dana
Mt. Gibbs
Mt. Conness
Mt. Hoffman
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Ritter
Mt. Whitney
Clear Lake
Lower Lake
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Honey Lake
Eagle Lake
Pyramid Lake
Winnemucca Lake
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Sacramento R.
Feather R.
Yuba R.
Humboldt R.
Truckee R.
Carson R.
Walker R.
Owens R.
Mokelumne R.
Stanislaus R.
Tuolumne R.
Merced R.
Kern R.
Kings R.
Cosumnes R.
Cache Creek
Putah Creek
Cottonwood Creek
Battle Cr.
Clear Cr.
Deer Cr.
Mill Cr.
Antelope Cr.
Big Meadows
Honcut
Oregon House
Smartsville
Camptonville
Downieville
Sierra City
Loyalton
Truckee
Tahoe City
Meyers
Placerville
Coloma
Auburn
Folsom City
Roseville
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Lincoln
Colfax
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McKinstry Pk.
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FRESNO
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INYO
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
KERN
SAN BERNARDINO
RIVERSIDE
IMPERIAL
SAN DIEGO
ARIZONA
Santa Rosa Island
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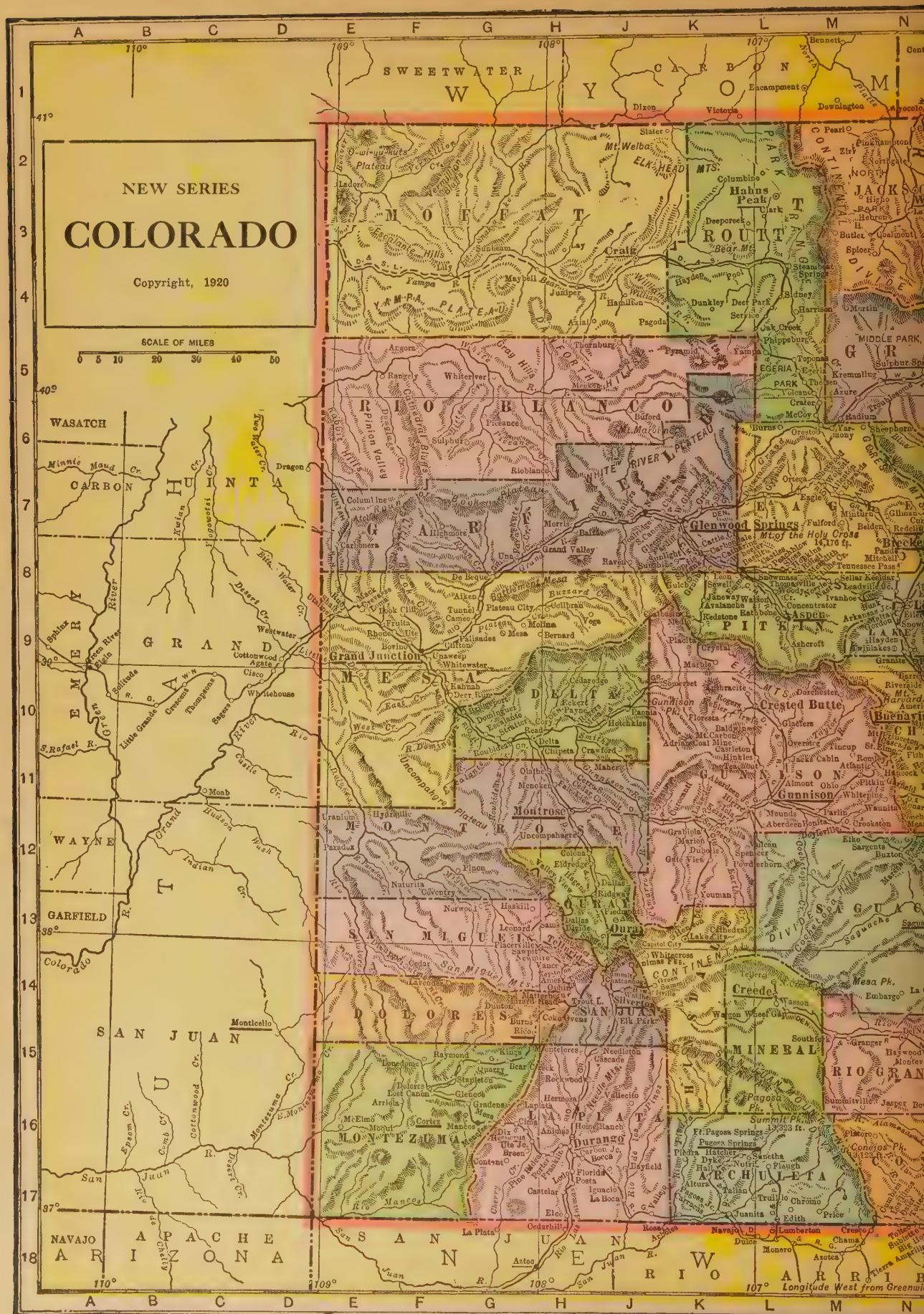
Santa Barbara Island
San Miguel Island
San Nicolas Island
Santa Catalina Island
San Clemente Island
Mt. Whitney
Death Valley
Salton Sea
Colorado River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GARFIELD
EAGLE
PITKIN
LAKE
MESA
DELTA
GUNNISON
MONTROSE
OURAY
SAN MIGUEL
DOLORES
SAN JUAN
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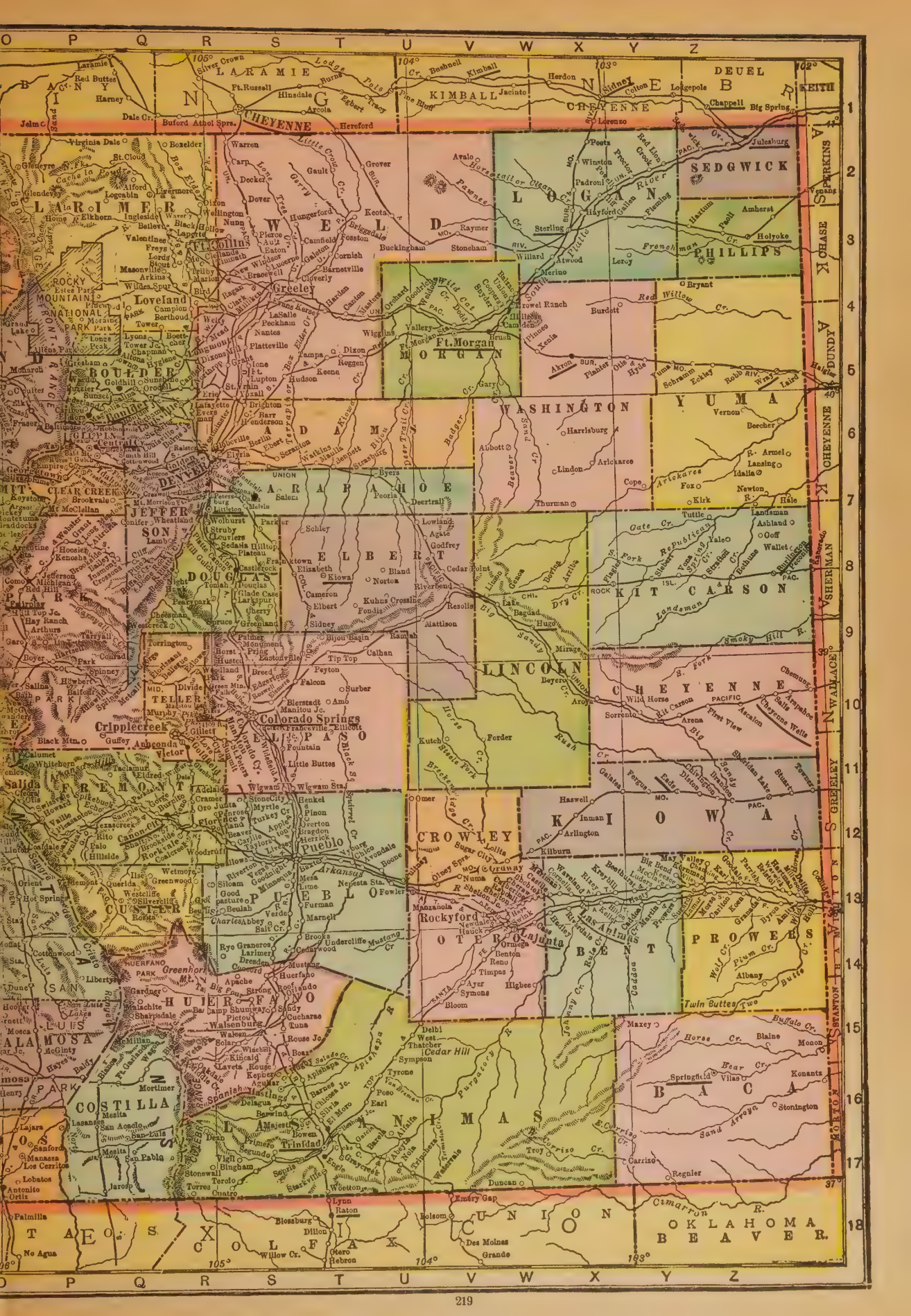
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PERKINS
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BOULDER
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ARAPAHOE
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KIT CARSON
SHERMAN
PARK
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LINCOLN
GREELEY
WALLACE
Colorado Springs
Cripplecreek
EL PASO
FREMONT
CROWLEY
KIOWA
CUSTER
PUEBLO
OTERO
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PROWERS
HUERFANO
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COSTILLA
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CONEJOS
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BEAVER
TEXAS
Ft.Collins
Greeley
Loveland
Ft.Morgan
Rocky Ford
La Junta
Trinidad
Rockyford
Julesburg
Holyoke
Wray
Yuma
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Springfield
Boulder
Denver
Pueblo
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Salida
Leadville
Aspen
Glenwood Springs
Durango
Monte Vista
Alamosa
Del Norte
Creede
Gunnison
Grand Junction
Montrose
Telluride
Ouray
Silverton
Steamboat Springs
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Meeker
Rifle
Hayden
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Arriba
Flagler
Stratton
Bethune
Burlington
Seibert
Vona
Yoder
Yale
Wallet
Ashland
Landsman
Ooff
Tuttle
Gate Cr.
Republican
Smoky Hill R.
Landeman
Dry Cr.
Big Sandy
Ramah
Calhan
Bijou Basin
Falcon
Peyton
Tip Top
Surber
Bennett
Strasburg
Byers
Deertrail
Peoria
Salem
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Lupton
Hudson
Keene
Roggen
Dixon
Wiggins
Orchard
Goodrich
Wild Cat
Beaver
Trowel Ranch
Burdett
Bryant
Red Willow Cr.
Akron
Otis
Yuma
Vernon
Beecher
Harrisburg
Lindon
Arickaree
Cope
Fox
Idalia
Lansing
Newton
Kirk
Hale
Thurman
Abbott
Badger
Beaver Cr.
Arickarees
Big Sandy
Horse Tail or Otter
Pawnee
Republican River
Frenchman
Willard
Atwood
Merino
Leroy
Sterling
Hartman
Amherst
Paoli
Holyoke
Julesburg
Poets
Winston
Proctor
Red Line
Fleming
Padroni
Hayford
Callen
Big Spring
Chappell
Lodgepole
Sidney
Cotton
Lorenzo
Kimball
Jacinto
Herdon
Bushnell
Cr.
Lodge Pole
Burns
Egbert
Tracy
Pine Bluff
Silver Crown
Laramie
Red Buttes
Harney
Jelm
Sand
Ft.Russell
Hinsdale
Arcola
Buford
Athol
Spra.
Hereford
Dale Cr.
Virginia Dale
Boxelder
St.Cloud
Glendevey
Cache la Poudre
Alford
Logeabin
Livermore
Ingleside
Waverly
Elkhorn
Bellevue
Black Hollow
Lapgrid
Valentines
Freys
Lords
Stout
Arkins
Masonville
Wildes Spur
Bird
Rabbit
Marion
Cleland
Mouth
New Windsor
Luserne
Galeton
Cornish
Barnetville
Cloverly
Eaton
Pierce
Ault
Camfield
Fossten
Briggsdale
Keota
Grover
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Wellington
Dixon
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Warren
Buckingham
Stoneham
Raymer
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Willard
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Folsom
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Beaver R.
Twin Buttes
Albany
Butte
Prowers
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Plum Cr.
Las Animas
Caddoo
Johnny Cr.
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Fowler
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Bragdon
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Undercliffe
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Dresden
Cuerero
Mustang
Huerfano
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Arkansas
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Siloam
Beulah
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Greenwood
Querida
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Rockvale
Coaldale
Woodruff
Florence
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Guffey
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Little Buttes
Widefield
Security
Franceville
Elliott
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Amo
Surber
Falcon
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Bijou Basin
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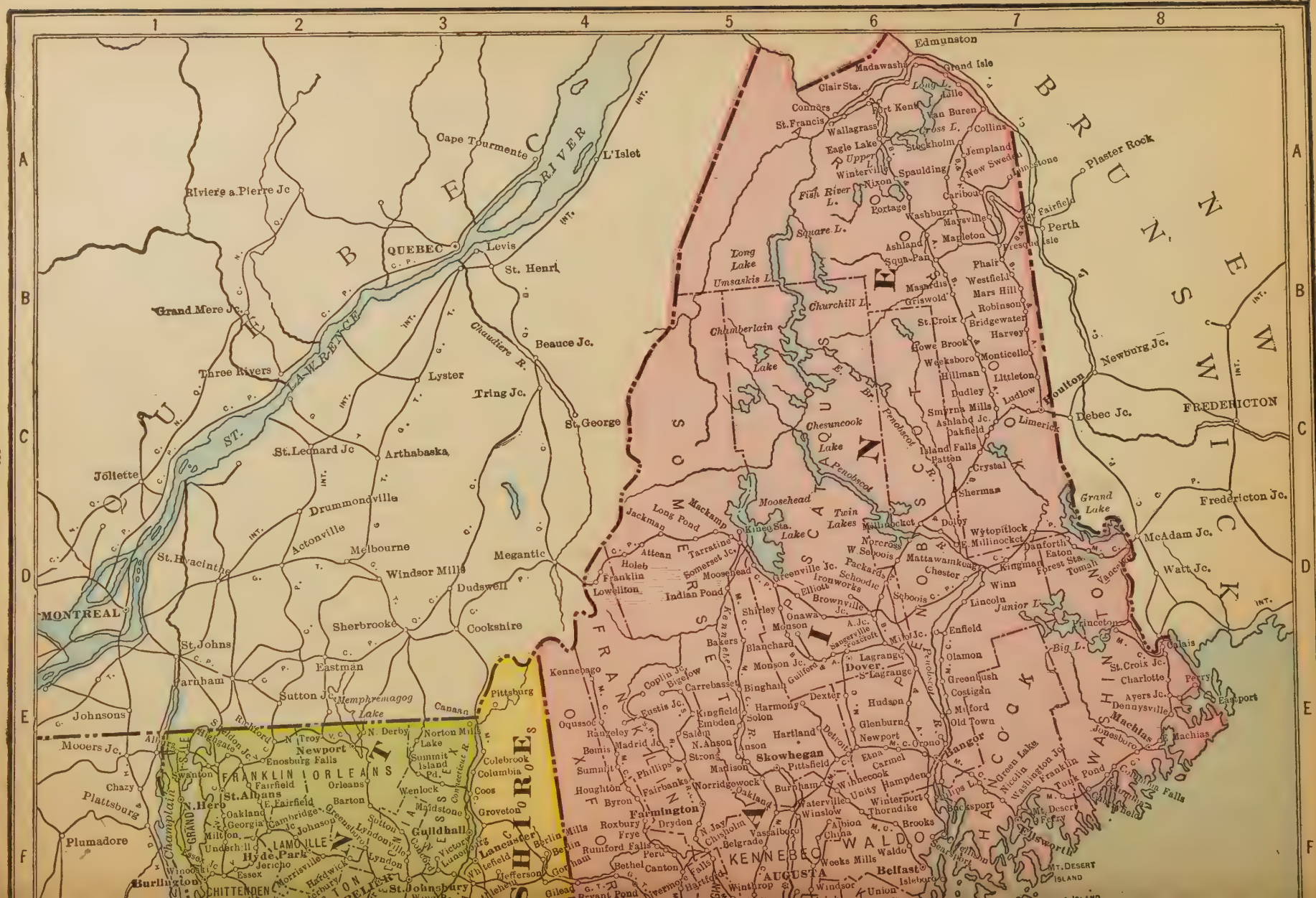
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Jemplend
Winterville
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Patten
Crystal
Sherman
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McAdam Jc.
Watt Jc.
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E. Fairfield
Chazy
Plattsburg
Plumadore
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Johnsons
Sutton Jc.
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Farnham
Three Rivers
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Tring Jc.
Beauce Jc.
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QUEBEC
Cape Tourmente
L'Islet
Riviere a Pierre Jc
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RICHELIEU R.
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Jackman
Long Pond
Attean
Tarratine
Somerset Jc.
Holeb
Franklin
Lowelltown
Moosehead
Kineo Sta.
Lake
Greenville Jc.
Ironworks
Schoodic
Packards
W. Schoois
Schoois
Elliott
Brownville
Jc.
Indian Pond
Shirley
Onawa
Monson
A. Jc.
Sangerville
Foxcroft
Milo Jc.
Lagrange
Dover
S. Lagrange
Guilford
Monson Jc.
Blanchard
Bakers
Kennebago
Coplin Jc.
Bigelow
Carrebassett
Eustis Jc.
Kingfield
Embden
Solon
Salem
N. Anson
Madrid Jc.
Rangeley
Oquossoc
Summit
Bemis
Strong
Madison
Anson
Norridgewock
Oakland
Skowhegan
Pittsfield
Detroit
Hartland
Newport
Dexter
Harmony
Hudson
Glenburn
Old Town
Orono
Bangor
Milford
Costigan
Greenbush
Olamon
Enfield
Lincoln
Junior L.
Princeton
Calais
St. Croix Jc.
Charlotte
Perry
Eastport
Ayers Jc.
Dennysville
Machias
Machias
Jonesboro
Big L.
Nicolin
Washington Jc
Franklin
Tunk Pond
Grand Falls
Backsport
Mt. Desert Ferry
Sullivan
Gouldsboro
Lamoine
Hancock
Orland
Bucksport
Verona
Prospect
Searsmont
Liberty
Montville
Morrill
Belmont
Lincolnville
Camden
Rockport
Rockland
Thomaston
Warren
Waldoboro
Friendship
Cushing
St. George
Tenants Harbor
Port Clyde
Owls Head
Spruce Head
Vinalhaven
North Haven
Matinicus
Criehaven
Monhegan
Boothbay
Boothbay Harbor
Damariscotta
Newcastle
Wiscasset
Edgecomb
Bath
Brunswick
Topsham
Lisbon Falls
Lewiston
Auburn
Gray
Windham
Portland
Cape Elizabeth
Scarborough
Saco
Biddeford
Kennebunk
Kennebunkport
Wells
Ogunquit
York
Kittery
Portsmouth
Dover
Somersworth
Rochester
Farmington
Milton
Wolfeboro
Alton
Alton Bay
Laconia
Meredith
Center Harbor
Moultonboro
Wolfeboro Jc.
Sanbornville
Ossipee
Freedom
Madison
Eaton
Conway
North Conway
Intervale
Glen
Jackson
Bartlett
Crawford
Fabyans
Bethlehem
Whitefield
Lancaster
Guildhall
Colebrook
Columbia
Coos
Groveton
Maidstone
Wenlock
Lyndonville
Sutton
Victory
Lunenburg
Concord
Connecticut R.
Barton
Orleans
Newport
Troy
N. Derby
Norton Mills
Lake
Summit
Island Pd.
Enosburg Falls
Swanton
Highgate
Alburgh
Rouses Point
Champlain
Grand Isle
Milton
Georgia
Oakland
Cambridge
Johnson
Greensboro
Hardwick
Morrisville
Stowe
Waterbury
Essex
Jericho
Underhill
Winooski
Burlington
Hyde Park
Lamoille
Fairfield
Fairfax
St. Albans
N. Hero
E. Fairfield
Chazy
Plattsburg
Plumadore
Mooers Jc.
Johnsons
Sutton Jc.
Memphremagog Lake
Canaan
Pittsburg
Eastman
Sherbrooke
Cookshire
Dudswell
Windsor Mills
Megantic
Drummondville
Actonville
Melbourne
St. Hyacinthe
Arthabaska
St. Leonard Jc
Joliette
MONTREAL
St. Johns
Farnham
Three Rivers
Grand Mere Jc.
Lyster
Tring Jc.
Beauce Jc.
St. George
Chaudiere R.
Levis
QUEBEC
Cape Tourmente
L'Islet
Riviere a Pierre Jc
ST. LAWRENCE R.
RICHELIEU R.
CHAMPLAIN
GRAND ISLE
FRANKLIN
ORLEANS
ESSEX
CALEDONIA
WASHINGTON
ORANGE
LAMOILLE
CHITTENDEN
ADDISON
RUTLAND
WINDSOR
WINDHAM
FRANKLIN
OXFORD
KENNEBEC
AUGUSTA
WALDO
PENOBSCOT
PISCATAQUIS
SOMERSET
HANCOCK
WASHINGTON
YORK
CUMBERLAND
SAGADAHOC
LINCOLN
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INT.
C. P.
G. T.
C. V.
B. & M.
M. C.
A. C.
B. C.

NEW SERIES
NEW ENGLAND
SCALE OF MILES
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Massachusetts Bay
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Buzzards Bay
Vineyard Sound
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LONG ISLAND
BOSTON
PROVIDENCE
HARTFORD
NEW HAVEN
NEW LONDON
WORCESTER
SPRINGFIELD
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Martha's Vineyard
Woods Hole
Provincetown
Plymouth
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New Bedford
Cape Cod Canal
Montauk
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Danbury
Stamford
Greenwich
Norwalk
Hartford
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Meriden
Middletown
Willimantic
Torrington
Litchfield
New Haven
Derby
Ansonia
Milford
Stratford
Fairfield
New London
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Norwich
Westerly
Newport
Pawtucket
Providence
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Warren
Barrington
Fall River
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Lawrence
Haverhill
Newburyport
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Marblehead
Lynn
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Worcester
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Gardner
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Northampton
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Westfield
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Berwick
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Kennebunkport
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Springvale
Lebanon
Hanover
Claremont
Newport
Windsor
Woodstock
Rutland
Burlington
Montpelier
Barre
Northfield
Middlebury
Vergennes
Bristol
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Stowe
Lake Champlain
Lake George
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Albany
Troy
Schenectady
Hoosic Falls
Mechanicsville
Eagle Br.
Ravena
Rhinecliff
Kingston
Poughkeepsie
Highland
Millerton
Salisbury
Stateline
Lee
Housatonic
Gr. Barrington
Sheffield
Ashley Falls
Cheshire
Adams
Hoosac Tunnel
Shelburne Falls
Greenfield
Orange
Athol
Gardner
Fitchburg
Leominster
Ashburnham
Winchendon
Troy
Peterboro
Milford
Windham Dep.
Greenville
Nashua
Salem
Lawrence
Haverhill
Amesbury
Merrimac River
Newburyport
Salisbury
Hampton
Seabrook
Exeter
Epping
Candia
Hillsboro
Henniker
Concord
Dover
Rochester
Berwick
Kittery
York Beach
York Harbor
Wells Beach
Kennebunkport
Kennebunk
Biddeford
Old Orchard
Saco
Portland
Cumberland
Yarmouth
Freeport
Brunswick
Bath
Lewiston
Auburn
Gray
Windham
Raymond
Naples
Bridgton
Harrison
Fryeburg
Conway
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Intervale
Jackson
Gorham
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Lancaster
Whitefield
Littleton
Woodsville
Wells River
Barre
Montpelier
Northfield
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Bennington
Manchester
Arlington
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Bellows Falls
Springfield
Ludlow
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Poultney
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Honesdale
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Hudson
Kinderhook
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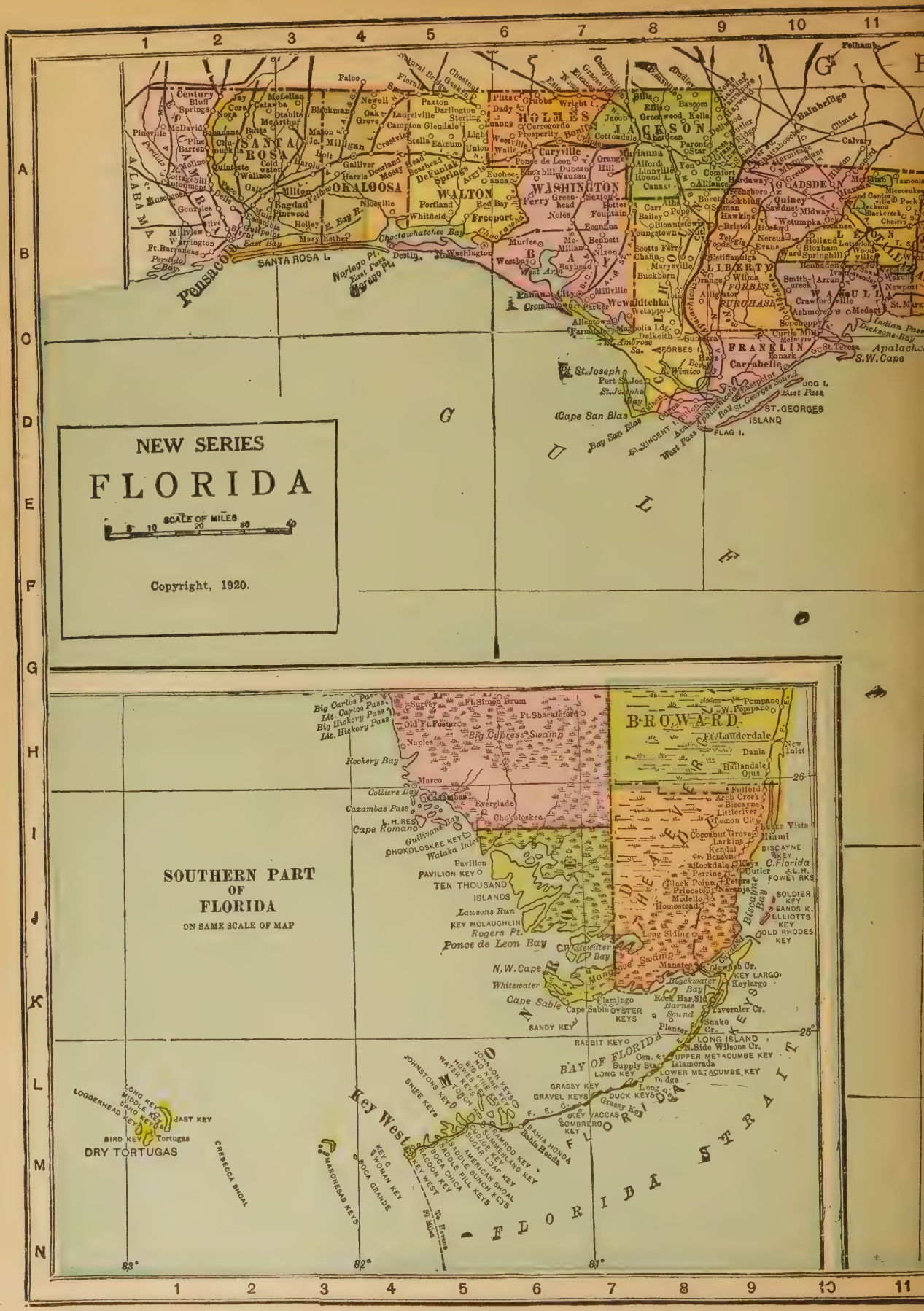
Stockbridge
Lenox
Pittsfield
Dalton
Adams
North Adams


NEW SERIES
FLORIDA
SCALE OF MILES
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SOUTHERN PART
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FLORIDA
ON SAME SCALE OF MAP
DRY TORTUGAS
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FLORIDA STRAIT
BAY OF FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
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SANTA ROSA
OKALOOSA
WALTON
HOLMES
WASHINGTON
JACKSON
GADSDEN
LIBERTY
FRANKLIN
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LEON
JEFFERSON
MADISON
TAYLOR
DIXIE
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SUWANNEE
HAMILTON
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UNION
BRADFORD
CLAY
NASSAU
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ST. JOHNS
PUTNAM
FLAGLER
VOLUSIA
ORANGE
OSCEOLA
BREVARD
BROWARD
DADE
MONROE
COLLIER
LEE
CHARLOTTE
HARDEE
DESOTO
MANATEE
SARASOTA
HILLSBOROUGH
POLK
HIGHLANDS
OKEECHOBEE
MARTIN
ST. LUCIE
INDIAN RIVER
BREVARD
ORANGE
SEMINOLE
LAKE
SUMTER
PASCO
PINELLAS
HERNANDO
CITRUS
LEVY
MARION
ALACHUA
GILCHRIST
DIXIE
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LAFAYETTE
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BRADFORD
CLAY
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OSCEOLA
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COLLIER
LEE
CHARLOTTE
HARDEE
DESOTO
MANATEE
SARASOTA
HILLSBOROUGH
POLK
HIGHLANDS
OKEECHOBEE
MARTIN
ST. LUCIE
INDIAN RIVER
Pensacola
Milton
Crestview
Fort Walton
Destin
Freeport
DeFuniak Springs
Chipley
Marianna
Bonifay
Caryville
Chattahoochee
Quincy
Tallahassee
Monticello
Madison
Perry
Carrabelle
Apalachicola
St. Marks
Wewahitchka
Panama City
Port St. Joe
St. Joseph
Cape San Blas
St. George Island
Dog Island
Lake City
Live Oak
Jasper
White Springs
Jennings
Fernandina
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Palatka
Daytona
New Smyrna
Titusville
Cocoa
Melbourne
Vero Beach
Fort Pierce
Stuart
Palm Beach
Fort Lauderdale
Hollywood
Miami
Homestead
Key Largo
Tavernier
Islamorada
Marathon
Big Pine Key
Sugarloaf Key
Key West
Dry Tortugas
Naples
Marco
Everglades
Chokoloskee
Fort Myers
Punta Gorda
Arcadia
Sarasota
Bradenton
Tampa
St. Petersburg
Clearwater
Dunedin
Tarpon Springs
New Port Richey
Brooksville
Inverness
Crystal River
Ocala
Gainesville
Starke
Macclenny
Lake Butler
Live Oak
Madison
Monticello
Quincy
Chattahoochee
Blountstown
Bristol
Apalachicola
Carrabelle
Panama City
Port St. Joe
Wewahitchka
Chipley
Bonifay
Marianna
Caryville
DeFuniak Springs
Crestview
Fort Walton
Destin
Freeport
Milton
Pensacola
Gulf Breeze
Navarre
Pensacola Bay
Santa Rosa I.
Perdido Bay
Perdido R.
Escambia R.
Blackwater R.
Yellow R.
Choctawhatchee Bay
East Bay
Santa Rosa Sd.
Pensacola Pass
Norriego Pt.
East Pass
Morego Pt.
Destin Pass
St. Andrew Bay
St. Andrew Sd.
St. George Sd.
St. Vincent I.
West Pass
Flag I.
Cape San Blas
Bay San Blas
St. Ambrose
Forbes
Alligator Pt.
Ochlockonee R.
Ochlockonee Bay
Apalachee Bay
Dickerson Bay
Indian Pass
S.W. Cape
Big Carlos Pass
Lit. Carlos Pass
Big Hickory Pass
Lit. Hickory Pass
Pavilion Key
Ten Thousand Islands
Lawsons Run
Key McLaughlin
Rogers Pt.
Ponce de Leon Bay
Whitewater Bay
N.W. Cape
Whitewater R.
Cape Sable
Sandy Key
Oyster Keys
Flamingo
Rabbit Key
Long Key
Loggerhead Key
Middle Key
Sand Key
Bird Key
Tortugas
Cresbecca Shoal
Marquesas Keys
Boca Grande
Key Vaccas
Sombrero Key
Bahia Honda
Grassy Key
Duck Keys
Long Key
Lower Metacumbe Key
Upper Metacumbe Key
Long Island
Snake Cr.
Planter
Rock Harbor
Barnes Sound
Blackwater Bay
Manatee Bay
Cuthbert Lake
Biscayne Bay
Biscayne Key
Soldier Key
Sands Key
Elliotts Key
Old Rhodes Key
Key Largo
Pompano
Fort Lauderdale
Dania
Hallandale
Ojus
New Inlet
Fulford
Arch Creek
Biscayne
Littleriver
Lemon City
Coconut Grove
Larkins
Kendal
Benson
Rockdale
Perrine
Cutler
Princeton
Naranja
Modello
Homestead
Florida City
Black Point
Everglade
Cazambas Pass
Cape Romano
Gullivans Bay
Chokoloskee Key
Walaka Inlet
Collier Bay
Rookery Bay
Old Ft. Foster
Ft. Simon Drum
Ft. Shackleford
Big Cypress Swamp
Surrey
Naples
Big Cypress
Pavilion
Pavilion Key
Ten Thousand Islands
Lawsons Run
Key McLaughlin
Rogers Pt.
Ponce de Leon Bay
Whitewater Bay
N.W. Cape
Whitewater R.
Cape Sable
Sandy Key
Oyster Keys
Flamingo
Rabbit Key
Long Key
Loggerhead Key
Middle Key
Sand Key
Bird Key
Tortugas
Cresbecca Shoal
Marquesas Keys
Boca Grande
Key Vaccas
Sombrero Key
Bahia Honda
Grassy Key
Duck Keys
Long Key
Lower Metacumbe Key
Upper Metacumbe Key
Long Island
Snake Cr.
Planter
Rock Harbor
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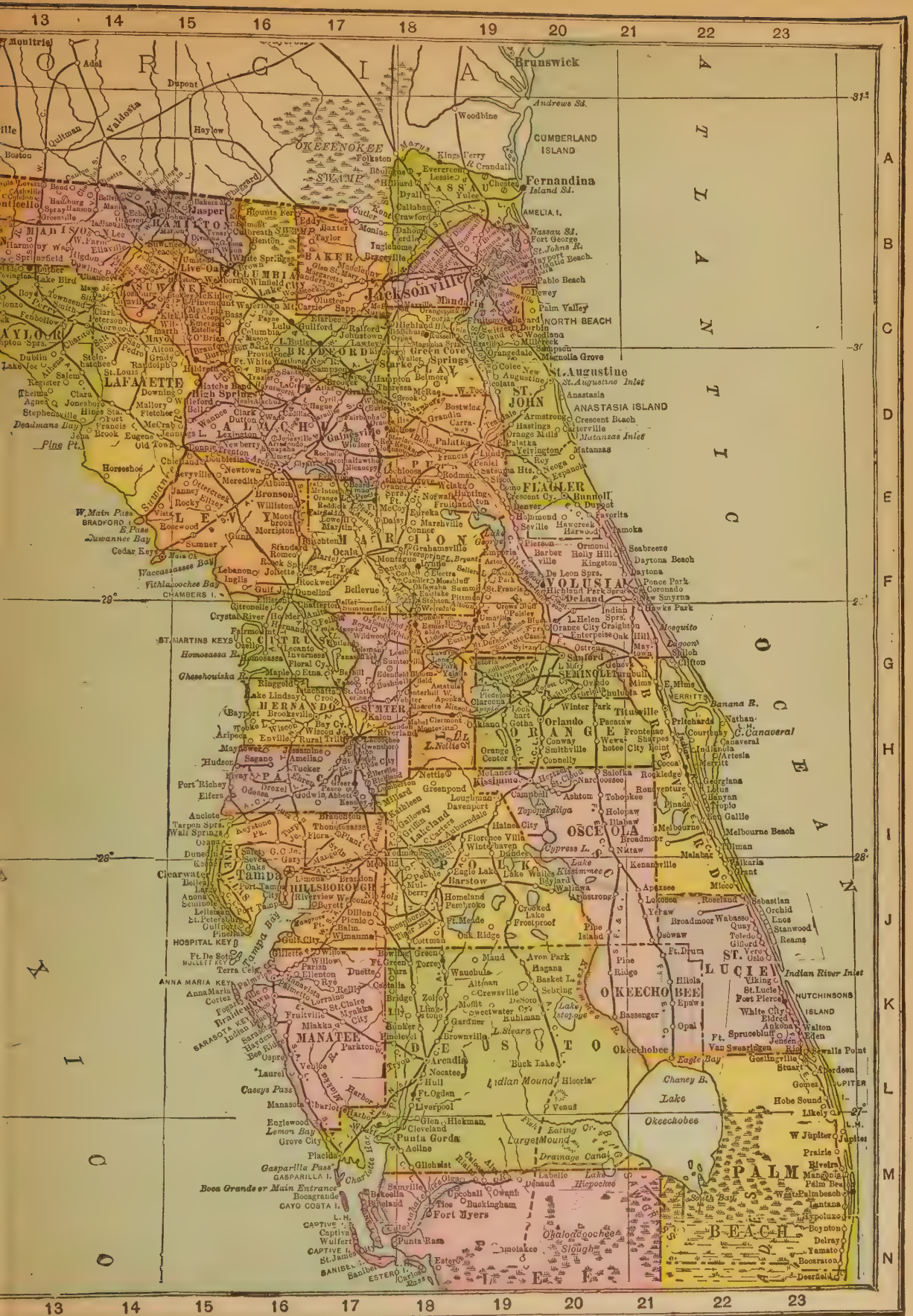
Blackwater Bay
Manatee Bay
Cuthbert Lake
Biscayne Bay
Biscayne Key
Soldier Key
Sands Key
Elliotts Key
Old Rhodes Key
Key Largo
Pompano
Fort Lauderdale
Dania
Hallandale
Ojus
New Inlet
Fulford
Arch Creek
Biscayne
Littleriver
Lemon City
Coconut Grove
Larkins
Kendal
Benson
Rockdale
Perrine
Cutler
Princeton
Naranja
Modello
Homestead
Florida City
Black Point
Everglade
Cazambas Pass
Cape Romano
Gullivans Bay
Chokoloskee Key
Walaka Inlet
Collier Bay
Rookery Bay
Old Ft. Foster
Ft. Simon Drum
Ft. Shackleford
Big Cypress Swamp
Surrey
Naples
Big Cypress
Johnstons Keys
Water Keys
Howes Keys
Big Pine Keys
Torch Keys
Snipe Keys
Saddle Bunch Keys
Saddle Pill Keys
Sugarloaf Key
American Shoal
Summerland Key
Ramrod Key
Bahia Honda
Key Vaccas
Sombrero Key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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
Brunswick
Andrews Sd.
CUMBERLAND ISLAND
Fernandina
Island Sd.
AMELIA I.
Nassau Sd.
Fort George
St. Johns R.
Mayport
Atlantic Beach
Pablo Beach
Dewey
Palm Valley
NORTH BEACH
Jacksonville
Mandarin
Orangedale
Millcreek
Sampson
Magnolia Grove
St. Augustine
St. Augustine Inlet
Anastasia
ANASTASIA ISLAND
Crescent Beach
Carterville
Matanzas Inlet
Matanzas
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Hastings
Orange Mills
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Roy
Negaa
Espanola
FLAGLER
Bunnell
Dupont
Favorita
Hammond
Seville
Hawkreek
Harwood
Tamoka
Seabreeze
Daytona Beach
Daytona
Ormond
Holly Hill
Kingston
Coronado
New Smyrna
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Ponce Park
De Leon Spgs.
Highland Park
Spruce
De Land
Hawks Park
Indian
Orange City
Creighton
Enterprise
Oak Hill
Mosquito Lagoon
Shiloh
Clifton
Sanford
Geneva
Turnbull
Oviedo
Mims
E. Mims
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Banana R.
Titusville
Pritchard
Nathan
C. Canaveral
Courtney
Canaveral
Indialanda
Artesia
Merritt
Cocoa
Georgiana
Lotus
Banyan
Viola
Ben Gallie
Tillman
Rockledge
Venture
Dinada
Melbourne
Melbourne Beach
Malabar
Palkaria
Grant
Micco
Sebastian
Orchid
Enos
Stanwood
Reams
Wabasso
Quay
Toledo
Gifford
Vero
Oslo
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Indian River Inlet
Viking
St. Lucie
Port Pierce
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White City
Eldred
Arkona
Walton
Eden
Jensen
Sprucebluff
Ft. Van Swearingen
Rio
Seawalls Point
Gosling
Stuart
Aberdeen
Gomez
JUPITER
Hobe Sound
Likely
L.H.
W. Jupiter
Jupiter
Prairie
Riviera
Mangonia
Palm Bch
Lantana
Boynton
Delray
Yamato
Boca Raton
Deerfield
PALM BEACH
South Bay
Belle Glade
Pahokee
Lake Okeechobee
Eagle Bay
Chaney B.
Indian Mound
Hilocrist
Venus
Buck Lake
Okeechobee
Arcadia
DESOTO
Nocatee
Hull
Ft. Ogden
Liverpool
Glen
Hickman
Cleveland
Punta Gorda
Acline
Gilchrist
Eating Cr.
Largest Mound
Drainage Canal
Labelle
Lake Hippochee
Denaud
Okaloacoochee Slough
Immokalee
Estero
Estero I.
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Fort Myers
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Owaah
Upcohall
Tice
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Pineland
Samville
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Boca Grande
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L.H.
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Wulfert
CAPTIVE I.
St. James
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Sanibel
Gasparilla Pass
GASPARILLA I.
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Grove City
Laurel
Caseys Pass
Manasota
Burlo
Harbor
Venice
Nokomis
Osprey
Casey Key
Siesta Key
Sarasota
Indian Key
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Anna Maria
Cortez
Braidentown
Palmetto
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Myakka
St. Claire
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Parish
Ellenton
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HOSPITAL KEY
Gillette
Gulf City
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Tampa
Port Tampa
Port Tampa City
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Oaks
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Seffner
Mango
Thonotosassa
Plant City
Dover
Turkey Creek
Lithia
Valrico
Bloomingdale
Brandon
Limona
Riverview
Wesconnett
Durant
Dover
Pemko
Dillon
Plemo
Palm
Wimauma
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Belleair
Largo
Anona
Seminole
Lealman
St. Petersburg
Gulfport
Pinellas
Oldsmar
Citrus Park
Lutz
Odessa
Tarpon Springs
Anclote
Wall Springs
Ozona
Dunedin
Safety Harbor
Oldsmar
Keystone
Sulphur Springs
Port Richey
Elfers
Aripeka
Hudson
Jasmine
Amelia
Tucker
Sagano
Floral Cy.
Inverness
Homosassa
Homosassa R.
Crystal River
Holder
Citronelle
Dunnellon
Rainbow Springs
Blue Run
Rainbow R.
Silver Springs
Silver Springs Shores
Ocala
Romeo
Rock Springs
Juliette
Lebanon
Juglis
Gulf Jct.
Rockwell
Bellevue
Williston
Morriston
Levy
Rosewood
Gunn
Cedar Key
Waccassassee Bay
Withlacoochee Bay
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Rocky
Vista
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Reddick
Orange
Archer
Micanopy
Cross Creek
Island Grove
Orange Spgs.
Ft. McCoy
Eureka
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Conner
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Emporia
Barberville
Pierson
Seville
Orange City
Enterprise
Oak Hill
Indian Sprs.
Turnbull
Oviedo
Mims
Winter Park
Orlando
Gotha
Ocoee
Clarcona
Apopka
Mt. Dora
Eustis
Tavares
Leesburg
Okahumpka
Lake Harris
Lake Eustis
Lake Dora
Lake Griffin
Fruitland Park
Howey
Mascotte
Minneola
Clermont
Groveland
Montverde
Lake Minneola
Lake Louisa
Clermont
Lake Nellie
Winter Garden
Oakland
Gotha
Ocoee
Apopka
Zellwood
Plymouth
Orange Center
Conway
Smithville
Connelly
Wewahotee
Frontenac
Sharpes
City Point
Kissimmee
Narcoossee
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Holopaw
Ilahaw
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Haines City
Lake Hamilton
Davenport
Loughman
Greenpond
Nettles
Campbell
Tohopekaliga
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Florence Villa
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Dundee
Lake Wales
Bartow
Eagle Lake
Polk City
Auburndale
Lakeland
Medulla
Pebble
Mulberry
Homeland
Pembroke
Crooked Lake
Frostproof
Pine Island
Ft. Meade
Oak Ridge
Gottman
Tiger Bay
Phosphoria
Fort Meade
Peace R.
Bowling Green
Wauchula
Hardee
Zolfo
Limestone
Gardner
Brownville
Bunker
Hineley
Tryon
Fort Green
Torre
Tara
Catalla
Bridge
Lily
Altman
Crewsville
Moffit
Sweetwater
Ruhlman
Basket L.
Avon Park
Hagana
Sebring
DeSoto
Lake Istopoga
Lake Stearns
Bassenger
Pine Ridge
Ft. Drum
Hilola
Viola
Epaw
OKEECHOBEE
Opal
Apopka
Lake Kissimmee
Cypress L.
Lake Tohopekaliga
Kenansville
Yeraw
Lokosee
Osowaw
Roseland
Broadmoor
Wabasso
Quay
Toledo
Gifford
Vero
Oslo
Ft. Drum
Pine Ridge
Hilola
Viola
Epaw
OKEECHOBEE
Opal
Bassenger
Lake Istopoga
Lake Stearns
Sebring
Basket L.
Avon Park
Hagana
DeSoto
Ruhlman
Sweetwater
Moffit
Crewsville
Altman
Wauchula
Hardee
Zolfo
Limestone
Gardner
Brownville
Bunker
Hineley
Tryon
Fort Green
Torre
Tara
Catalla
Bridge
Lily
Polk
Hillsborough
Manatee
DeSoto
Hardee
Okeechobee
Highlands
Osceola
Orange
Lake
Volusia
Brevard
St. Lucie
Martin
Palm Beach
Indian River
Glades
Hendry
Collier
Lee
Charlotte
Sarasota
Pinellas
Hernando
Sumter
Citrus
Marion
Levy
Alachua
Putnam
Flagler
St. Johns
Duval
Nassau
Baker
Columbia
Suwannee
Hamilton
Madison
Taylor
Lafayette
Dixie
Gilchrist
Union
Bradford
Clay
Jefferson
Leon
Wakulla
Franklin
Gulf
Calhoun
Liberty
Gadsden
Jackson
Washington
Holmes
Walton
Okaloosa
Santa Rosa
Escambia
Escambia R.
Pensacola
Pensacola Bay
Perdido R.
Perdido Bay
Mobile Bay
Mobile
Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Atlantic Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
Okefenokee Swamp
Suwannee R.
Withlacoochee R.
Withlacoochee Bay
Waccassassee Bay
Homosassa R.
Chassahowitzka R.
Crystal River
Weeki Wachee
Pithlachocco Bay
Anclote
Tarpon Springs
Clearwater
Tampa
Tampa Bay
Hillsborough Bay
Old Tampa Bay
Boca Ciega Bay
Pinellas Pt.
Gasparilla Pass
Boca Grande or Main Entrance
Caloosahatchee R.
Fort Myers
Estero
Carlos Pass
Naples
Marco
Everglades
Big Cypress Swamp
Lake Okeechobee
Indian River
Banana R.
Mosquito Lagoon
Indian River Inlet
Jupiter Inlet
Lake Worth
Boynton
Delray
Boca Raton
Deerfield
Hillsboro Inlet
Port Everglades
Fort Lauderdale
Hollywood
Dania
Hallandale
Miami
Miami Beach
Biscayne Bay
Key Biscayne
Virginia Key
Cape Florida
Soldier Key
Elliott Key
Biscayne Key
Old Rhodes Key
Key Largo
Ragged Keys
Caesar Creek
Florida Bay
Whitewater Bay
Cape Sable
Flamingo
Everglades National Park
Shark R.
Broad R.
Harney R.
Lostman R.
Chatham R.
Turner R.
Miami Canal
Hillsboro Canal
North New River Canal
West Palm Beach Canal
Lake Worth Drainage Canal
Caloosahatchee Canal
Okeechobee Waterway
Tamiami Trail
Dixie Highway
Seminole Indian Reservation
Big Cypress Indian Reservation
Miccosukee Indian Reservation
Brighton Indian Reservation
Hollywood Indian Reservation
Immokalee Indian Reservation
Fort Pierce
Stuart
Jupiter
Palm Beach
West Palm Beach
Lantana
Boynton
Delray
Boca Raton
Deerfield
Pompano
Fort Lauderdale
Hollywood
Dania
Hallandale
Miami
Miami Beach
Coral Gables
Homestead
Florida City
Key Largo
Tavernier
Plantation Key
Upper Matecumbe Key
Lower Matecumbe Key
Long Key
Grassy Key
Duck Key
Conch Key
Key Vaca
Marathon
Pigeon Key
Seven Mile Bridge
Bahia Honda Key
Big Pine Key
Little Pine Key
Newfound Harbor Keys
Sugarloaf Key
Cudjoe Key
Summerland Key
Ramrod Key
Little Ramrod Key
Big Torch Key
Little Torch Key
Middle Torch Key
Key West
Stock Island
Boca Chica Key
Saddle Bunch Keys
Big Coppitt Key
Rockland Key
Sugarloaf Key
Key West Harbor
Fleming Key
Navy Yard
Mallory Dock
Pier
Truman Annex
Whitehead St.
Duval St.
Simonton St.
Eaton St.
Caroline St.
Southard St.
Petronia St.
Angela St.
Olivia St.
Virginia St.
Grinnell St.
Fleming St.
Windsor Lane
Flagler Ave.
Truman Ave.
Key West Cemetery
Old Cemetery
Naval Station
Naval Air Station
Key West Airport
Fort Taylor
Fort Zachary Taylor
Fort Jefferson
Dry Tortugas
Garden Key
Loggerhead Key
Bird Key
Long Key
Middle Key
Bush Key
Hospital Key
Sand Key
Sand Key Light
Rebecca Shoal
Rebecca Shoal Light
Alligator Reef
Alligator Reef Light
Carysfort Reef
Carysfort Reef Light
Key Largo Reef
Key Largo Reef Light
Molasses Reef
Molasses Reef Light
French Reef
French Reef Light
Pickles Reef
Pickles Reef Light
Conch Reef
Conch Reef Light
Sombrero Key
Sombrero Key Light
Looe Key
Looe Key Light
Western Sambo Reef
Western Sambo Reef Light
Eastern Sambo Reef
Eastern Sambo Reef Light
Sambo Reef
Sambo Reef Light
Content Key
Content Key Light
Boot Key
Boot Key Light
Vaca Key
Vaca Key Light
Marathon
Marathon Light
Pigeon Key
Pigeon Key Light
Seven Mile Bridge
Bahia Honda Key
Bahia Honda Key Light
Big Pine Key
Big Pine Key Light
Little Pine Key
Little Pine Key Light
Newfound Harbor Keys
Newfound Harbor Keys Light
Sugarloaf Key
Sugarloaf Key Light
Cudjoe Key
Cudjoe Key Light
Summerland Key
Summerland Key Light
Ramrod Key
Ramrod Key Light
Little Ramrod Key
Little Ramrod Key Light
Big Torch Key
Big Torch Key Light
Little Torch Key
Little Torch Key Light
Middle Torch Key
Middle Torch Key Light
Key West
Key West Light
Stock Island
Stock Island Light
Boca Chica Key
Boca Chica Key Light
Saddle Bunch Keys
Saddle Bunch Keys Light
Big Coppitt Key
Big Coppitt Key Light
Rockland Key
Rockland Key Light
Sugarloaf Key
Sugarloaf Key Light
Key West Harbor
Key West Harbor Light
Fleming Key
Fleming Key Light
Navy Yard
Navy Yard Light
Mallory Dock
Mallory Dock Light
Pier
Pier Light
Truman Annex
Truman Annex Light
Whitehead St.
Whitehead St. Light
Duval St.
Duval St. Light
Simonton St.
Simonton St. Light
Eaton St.
Eaton St. Light
Caroline St.
Caroline St. Light
Southard St.
Southard St. Light
Petronia St.
Petronia St. Light
Angela St.
Angela St. Light
Olivia St.
Olivia St. Light
Virginia St.
Virginia St. Light
Grinnell St.
Grinnell St. Light
Fleming St.
Fleming St. Light
Windsor Lane
Windsor Lane Light
Flagler Ave.
Flagler Ave. Light
Truman Ave.
Truman Ave. Light
Key West Cemetery
Key West Cemetery Light
Old Cemetery
Old Cemetery Light
Naval Station
Naval Station Light
Naval Air Station
Naval Air Station Light
Key West Airport
Key West Airport Light
Fort Taylor
Fort Taylor Light
Fort Zachary Taylor
Fort Zachary Taylor Light
Fort Jefferson
Fort Jefferson Light
Dry Tortugas
Dry Tortugas Light
Garden Key
Garden Key Light
Loggerhead Key
Loggerhead Key Light
Bird Key
Bird Key Light
Long Key
Long Key Light
Middle Key
Middle Key Light
Bush Key
Bush Key Light
Hospital Key
Hospital Key Light
Sand Key
Sand Key Light
Rebecca Shoal
Rebecca Shoal Light
Alligator Reef
Alligator Reef Light
Carysfort Reef
Carysfort Reef Light
Key Largo Reef
Key Largo Reef Light
Molasses Reef
Molasses Reef Light
French Reef
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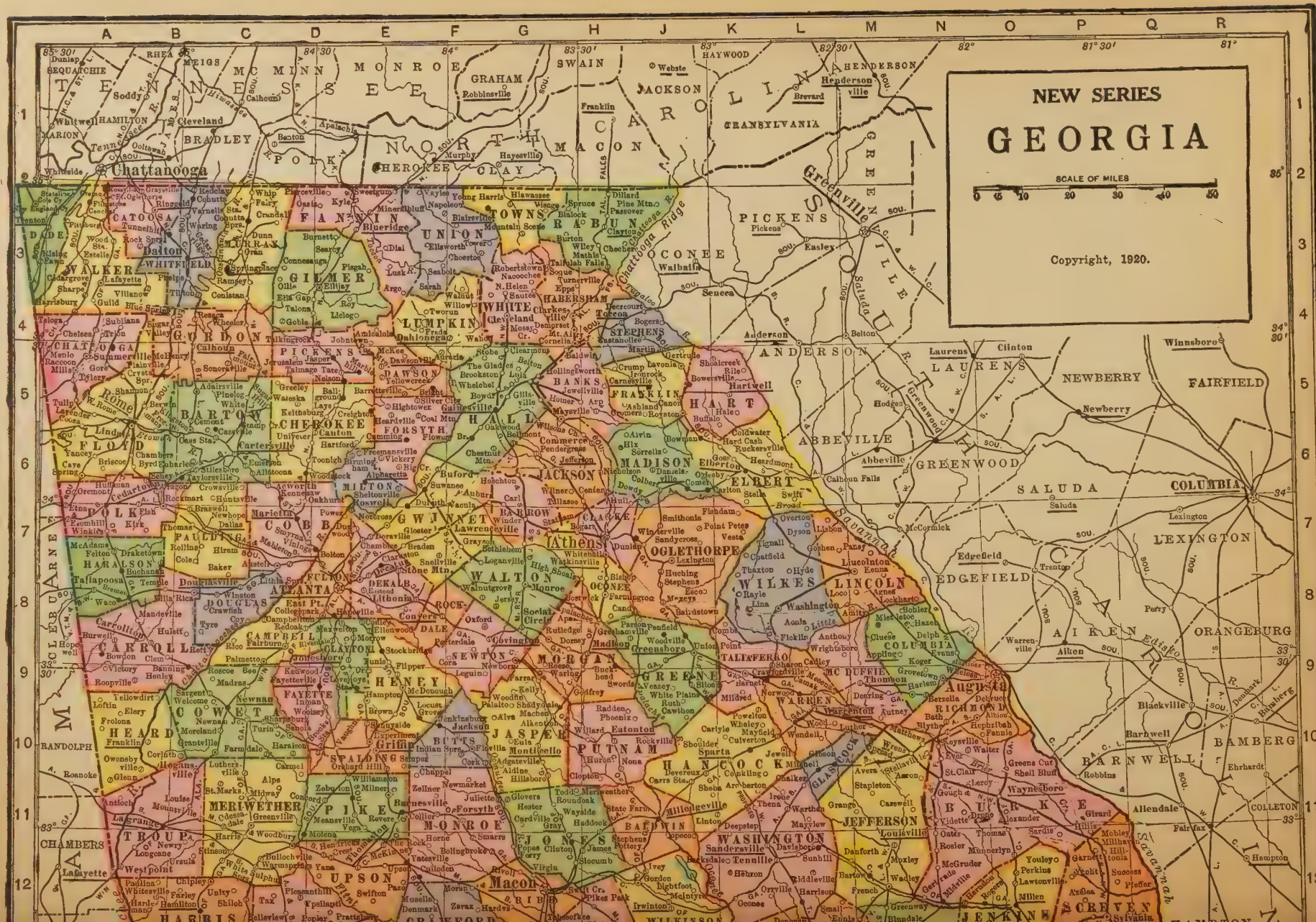
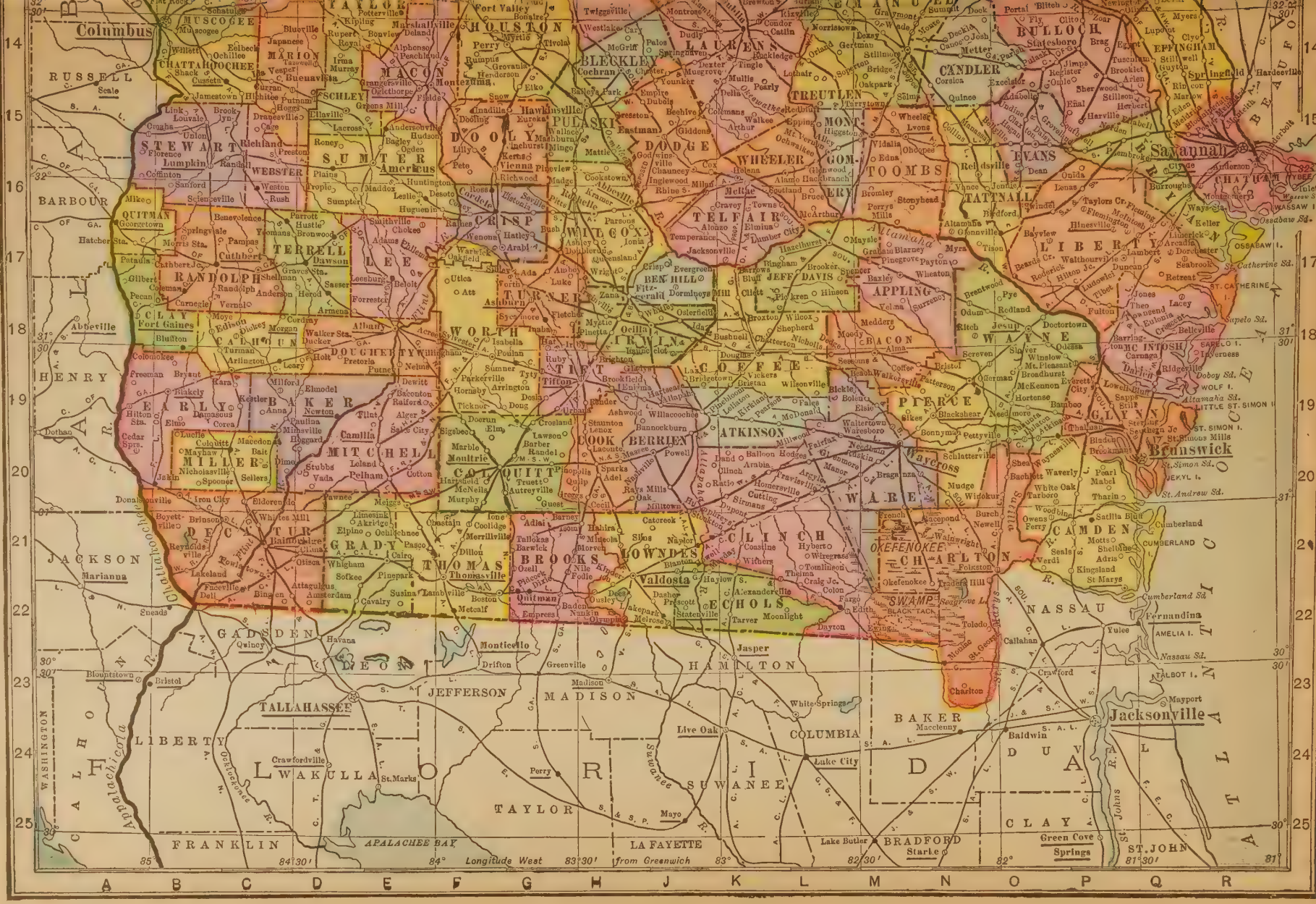
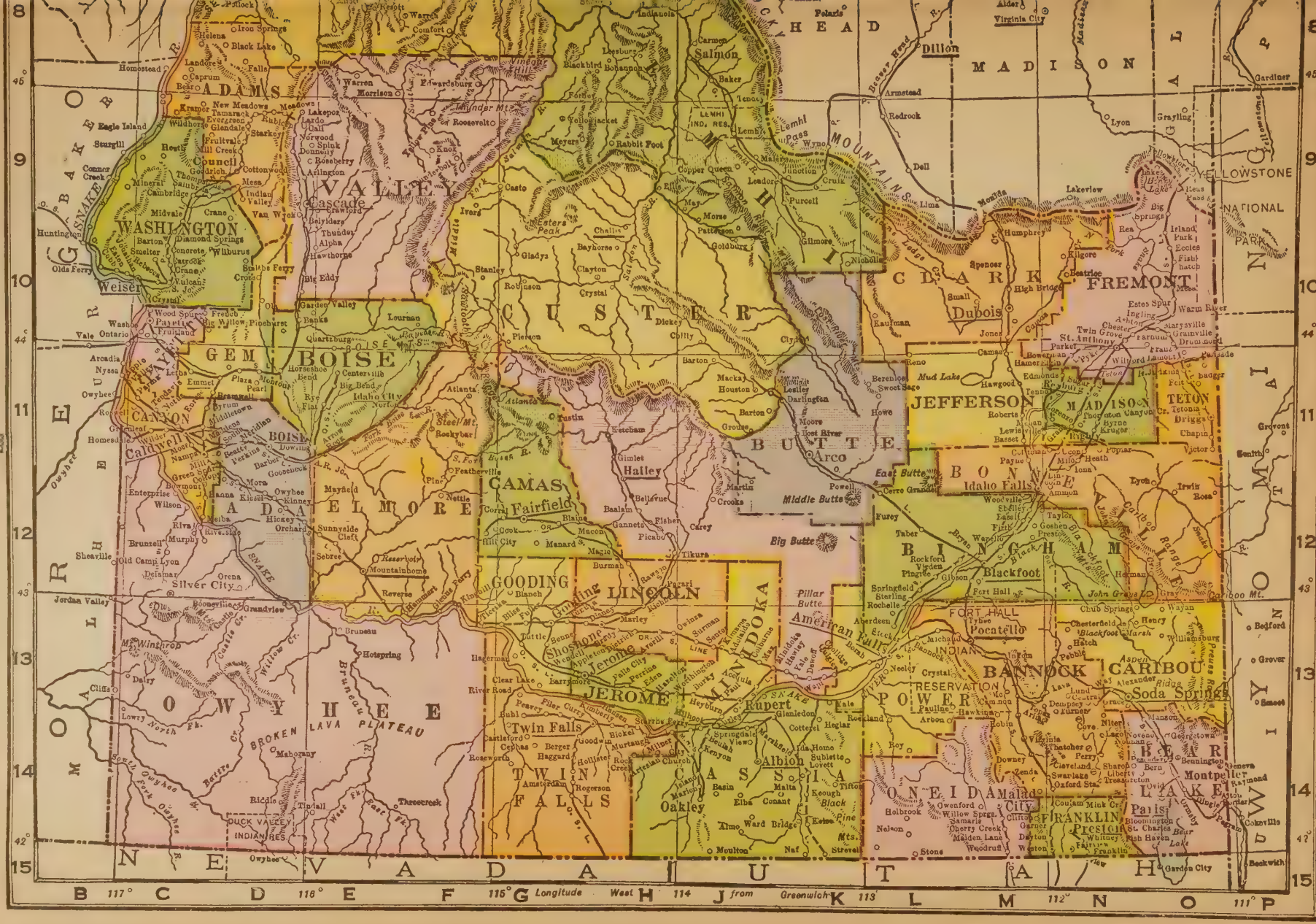
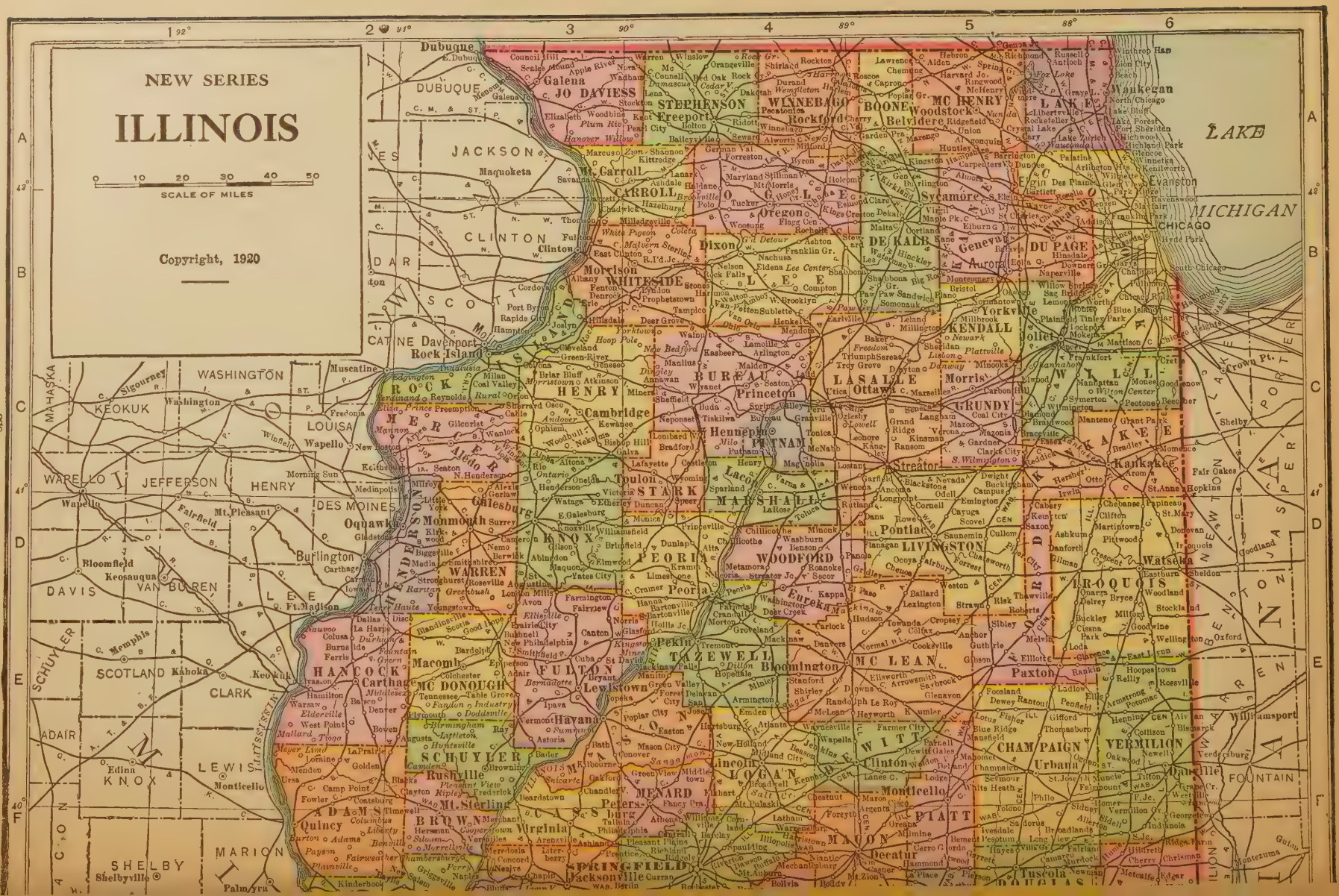
Pickles Reef Light
Conch Reef
Conch Reef Light
Sombrero Key
Sombrero Key Light
Looe Key
Looe Key Light
Western Sambo Reef
Western Sambo Reef Light
Eastern Sambo Reef
Eastern Sambo Reef Light
Sambo Reef
Sambo Reef Light
Content Key
Content Key Light
Boot Key
Boot Key Light
Vaca Key
Vaca Key Light
Marathon
Marathon Light
Pigeon Key
Pigeon Key Light
Seven Mile Bridge
Bahia Honda Key
Bahia Honda Key Light
Big Pine Key
Big Pine Key Light
Little Pine Key
Little Pine Key Light
Newfound Harbor Keys
Newfound Harbor Keys Light
Sugarloaf Key
Sugarloaf Key Light
Cudjoe Key
Cudjoe Key Light
Summerland Key
Summerland Key Light
Ramrod Key
Ramrod Key Light
Little Ramrod Key
Little Ramrod Key Light
Big Torch Key
Big Torch Key Light
Little Torch Key
Little Torch Key Light
Middle Torch Key
Middle Torch Key Light
Key West
Key West Light
Stock Island
Stock Island Light
Boca Chica Key
Boca Chica Key Light
Saddle Bunch Keys
Saddle Bunch Keys Light
Big Coppitt Key
Big Coppitt Key Light
Rockland Key
Rockland Key Light

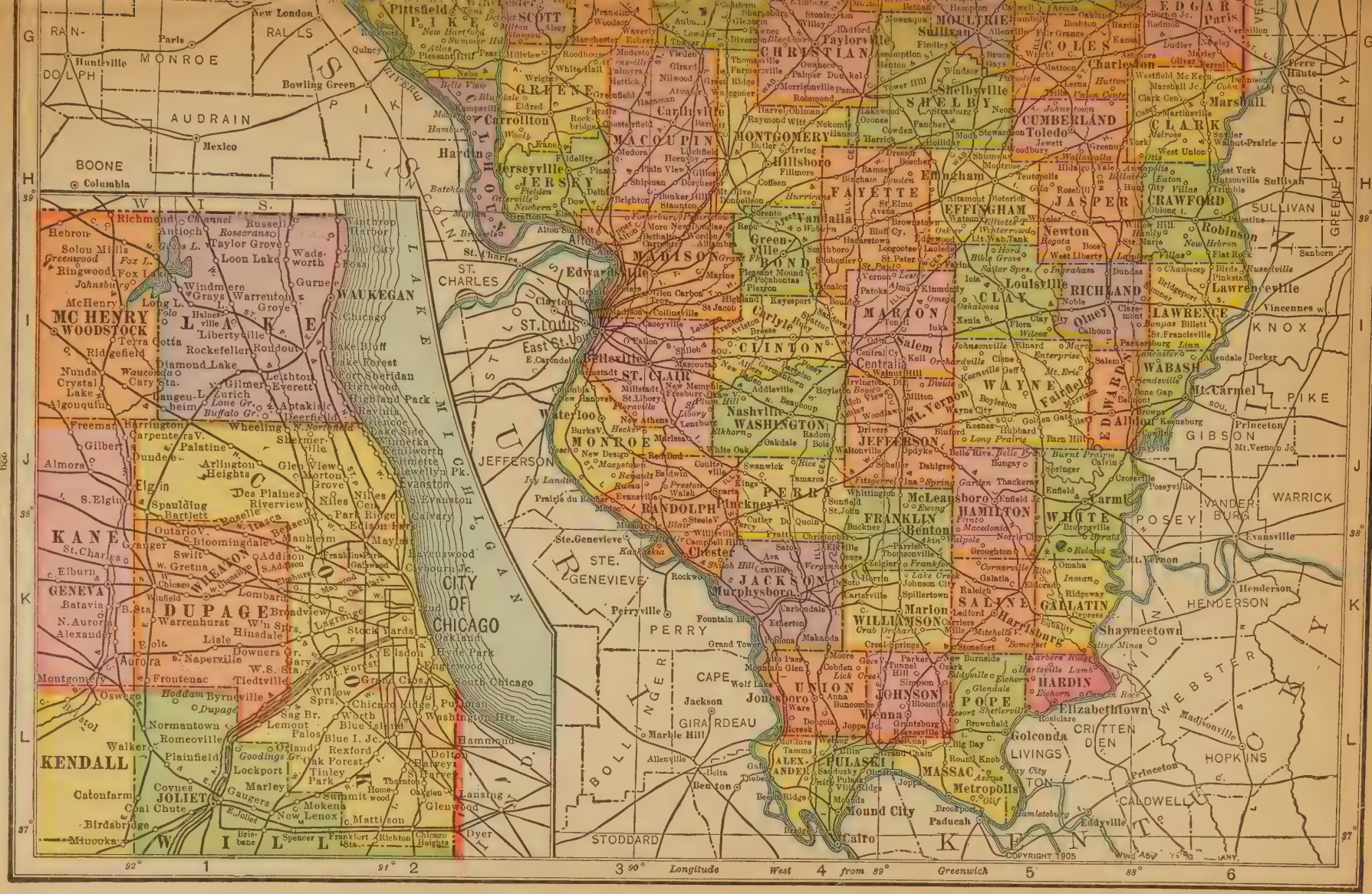

NEW SERIES
GEORGIA
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Copyright, 1920.
Chattanooga
Dalton
Rome
Athens
Augusta
Macon
Columbus
Greenville
Newberry
Abbeville
Laurens
Anderson
Seneca
Walhalla
Clinton
Winnsboro
Fairfield
Saluda
Edgefield
Aiken
Barnwell
Orangeburg
Lexington
Columbia
Allendale
Colleton
Hampton
Jenkins
Screven
Effingham
Bryan
Liberty
Long
Wayne
Appling
Tattnall
Evans
Bulloch
Candler
Emanuel
Jefferson
Burke
Richmond
Warren
McDuffie
Columbia
Lincoln
Wilkes
Elbert
Hart
Franklin
Stephens
Habersham
Rabun
Towns
Union
Fannin
Gilmer
Pickens
Gordon
Whitfield
Murray
Catoosa
Walker
Chattooga
Floyd
Polk
Haralson
Paulding
Cobb
Fulton
Douglas
Carroll
Heard
Coweta
Troup
Meriwether
Harris
Muscogee
Chattahoochee
Talbot
Taylor
Upson
Lamar
Monroe
Pike
Spalding
Fayette
Campbell
Clayton
Henry
Butts
Jasper
Putnam
Hancock
Greene
Morgan
Oconee
Clarke
Madison
Oglethorpe
Taliaferro
Wilkes
Lincoln
Elbert
Hart
Franklin
Banks
Jackson
Barrow
Gwinnett
Walton
Newton
Rockdale
DeKalb
Fulton
Cherokee
Forsyth
Hall
Dawson
Lumpkin
White


Columbus
RUSSELL
MUSCOGEE
CHATTAHOOCHEE
MARION
TAYLOR
HOUSTON
MACON
SCHLEY
STEWART
WEBSTER
SUMTER
Americus
BARBOUR
QUITMAN
TERRELL
LEE
RANDOLPH
CLAY
Fort Gaines
CALHOUN
EARLY
BAKER
DOUGHERTY
MILLER
MITCHELL
DECATUR
GRADY
THOMAS
Thomasville
JACKSON
Marianna
GADSDEN
Quincy
LIBERTY
WAKULLA
FRANKLIN
APALACHEE BAY
TALLAHASSEE
JEFFERSON
MADISON
TAYLOR
LAFAYETTE
HENRY
Abbeville
DOOLY
PULASKI
Hawkinsville
CRISP
WORTH
TIFT
COLQUITT
BROOKS
LOWNDES
Valdosta
ECHOLS
BLECKLEY
DODGE
WILCOX
TELFAIR
WHEELER
IRWIN
BEN HILL
Fitzgerald
TURNER
COFFEE
BERRIEN
COOK
ATKINSON
LAURENS
TREUTLEN
TOOMBS
MONTGOMERY
JEFF DAVIS
APPLING
BULLOCH
CANDLER
EVANS
TATTNALL
BERRIEN
Savannah
CHATHAM
LIBERTY
WAYNE
BACON
PIERCE
WARE
Waycross
CLINCH
OKEFENOKEE
CHARLTON
SWAMP
BLACK TACK
BRANTLEY
GLYNN
Brunswick
MCINTOSH
CAMDEN
NASSAU
Fernandina
AMELIA I.
CUMBERLAND
Jacksonville
DUVAL
BAKER
Macclenny
Baldwin
CLAY
Green Cove Springs
BRADFORD
Starke
Lake City
COLUMBIA
Live Oak
SUWANEE
Perry
Monticello
Madison
Jasper
HAMILTON
Greenville
Bristol
Blountstown
Chattahoochee
Appalachicola R.
Flint R.
Ocmulgee R.
Altamaha R.
Satilla R.
St. Marys R.
St. Johns R.
Okefenokee Swamp
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Longitude West from Greenwich
85°
84° 30'
84°
83° 30'
83°
82° 30'
82°
81° 30'
81°
A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
925

NEW SERIES
IDAHO
Copyright, 1920
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
37 Miles to 1 Inch.
BOUNDARY
BONNER
KOOTENAI
SHOSHONE
BENEWAH
LATAH
CLEARWATER
NEZ PERCE
LEWIS
IDAHO
ADAMS
WASHINGTON
PAYETTE
CANYON
ADA
ELMORE
BOISE
VALLEY
GEM
OWYHEE
ONEIDA
CASSIA
MINIDOKA
LINCOLN
BLAINE
CUSTER
LEMHI
BINGHAM
BONNEVILLE
JEFFERSON
TETON
FREMONT
CLARK
MADISON
GRANITE
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
BEAVER HEAD
GALLATIN
MEAGHER
BROADWATER
PARK
Moscow
Lewiston
ASOTIN
Coeur d'Alene
Sandpoint
Kellogg
Wallace
Missoula
Hamilton
Philipsburg
Anaconda
Butte
Deerlodge
Helena
Marysville
Bozeman
Livingston
Big Hole Pass
Lolo Pass
Nez Perces Pass
Crown Peak
Eagle Peak
Iron Mountain
Flathead Lake
Bitter Root Mts.
Coeur d'Alene Mts.
Clearwater Mts.
Salmon River Mts.
Lost River Range
Pioneer Mts.
Big Belt Mts.
Bridger Mts.
Gallatin Range
Madison Range
Centennial Mts.
Snake River
Clearwater R.
Salmon R.
Kootenai R.
Flathead R.
Missouri R.
Yellowstone R.
Columbia R.
Bear R.
Henrys Lake
Yellowstone Park


ADAMS
WASHINGTON
Weiser
Council
Cascade
VALLEY
Crane
Midvale
Huntington
Olds Ferry
Ontario
Vale
Nyssa
Arcadia
Wood Spur
Parrett
Fruitland
Payette
Letha
Emmett
Horseshoe Bend
Centerville
Big Bend
Idaho City
Pearl
Plaza
Mobrous
Gem
BOISE
CANYON
Caldwell
Nampa
Meridian
Boise
Owyhee
Roswell
Greenleaf
Homedale
Wilson
Enterprise
Wilsonia
Riverside
Murphy
Brunzell
Sheaville
Old Camp Lyon
Silver City
Jordan Valley
Reynolds Creek
Grandview
Bruneau
Hotspring
Winthrop Mt.
Dairy
Cliffs
Lowry Peak
Owyhee
OWYHEE
BROKEN
LAVA PLATEAU
Mahogany
Riddle
Tindall
Threecreek
DUCK VALLEY INDIAN RES.
Owyhee
Castle Creek
Willow Creek
Battle Creek
South Fork Owyhee
West Fork
East Fork
Deep Creek
Jacks Creek
Juniper Mt.
Reynolds
Silver City
Florida Mt.
Jarbidge Mt.
Bruneau
Hotspring
Grandview
Jordan Valley
Owyhee
Nevada
Idaho
Oregon
Snake River
Payette River
Boise River
Weiser River
Middle Fork
Salmon River
Lemhi Pass
Lemhi Mts.
Lemhi
Salmon
Carmen
Leesburg
Blackbird
Bonanza
Indianola
Baker
Tendoy
Lemhi Ind. Res.
Yellowjacket
Rabbit Foot
Meyers
Roosevelt
Knox
Copper Queen
Leadore
Cruzit
Junction
Ellis
Mav
Morse
Patterson
Goldburg
Purcell
Gilmore
Nicholia
Casto
Ivers
Peters Peak
Challis
Bayhorse
Clayton
Stanley
Robinson
Crystal
Gladys
Dickey
Colby
Pierson
Lowman
Garden Valley
Banks
Quartzburg
Boise City
Idaho City
Big Eddy
Scotts Ferry
Crouch
Pinehurst
Big Willow
Freedom
Custer
Lemhi Mountains
Lemhi Pass
Dillon
Madison
Armstead
Redrook
Lyon
Dell
Lakeview
Monida
Lima
Humphrey
Kilgore
Spencer
Beatrice
High Bridge
Clark
Fremont
Small
Dubois
Kaufman
Jones
Camas
Reno
Mud Lake
Hawgood
Berenice
Sweet Sage
Edmonds
Jefferson
Madison
Roberts
Lewisville
Rexburg
Teton
Teton Cr.
Driggs
Chapin
Victor
Grovont
Smith
Irwin
Rose
Lyon
Ammon
Idaho Falls
Bonneville
Woodville
Ebbeley
Taylor
Thornton Canyon
Byrne
Kruger
Iona
Poplar
Heath
Milo
Payne
Lincoln
Basset
Lewisville
Rexburg
Teton
Badger
Fall
Warm River
Estes Spur
Ingling
Ashton
Chester
Twin Grove
St. Anthony
Parker
Bowman
Hamer
Parkside
Farnum
Marysville
Grainville
Drummond
Willford
Lamont
Parkside
Island Park
Eccles
Fish Hatch
Big Springs
Reas Pass
Yellowstone National Park
Lake
Upper Lake
Reas
Big Springs
Island Park
Eccles
Fish Hatch
Yellowstone
National Park
Butte
Arco
Howe
Moore
Lost River
Grouse
Barton
Mackay
Houston
Lesley
Darlington
Atlanta
Atlanta
Steel Mt.
Rockybar
Featherville
Pine
Camas
Fairfield
Corral
Blaine
Cook
Hill City
Macon
Menard
Magic
Gannett
Fisher
Carey
Picabo
Tikura
Big Butte
Middle Butte
East Butte
Cerro Grande
Powell
Crooks
Marlin
Bellevue
Baslin
Halley
Gimlet
Ketchum
Sun Valley
Hailey
Bellevue
Baslin
Gooding
Lincoln
Bianchi
Marley
Burmah
Rawson
Tuttle
Bennett
Shoshone
Wendell
Appleton
Dietrich
Jerome
Hagerman
Clear Lake
River Road
Barrymore
Filer
Curry
Kimberly
Hansen
Pearey
Buhl
Twin Falls
Castleford
Cephas
Berger
Haggard
Hollister
Goodwin
Murtaugh
Bickel
Roseworth
Rock Creek
Artesian City
Church
Amsterdam
Rogerson
Twin Falls
Canyon
Island
Marion
Oakley
Basin
Elba
Conant
Malta
Albion
Ida
Home
Sublette
Lovett
Cotterel
Heglar
Springdale
Yale
Kenyon
Heyburn
Rupert
Minidoka
Paul
Acequia
Burley
Aberdeen
Eden
Perrine


NEW SERIES
ILLINOIS
SCALE OF MILES
Copyright, 1920
LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO
Dubuque
Galena
JO DAVIESS
DUBUQUE
JACKSON
Maquoketa
CLINTON
Clinton
CARROLL
Mt. Carroll
STEPHENSON
Freeport
WINNEBAGO
Rockford
BOONE
Belvidere
MC HENRY
Woodstock
LAKE
Waukegan
Evanston
Sycamore
DE KALB
DU PAGE
Aurora
Geneva
Oregon
Dixon
LEE
WHITESIDE
Morrison
Rock Island
Davenport
Muscatine
WASHINGTON
KEOKUK
LOUISA
Wapello
JEFFERSON
HENRY
DES MOINES
Burlington
Oquawka
ROCK ISLAND
MERCER
HENRY
Cambridge
BUREAU
Princeton
LASALLE
Ottawa
Morris
KENDALL
Yorkville
Joliet
GRUNDY
WILL
KANKAKEE
Kankakee
Streator
Hennepin
PUTNAM
Toulon
STARK
Lacon
MARSHALL
Galesburg
Monmouth
KNOX
WARREN
Abingdon
PEORIA
WOODFORD
Pontiac
LIVINGSTON
Watseka
IROQUOIS
Bloomfield
Keosauqua
DAVIS
VAN BUREN
LEE
Ft. Madison
Peoria
Eureka
Bloomington
TAZEWELL
MC LEAN
Paxton
HANCOCK
Carthage
SCOTLAND
CLARK
Kahoka
Keokuk
Macomb
MC DONOUGH
Lewistown
FULTON
Havana
SCHUYLER
Rushville
ADAMS
Quincy
BROWN
Mt. Sterling
Virginia
Pekin
Lincoln
LOGAN
MENARD
Petersburg
SPRINGFIELD
Jacksonville
Monticello
PIATT
Decatur
MACON
CHAMPAIGN
Urbana
VERMILION
Danville
FOUNTAIN
Williamsport
IROQUOIS
Watseka
Kankakee
Tuscola
DOUGLAS
MARION
SHELBY
Shelbyville
Palmyra
ADAIR
LEWIS
Edina
KNOX
Monticello
SCHUYLER
Rushville
Macomb
Carthage
Lewistown
Havana
Pekin
Bloomington
Peoria
Galesburg
Monmouth
Oquawka
Burlington
Keokuk
Muscatine
Davenport
Rock Island
Dubuque
Freeport
Rockford
Belvidere
Woodstock
Waukegan
Sycamore
Aurora
Elgin
Evanston
Chicago
Joliet
Ottawa
Streator
Kankakee
Pontiac
Watseka
Urbana
Champaign
Danville
Decatur
Springfield
Jacksonville
Quincy
Mt. Sterling
Rushville
Monticello
Tuscola


ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
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CITY OF CHICAGO
St. Louis
East St. Louis
Cairo
Paducah
Evansville
Terre Haute
Vincennes
Mt. Carmel
Princeton
Shawneetown
Elizabethtown
Metropolis
Golconda
Carmi
Olney
Robinson
Lawrenceville
Marshall
Charleston
Mattoon
Effingham
Centralia
Salem
Mt. Vernon
Carbondale
Harrisburg
Marion
Benton
Jonesboro
Anna
Cairo
Waterloo
Belleville
Edwardsville
Alton
Carlinville
Hillsboro
Litchfield
Greenville
Vandalia
Olney
Flora
Clay City
Fairfield
Albion
Grayville
Carmi
Shelbyville
Mattoon
Charleston
Paris
Marshall
Clark
Crawford
Sullivan
Robinson
Lawrence
Wabash
Edwards
White
Hamilton
Franklin
Williamson
Saline
Gallatin
Hardin
Pope
Johnson
Union
Alexander
Pulaski
Massac
Jackson
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Randolph
Monroe
St. Clair
Madison
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Marion
Jefferson
Wayne
Richland
Clay
Cumberland
Coles
Moultrie
Douglas
Edgar
Vermilion
Champaign
Piatt
Macon
Shelby
Fayette
Bond
Montgomery
Christian
Macoupin
Jersey
Calhoun
Pike
Scott
Greene
Jersey
Madison
St. Clair
Monroe
Randolph
Perry
Franklin
Jackson
Union
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Pulaski
Massac
Williamson
Saline
Gallatin
Hardin
Pope
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Coles
Moultrie
Douglas
Edgar
Vermilion
Champaign
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Montgomery
Christian
Macoupin
Jersey
Calhoun
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Woodford
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Peoria
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Henderson
Warren
Mercer
Rock Island
Henry
Stark
Bureau
Putnam
Marshall
Lee
Whiteside
Carroll
Jo Daviess
Stephenson
Winnebago
Boone
McHenry
Lake
Cook
DuPage
Kane
Will
Kendall
Grundy
LaSalle
Kankakee
Iroquois
Ford
Livingston
Woodford
Tazewell
Peoria
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Mercer
Rock Island
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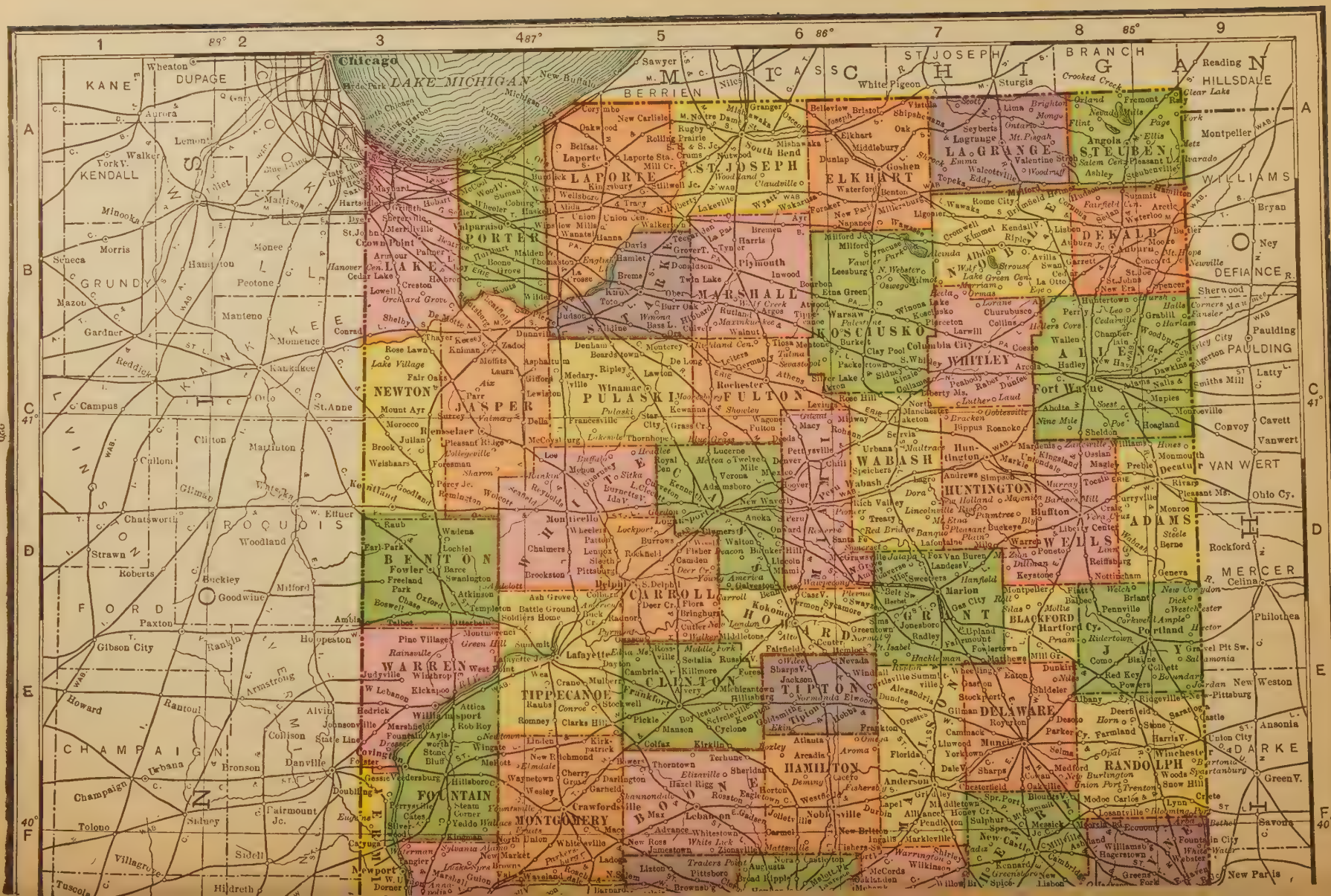
Bureau
Putnam
Marshall
Lee
Whiteside
Carroll
Jo Daviess
Stephenson
Winnebago
Boone
Ohio River
Mississippi River
Wabash River
Illinois River
Kaskaskia River
Big Muddy River
Embarras River
Little Wabash River
Fox River
Des Plaines River
Kishwaukee River
Rock River
Green River
Sangamon River
Vermilion River
Iroquois River
Kankakee River
Illinois and Michigan Canal
Lake Michigan
Lake Calumet
Lake Shore Drive
Chicago Ridge
Oak Forest
Tinley Park
Orland Park
Palos Hills
Blue Island
Calumet City
Hammond
Whiting
Gary
Indiana Harbor
East Chicago
Michigan City
La Porte
Valparaiso
Hobart
Crown Point
Lowell
Dyer
Schererville
Munster
Highland
Griffith
Merrillville
Portage
Chesterton
Ogden Dunes
Beverly Shores
Miller
Tolleston
Aetna
Glen Park
Hobart
Crown Point
Lowell
Dyer
Schererville
Munster
Highland
Griffith
Merrillville
Portage
Chesterton
Ogden Dunes
Beverly Shores
Miller
Tolleston
Aetna
Glen Park
Longitude West from 89° Greenwich
COPYRIGHT 1905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KANE
DUPAGE
COOK
LAKE
PORTER
LA PORTE
ST JOSEPH
ELKHART
LA GRANGE
STEUBEN
DEKALB
NOBLE
WILLIAMS
DEFIANCE
PAULDING
WHITLEY
ALLEN
Fort Wayne
WELLS
ADAMS
VAN WERT
MERCER
GRUNDY
KENDALL
LIVINGSTON
FORD
IROQUOIS
KANKAKEE
NEWTON
JASPER
PULASKI
STARKE
MARSHALL
FULTON
MIAMI
WABASH
HUNTINGTON
BENTON
WARREN
TIPPECANOE
CARROLL
CLINTON
HOWARD
TIPTON
GRANT
BLACKFORD
DELAWARE
JAY
CHAMPAIGN
VERMILION
FOUNTAIN
MONTGOMERY
HAMILTON
MADISON
RANDOLPH
DARKE
Reading
HILLSDALE
BRANCH
ST JOSEPH
Sturgis
White Pigeon
Montpelier
Angola
Bryan
Defiance
Paulding
Decatur
Ohio Cy.
Rockford
Celina
Philothea
Greenville
Union City
Winchester
Portland
Muncie
Anderson
Kokomo
Lafayette
Crawfordsville
Danville
Champaign
Urbana
Bloomington
Terre Haute
Hillsboro
Covington
Attica
Williamsport
Rensselaer
Monticello
Logansport
Peru
Wabash
Huntington
Bluffton
Decatur
Portland
Winchester
Richmond
Connersville
Greensburg
Shelbyville
Indianapolis
Greenfield
Rushville
Knightstown
Newcastle
Muncie
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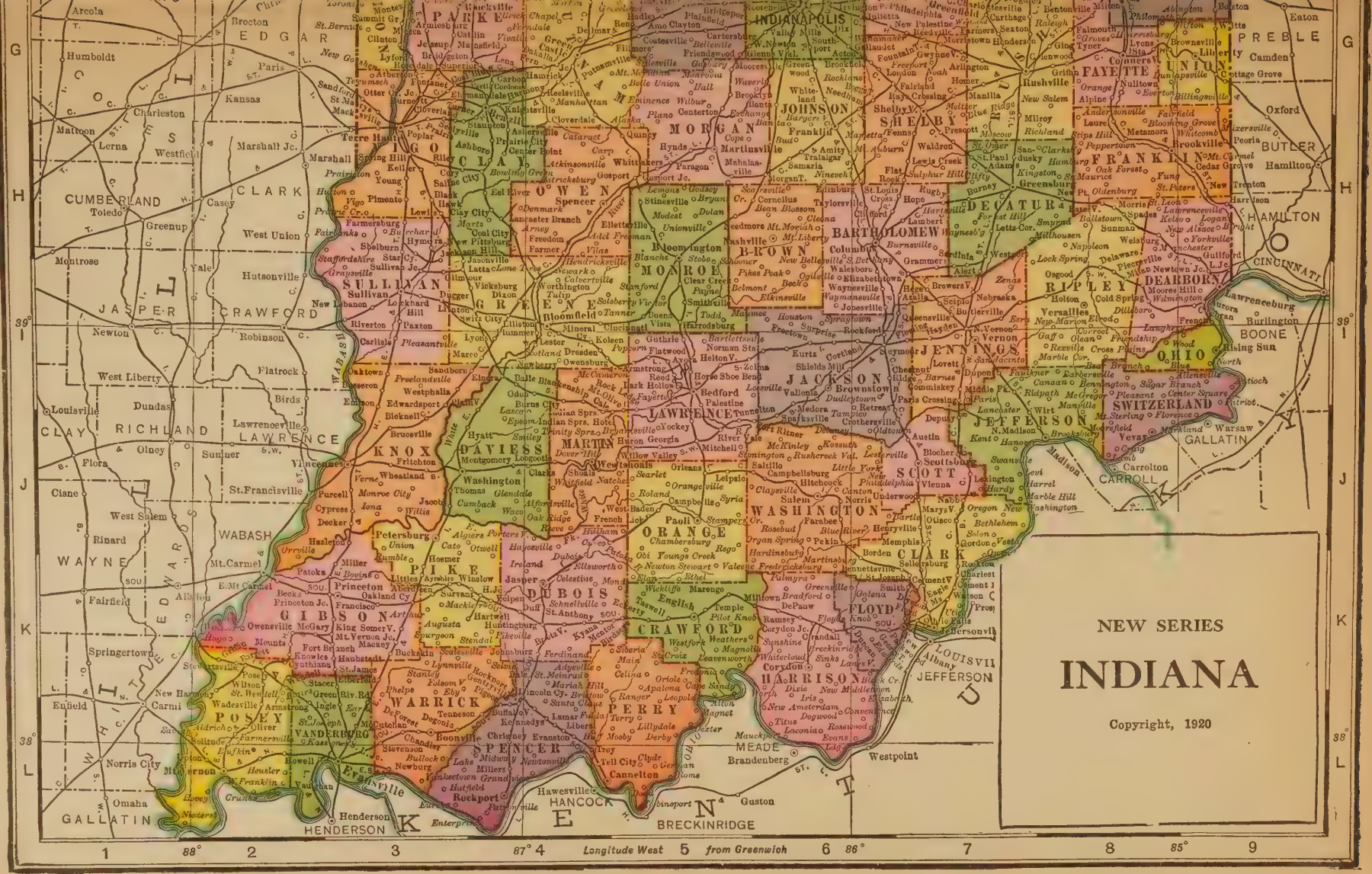
Gas City
Hartford City
Montpelier
Celina
Coldwater
Sidney
Piqua
Troy
Greenville
Union City


NEW SERIES
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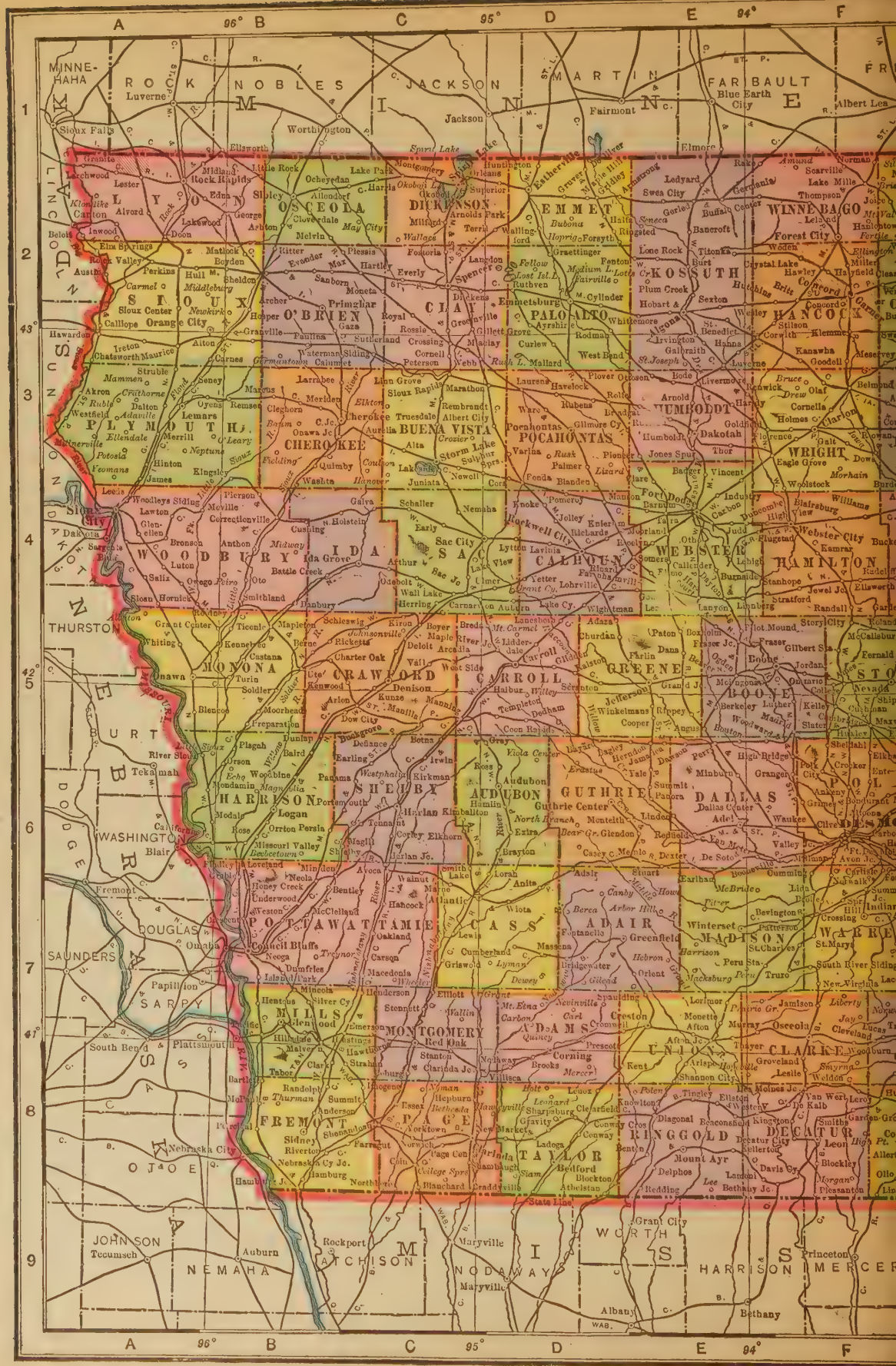
Copyright, 1920
INDIANAPOLIS
MARION
HENDRICKS
MORGAN
JOHNSON
SHELBY
FAYETTE
UNION
PARKE
PUTNAM
CLAY
OWEN
MONROE
BARTHOLOMEW
DECATUR
RUSH
FRANKLIN
RIPLEY
DEARBORN
OHIO
BOONE
HAMILTON
BUTLER
PREBLE
CLARK
CRAWFORD
JASPER
JENNINGS
SWITZERLAND
JEFFERSON
GALLATIN
CARROLL
KNOX
DAVIESS
MARTIN
LAWRENCE
JACKSON
SCOTT
WASHINGTON
CLARK
FLOYD
HARRISON
CRAWFORD
ORANGE
DUBOIS
PIKE
GIBSON
WARRICK
POSEY
VANDERBURGH
SPENCER
PERRY
MEADE
BRECKINRIDGE
HENDERSON
HANCOCK
WABASH
WAYNE
EDWARDS
RICHLAND
CLAY
SULLIVAN
GREENE
MONROE
BROWN
CUMBERLAND
MARION
HENDRICKS
Longitude West
from Greenwich
88°
87°
86°
85°
38°
39°


A
B
C
D
E
F
96°
95°
94°
1
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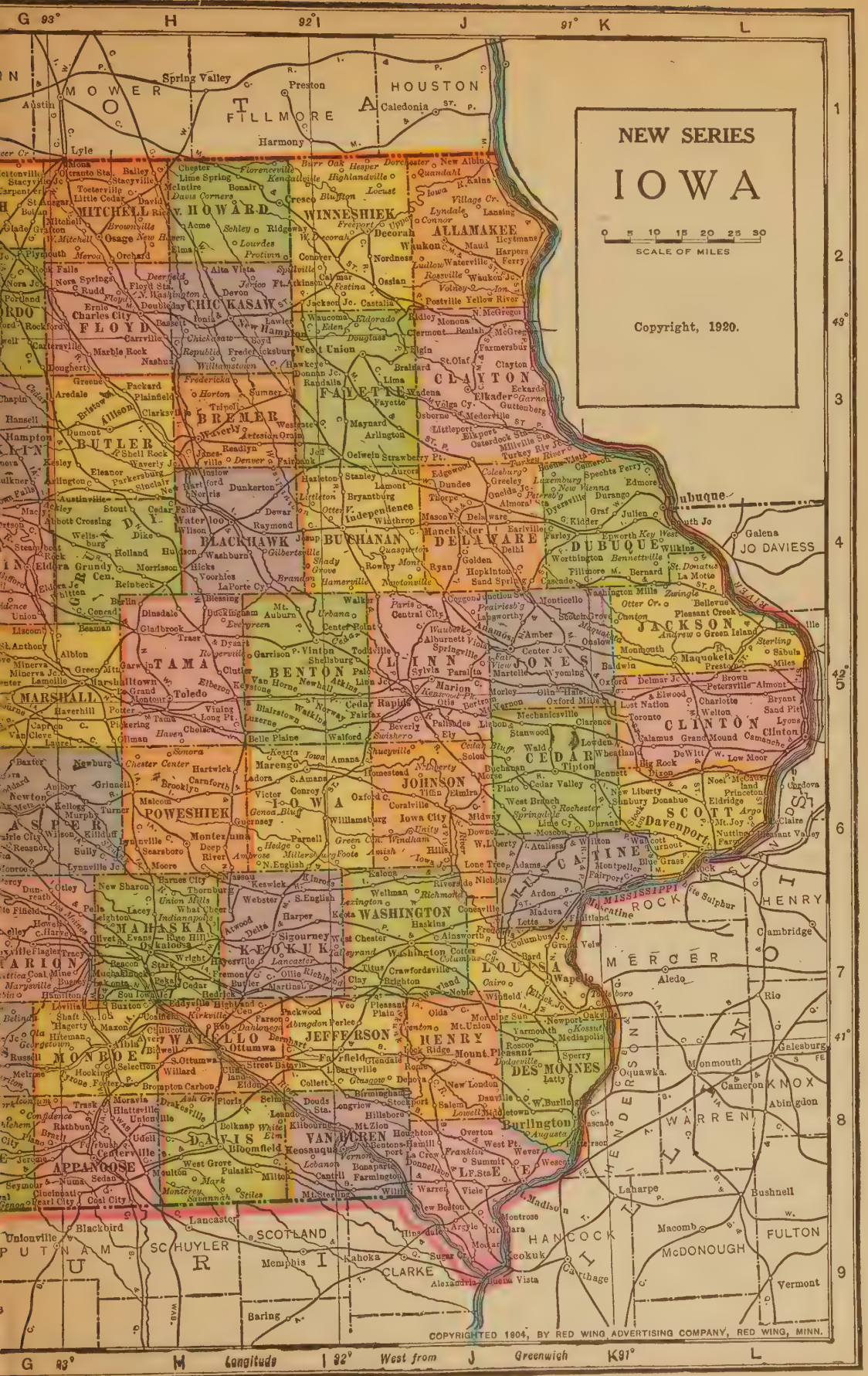
7
8
9
43°
42°
41°
MINNEHAHA
ROCK
NOBLES
JACKSON
MARTIN
FARIBAULT
LINCOLN
LYON
OSCEOLA
DICKINSON
EMMET
KOSSUTH
WINNEBAGO
SIOUX
O'BRIEN
CLAY
PALO ALTO
HANCOCK
WOODBURY
IDA
SAC
CALHOUN
WEBSTER
HAMILTON
PLYMOUTH
CHEROKEE
BUENA VISTA
POCAHONTAS
HUMBOLDT
WRIGHT
THURSTON
MONONA
CRAWFORD
CARROLL
GREENE
BOONE
STORY
BURT
HARRISON
SHELBY
AUDUBON
GUTHRIE
DALLAS
POLK
WASHINGTON
DODGE
DOUGLAS
POTTAWATTAMIE
CASS
ADAIR
MADISON
WARREN
SAUNDERS
SARPY
MILLS
MONTGOMERY
ADAMS
UNION
CLARKE
FREMONT
PAGE
TAYLOR
RINGGOLD
DECATUR
OTOE
JOHNSON
NEMAHA
ATCHISON
NODAWAY
WORTH
HARRISON
MERCER
Sioux Falls
Worthington
Fairmont
Albert Lea
Jackson
Elmore
Spirit Lake
Estherville
Emmetsburg
Algona
Forest City
Mason City
Sioux City
Le Mars
Orange City
Sheldon
Hull
Spencer
Storm Lake
Sac City
Rockwell City
Webster City
Fort Dodge
Humboldt
Eagle Grove
Iowa Falls
Cherokee
Aurelia
Alta
Lake View
Pocahontas
Gilmore City
Onawa
Denison
Carroll
Jefferson
Boone
Ames
Missouri River
Little Sioux River
Maple River
Boyer River
Soldier River
Nishnabotna River
Nodaway River
Platte River
Nishnabotna River
Nebraska City
Plattsmouth
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Tekamah
Blair
Fremont
Papillion
South Bend
Auburn
Tecumseh
Rockport
Maryville
Albany
Bethany
Princeton
Grant City
State line


NEW SERIES
IOWA
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SCALE OF MILES
Copyright, 1920.
COPYRIGHTED 1904, BY RED WING ADVERTISING COMPANY, RED WING, MINN.
Longitude 93° West from Greenwich
MOWER
FILLMORE
HOUSTON
WINNESHIEK
ALLAMAKEE
CLAYTON
FAYETTE
HOWARD
MITCHELL
CHICKASAW
FLOYD
BREMER
BUTLER
BLACKHAWK
BUCHANAN
DELAWARE
DUBUQUE
JO DAVIESS
JACKSON
CLINTON
SCOTT
MUSCATINE
CEDAR
JONES
LINN
TAMA
BENTON
MARSHALL
POWESHIEK
IOWA
JOHNSON
KEOKUK
WASHINGTON
LOUISA
MUSCATINE
HENRY
MERCER
ROCK ISLAND
KNOX
WARREN
MARION
JASPER
JEFFERSON
HENRY
DES MOINES
LEE
MONROE
WAPELLO
DAVIS
APPANOOSE
VAN BUREN
LEE
WARREN
MARION
SCHUYLER
SCOTLAND
CLARK
HANCOCK
MCDONOUGH
FULTON
KNOX
HENRY
MERCER
Dubuque
Davenport
Burlington
Keokuk
Ottumwa
Oskaloosa
Fairfield
Mount Pleasant
Centerville
Chariton
Knoxville
Pella
Newton
Grinnell
Marshalltown
Iowa City
Cedar Rapids
Clinton
Muscatine
Fort Madison
Keokuk
Galesburg
Monmouth
Cameron
Abingdon
Macomb
Bushnell
Laharpe
Carthage
Vermont
Galena
Sabula
Princeton
Camanche
Low Moor
Wilton
Durant
Tipton
Wheatland
Lowden
Stanwood
Mechanicsville
Oxford Mills
Oxford
Solon
Lisbon
Mount Vernon
Marion
Hiawatha
Palo
Shellsburg
Vinton
Garrison
Toledo
Tama
Montezuma
Grinnell
Brooklyn
Victor
Conroy
Malcom
Deep River
Searsboro
Monroe
Prairie City
Monroe
Colfax
Mingo
Sully
Lynnville
Reasnor
Otley
New Sharon
Oskaloosa
Barnes City
Thornburg
Rose Hill
Eddyville
Buxton
Albia
Hiteman
Hocking
Melrose
Selection
Bussell
Moravia
Unionville
Centerville
Udell
Rathbun
Confidence
Drakesville
Seymour
Numa
Sedan
Cincinnati
Coal City
Pearl City
Moulton
Mystic
Bloomfield
Keosauqua
Farmington
Bonaparte
Milton
Mt. Sterling
Lancaster
Blackbird
Unionville
Baring
Memphis
Kahoka
Sugar Creek
Alexandria
Buena Vista
Montrose
Madison
Argyle
Middletown
Augusta
Burlington
Cascade
Danville
Salem
Lowell
Middletown
Stockport
Birmingham
Farmington
Douds
Leando
Kilbourne
Mt. Zion
Hillsboro
Houghton
Olds
Pleasant Plain
Mt. Union
Yarmouth
Mediapolis
Sperry
Latty
Oquawka
Monmouth
Galesburg
Aledo
Rio
Cambridge
Orion
Hillsdale
Cleveland
Wayland
Crawfordsville
Washington
Cotter
Columbus Jc.
Grandview
Wapello
Toolesboro
Columbus City
Winfield
Cairo
Noble
Brighton
Rome
Olds
Pleasant Plain
Mt. Union
Newport
Oakville
Kossuth
Mediapolis
Sperry
Latty
Oquawka
Monmouth
Galesburg
Cameron
Abingdon
Macomb
Bushnell
Laharpe
Carthage
Vermont
Fulton
McDonough
Hancock
Warren
Knox
Henry
Mercer
Rock Island
Muscatine
Scott
Clinton
Jackson
Jones
Linn
Cedar
Johnson
Iowa
Washington
Louisa
Des Moines
Lee
Jefferson
Henry
Van Buren
Davis
Appanoose
Monroe
Wapello
Keokuk
Mahaska
Marion
Jasper
Poweshiek
Tama
Benton
Marshall
Hardin
Grundy
Black Hawk
Buchanan
Delaware
Dubuque
Bremer
Butler
Floyd
Chickasaw
Howard
Winneshiek
Allamakee
Clayton
Fayette
Mitchell
Worth
Winnebago
Hancock
Wright
Franklin
Cerro Gordo
Hardin
Grundy
Black Hawk
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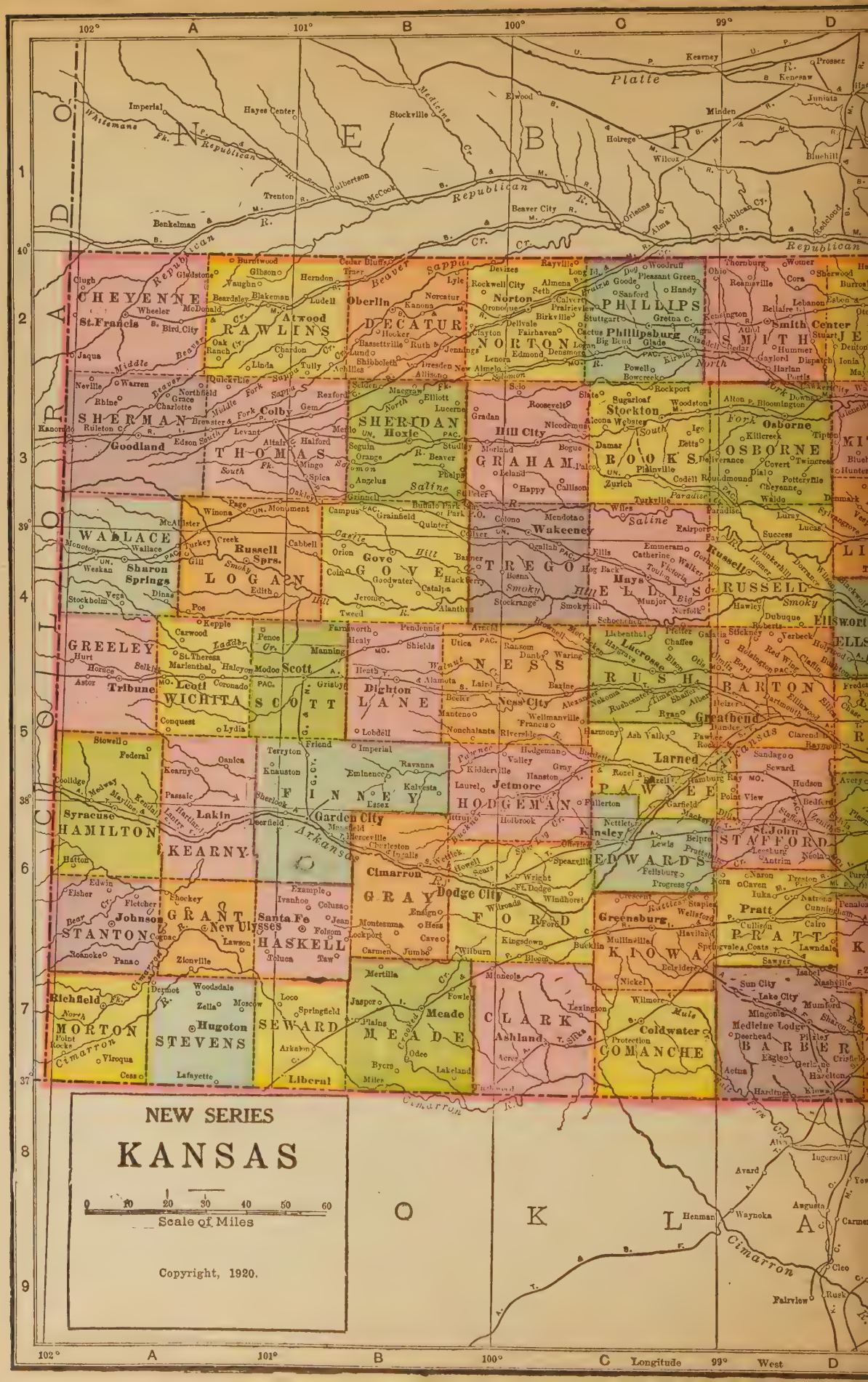
Cerro Gordo


NEW SERIES
KANSAS
Scale of Miles
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Copyright, 1920.
Longitude
102°
101°
100°
99°
West
A
B
C
D
1
2
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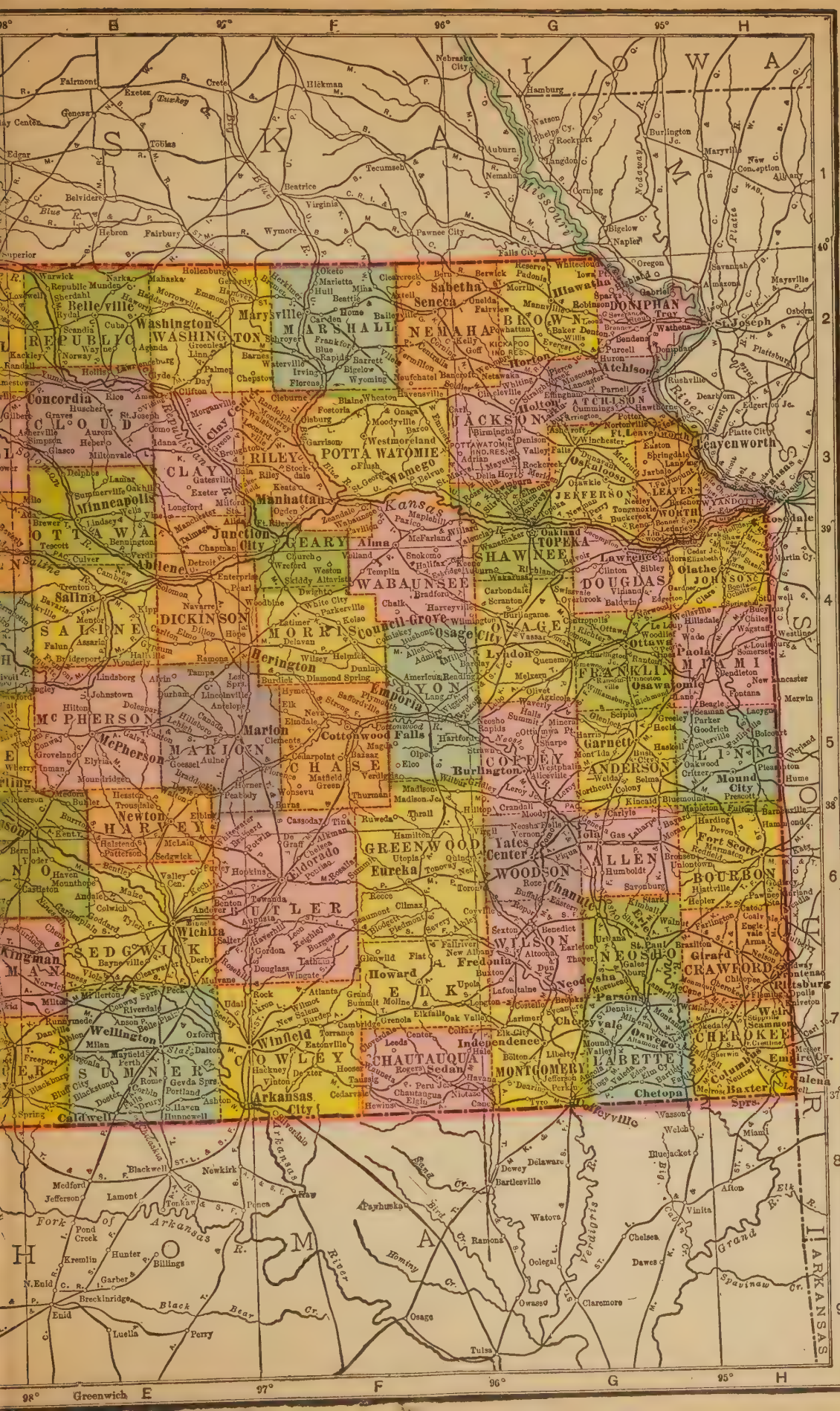
4
5
6
7
8
9
40°
39°
38°
37°
NEBRASKA
OKLAHOMA
Republican R.
Platte R.
Arkansas R.
Cimarron R.
Smoky Hill R.
Saline
Solomon
Kansas
Cheyenne
Rawlins
Decatur
Norton
Phillips
Smith
Jewell
Republic
Washington
Marshall
Nemaha
Brown
Doniphan
Sherman
Thomas
Sheridan
Graham
Rooks
Osborne
Mitchell
Wallace
Logan
Gove
Trego
Ellis
Russell
Lincoln
Ellsworth
Greeley
Wichita
Scott
Lane
Ness
Rush
Barton
Rice
Riley
Pottawatomie
Greenwood
Lyon
Coffey
Anderson
Franklin
Osage
Shawnee
Jefferson
Leavenworth
Wyandotte
Johnson
Miami
Linn
Bourbon
Crawford
Cherokee
Labette
Montgomery
Chase
Morris
Wabaunsee
Douglas
Lincoln
Clay
Dickinson
Saline
Ottawa
Cloud
Mitchell
Jewell
Republic
Washington
Marshall
Nemaha
Brown
Doniphan
Atchison


Nebraska City
Hamburg
Watson
Phelps Cy.
Rockport
Burlington Jc.
Maryville
New Comerston
Auburn
Langdon
Nemaha
Corning
Missouri
Bigelow
Napier
Falls City
Oregon
Savannah
Mayesville
Almazona
Sabetha
Seneca
Hiawatha
DONIPHAN
BROWN
Troy
Wathena
St. Joseph
Osborn
Plattsburg
Atchison
Rushville
Dearborn
Edgerton Jc.
Platte City
Leavenworth
Weston
Parkville
Riverside
Rosedale
Kansas City
Argentine
Armourdale
Quindaro
Wyandotte
Turner
Merriam
Shawnee
Olathe
Gardner
Edgerton
Ottawa
Wellsville
Hillsdale
Paola
Osawatomie
Pendleton
Fontana
Merwin
Lacygne
Boicourt
Mound City
Prescott
Pleasanton
Hume
Fort Scott
Bronson
Redfield
Marmaton
Uniontown
Hiattville
Hepler
Girard
Pittsburg
Frontenac
Dpolis
Enterprise
Weir City
Scammon
Cherokee
Columbus
Galena
Empire Cy.
Lowell
Miami
Welch
Bluejacket
Afton
Vinita
Chelsea
Dawes
Claremore
Owasso
Tulsa
Bartlesville
Dewey
Ramona
Watova
Oolegal
Pawhuska
Hominy Cr.
Bird Cr.
Osage
Perry
Luella
Enid
Breckinridge
Garber
Billings
Kremlin
Hunter
Pond Creek
Jefferson
Medford
Lamont
Tonkawa
Ponca
Blackwell
Newkirk
Arkansas City
Caldwell
Hunnewell
Spring
Chilocco
Arkansas R.
Fork of Arkansas R.
Black Bear Cr.
Salt Fork of Arkansas R.
Cimarron R.
Verdigris R.
Grand R.
Spavinaw Cr.
Elk R.
Neosho R.
Fall R.
Caney R.
Verdigris
Wasson
Miami
Neosho
Chanute
Iola
Humboldt
Savonburg
Yates Center
Piqua
Gas
Carlyle
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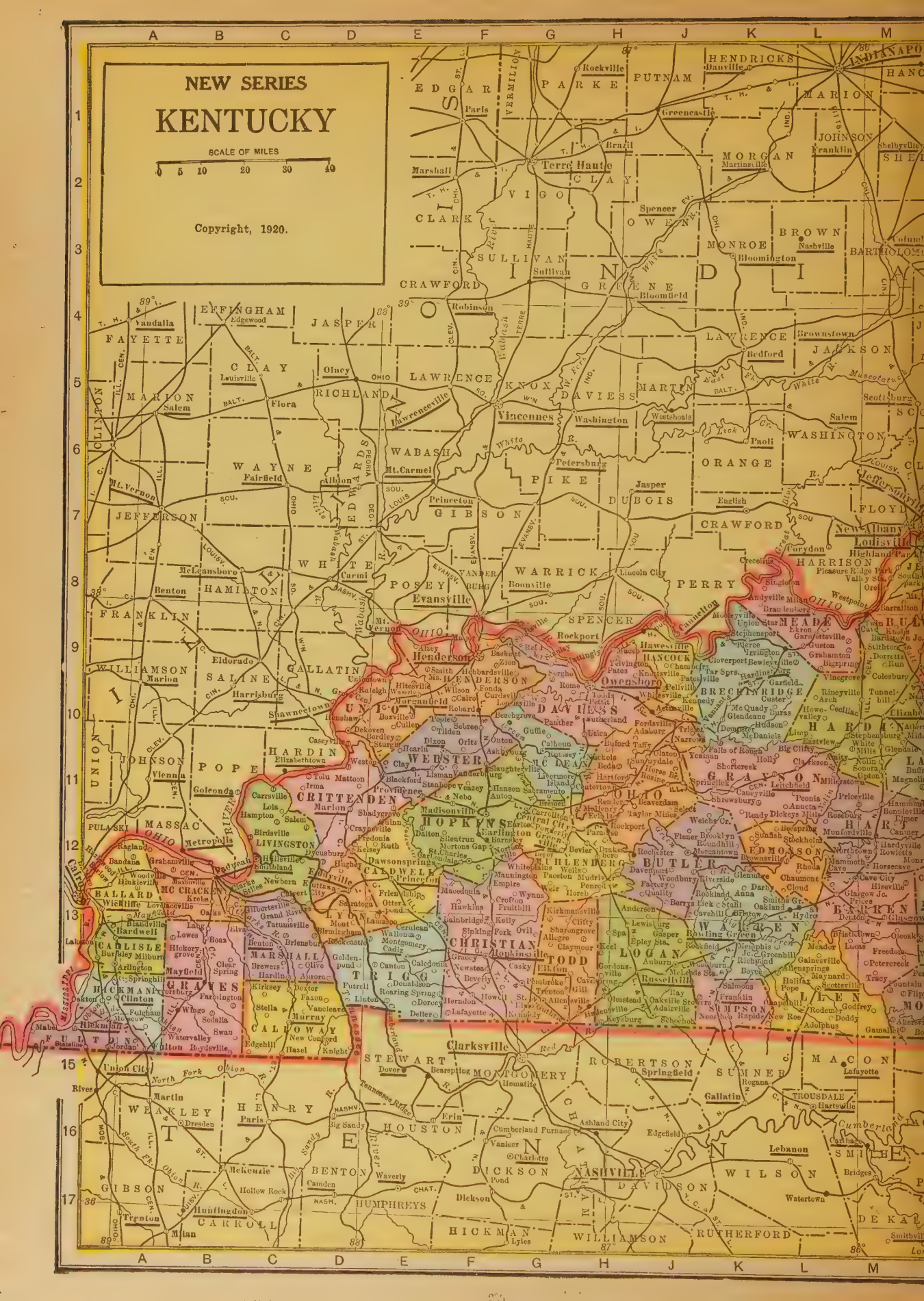
Devon
Redfield
Bronson
Unionstown
Hiattville
Pawnee


NEW SERIES
KENTUCKY
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40
Copyright, 1920.
A B C D E F G H J K L M
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EDGAR
CLARK
CRAWFORD
JASPER
EFFINGHAM
FAYETTE
CLAY
MARION
CLINTON
WAYNE
JEFFERSON
WHITE
HAMILTON
FRANKLIN
WILLIAMSON
JACKSON
PERRY
UNION
JOHNSON
POPE
HARDIN
MASSAC
PULASKI
ALEXANDER
GALLATIN
SALINE
WABASH
EDWARDS
RICHLAND
LAWRENCE
PUTNAM
VIGO
SULLIVAN
GREENE
MONROE
BROWN
MORGAN
HENDRICKS
MARION
JOHNSON
SHELBY
KNOX
DAVIESS
MARTIN
ORANGE
WASHINGTON
PIKE
DUBOIS
GIBSON
POSEY
VANDERBURGH
WARRICK
SPENCER
CRAWFORD
FLOYD
HARRISON
CLARK
SCOTT
JEFFERSON
BRECKINRIDGE
MEADE
HANCOCK
OHIO
GRAYSON
BUTLER
LOGAN
TODD
CHRISTIAN
TRIGG
CALDWELL
LYON
MARSHALL
CALLOWAY
GRAVES
HICKMAN
FULTON
BALLARD
MCCRACKEN
CARLISLE
HOPKINS
WEBSTER
HENDERSON
CRITTENDEN
LIVINGSTON
MADISON
CALDWELL
MUHLENBERG
EDMONSON
WARREN
SIMPSON
ALLEN
BARREN
METCALFE
MONROE
CUMBERLAND
CLINTON
WAYNE
MCCREARY
WHITLEY
KNOX
LAUREL
ROCKCASTLE
JACKSON
ESTILL
CLAY
LEE
OWSLEY
BREATHITT
PERRY
LETCHER
HARLAN
BELL
KNOX
WHITLEY
MCCREARY
CLAY
LAUREL
ROCKCASTLE
JACKSON
ESTILL

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
Cambridge City
WAYNE
Eaton
Dayton
MADISON
Sedalia
FAIRFIELD
Lancaster
Connersville
PREBLE
MONTGOMERY
GREENE
Xenia
PICKAWAY
Circleville
PERRY
Corning
FAYETTE
UNION
FAYETTE
Washington C.H.
Logan
HOCKING
Brookville
FRANKLIN
BUTLER
Hamilton
WARREN
CLINTON
Wilmington
Chillicothe
ROSS
VINTON
Mc Arthur
Athens
ATHENS
HAMILTON
Cincinnati
HIGHLAND
Hillsboro
DEARBORN
Lawrenceburg
Batavia
CLERMONT
Waverly
PIKE
JACKSON
MEIGS
Pomeroy
RIPLEY
OHIO
BOONE
KENTON
CAMPBELL
BELL
Georgetown
BROWN
ADAMS
SCIOTO
Portsmouth
Gallipolis
GALLIA
SWITZERLAND
Vevay
Warsaw
GALLATIN
CARROLL
Carrollton
OHIO
RIVER
Maysville
Sciotoville
LAWRENCE
Ironton
Ohio R.
Kanawha R.
Guyandotte R.
Big Sandy R.
Tug Fork
Pt. Pleasant
MASON
Catlettsburg
CABELL
Huntington
WEST VIRGINIA
HENRY
Pleasure
TRIMBLE
OWEN
GRANT
PENDLETON
BRACKEN
MASON
ROBERTSON
LEWIS
CARTER
GREENUP
BOYD
Ashland
Guyandotte R.
Big Sandy R.
Tug Fork
Hamlin
LINCOLN
WAYNE
SHELBY
FRANKLIN
SCOTT
HARRISON
NICHOLAS
FLEMING
BATH
ROWAN
ELLIOTT
LAWRENCE
Louisa
Big Sandy R.
Tug Fork
FRANKFORT
BOURBON
Paris
Winchester
MONTGOMERY
MENIFEE
MORGAN
JOHNSON
MARTIN
Warfield
Big Sandy R.
Tug Fork
SPENCER
FORD
WOODFORD
FAYETTE
CLARK
Richmond
JESSAMINE
POWELL
WOLFE
MAGOFFIN
MINGO
Williamson
Big Sandy R.
Tug Fork
WASHINGTON
MADISON
ESTILL
Irvine
Danville
GARRARD
BOYLE
LINCOLN
ROCKCASTLE
JACKSON
OWSLEY
BREATHITT
KNOTT
PERRY
PIKE
Big Sandy R.
Tug Fork
TAYLOR
CASEY
Liberty
Jamestown
Somerset
PULASKI
LAUREL
CLAY
LESLIE
LETCHER
DICKENSON
Big Sandy R.
Tug Fork
ADAIR
RUSSELL
WAYNE
WHITLEY
KNOX
HARLAN
RUSSELL
Big Sandy R.
Tug Fork
McCREARY
Williamsburg
CLINTON
Albany
Jamestown
Helenwood
Huntsville
CAMPBELL
Lafollette
Jacksboro
Tazewell
CLAIBORNE
HANCOCK
HAWKINS
Rogersville
SCOTT
Gate City
Bristol
SULLIVAN
Bluff City
Elizabethton
Johnson City
Jonesboro
CARTER
WASHINGTON
Embreville
Greeneville
GREENE
UNICOI
Unaka Springs
MITCHELL
Burnsville
YANCEY
PICKETT
Byrdstown
OVERTON
Livingston
FENTRESS
Monterey
MORGAN
Lancing
Petros
Wartburg
CUMBERLAND
Crossville
Harriman
Cortland
Robbins
Coalcreek
Corryton
ANDERSON
Clinton
KNOX
Knoxville
Fountain City
UNION
GRAINGER
Maynardville
Rutledge
JEFFERSON
Strawberry Plains
Dandridge
HAMBLEN
Morristown
Bullsgap
COCKE
Newport
Sevierville
Whitepine
Millichucky R.
French Broad
Pigeon R.
Nolichucky R.
Cumberland Gap
Tazewell
Middlesboro
Jellico
Williamsburg
Somerset
Monticello
Albany
Burkesville
Columbia
Glasgow
Scottsville
Gallatin
Hartsville
Lebanon
Carthage
Cookeville
Sparta
Crossville
Harriman
Kingston
Rockwood
Oak Ridge
Clinton
Maryville
Alcoa
Sevierville
Newport
Greeneville
Jonesboro
Johnson City
Elizabethton
Bristol
Abingdon
Gate City
Jonesville
Pennington Gap
Big Stone Gap
Norton
Wise
Clintwood
Grundy
Hazard
Whitesburg
Jackson
Irvine
Richmond
Winchester
Paris
Georgetown
Frankfort
Versailles
Lexington
Nicholasville
Harrodsburg
Danville
Stanford
Somerset
Monticello
Burkesville
Glasgow
Scottsville
Gallatin
Hartsville
Lebanon
Carthage
Cookeville
Sparta
Crossville
Harriman
Kingston
Rockwood
Oak Ridge
Clinton
Maryville
Alcoa
Sevierville
Newport
Greeneville
Jonesboro
Johnson City
Elizabethton
Bristol
Abingdon
Gate City
Jonesville
Pennington Gap
Big Stone Gap
Norton
Wise
Clintwood
Grundy
Hazard
Whitesburg
Jackson
Irvine
Richmond
Winchester
Paris
Georgetown
Frankfort
Versailles
Lexington
Nicholasville
Harrodsburg
Danville
Stanford
1
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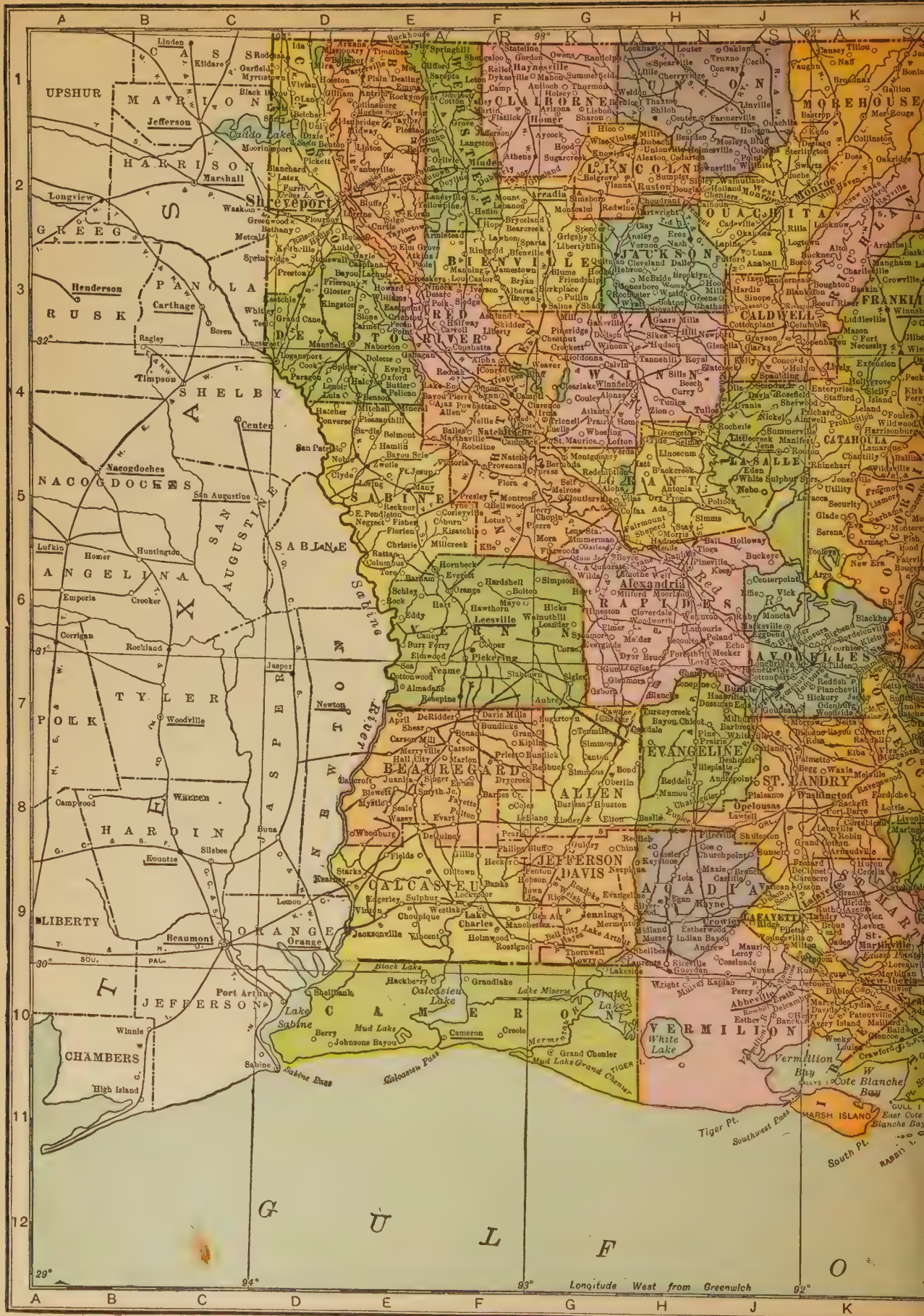
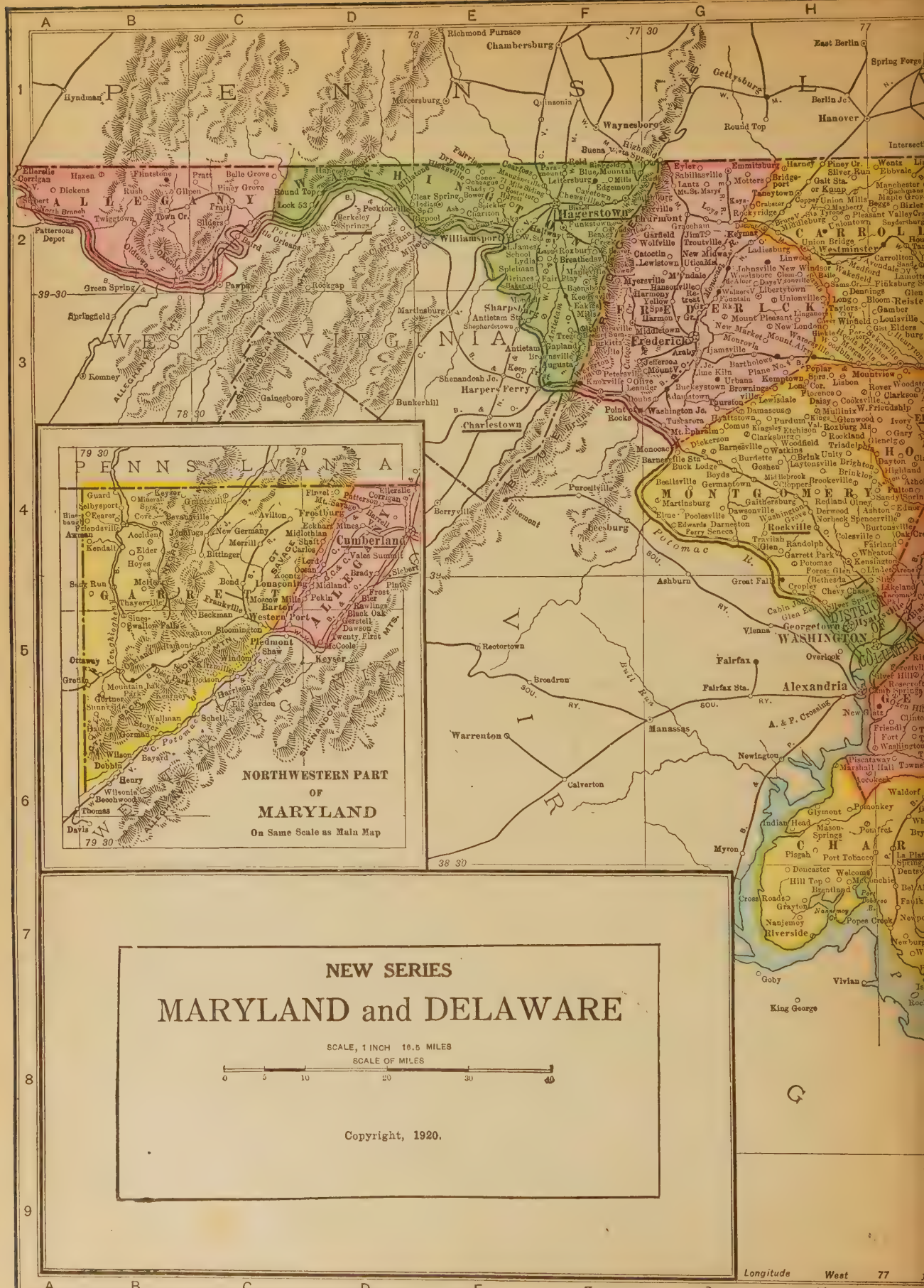
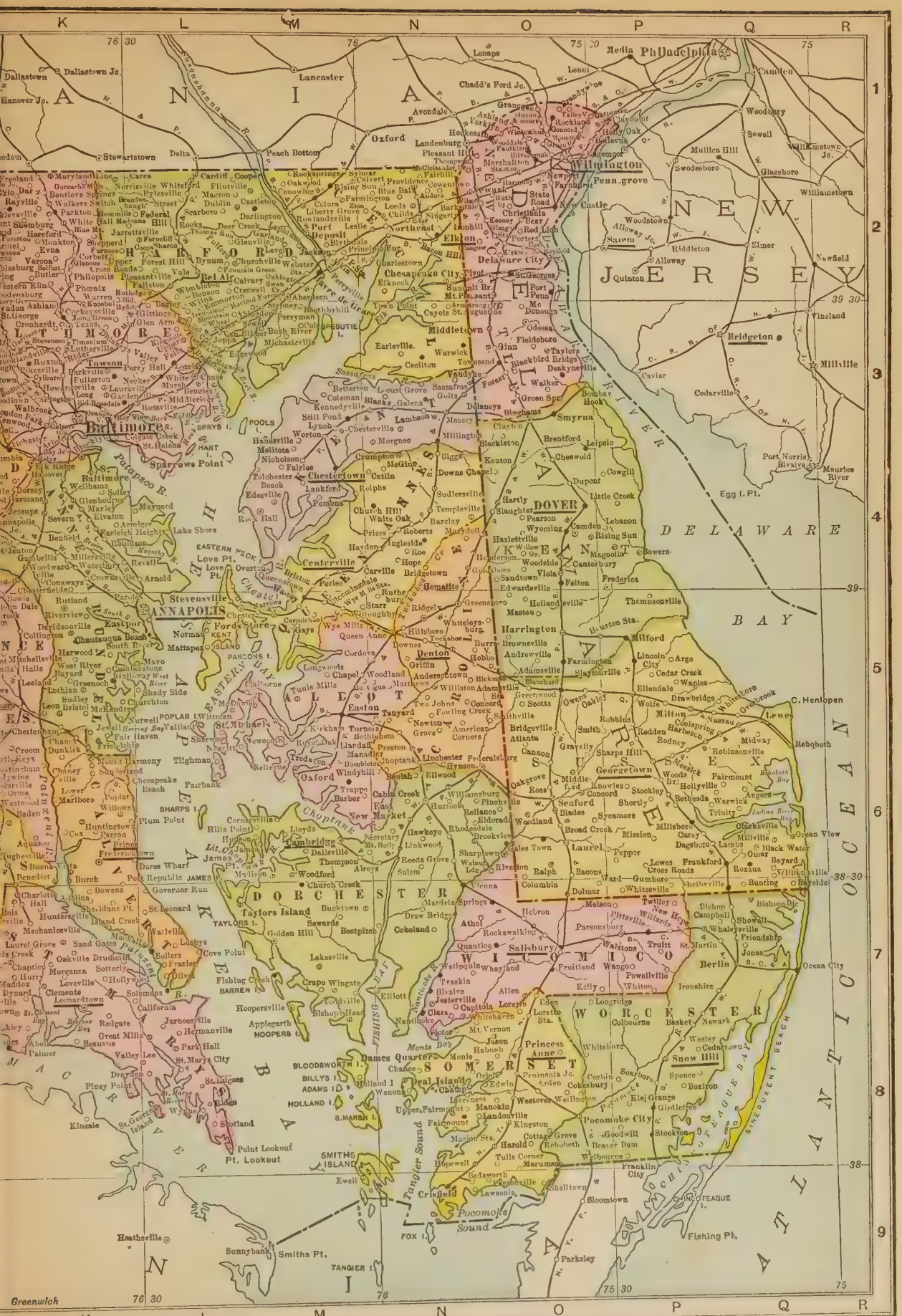
17
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

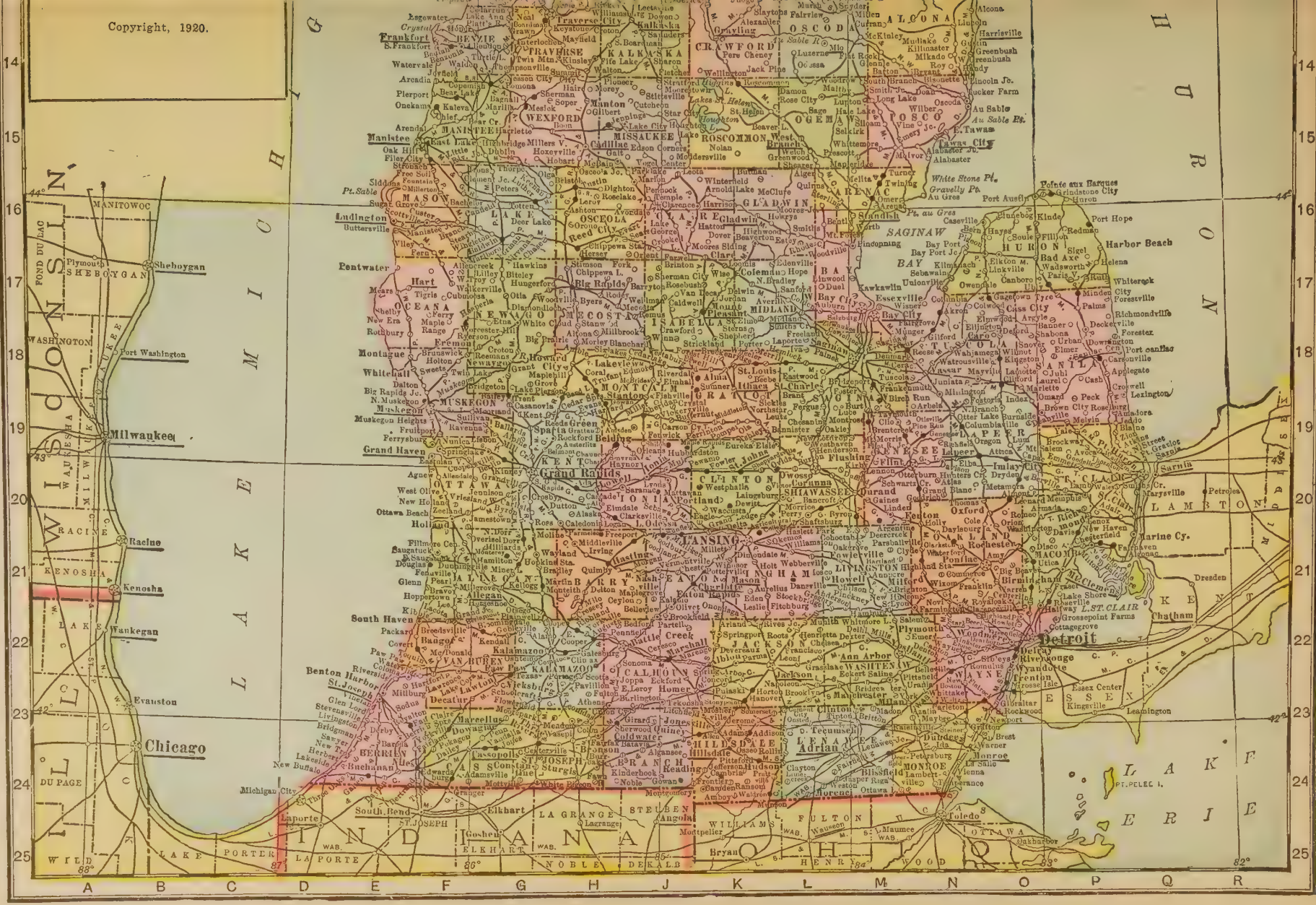

Shreveport
Marshall
Longview
Henderson
Carthage
Timpson
Center
Nacogdoches
San Augustine
Lufkin
Homer
Huntington
Emporia
Crooker
Corrigan
Rockland
Jasper
Woodville
Newton
Warren
Kountze
Silsbee
Buna
Beaumont
Orange
Jacksonville
Vinton
Lake Charles
Sulphur
Westlake
Port Arthur
Winnie
Sabine
High Island
Cameron
Creole
Johnsons Bayou
Mud Lake
Lake Sabine
Calcasieu Lake
Black Lake
Hackberry
Grandlake
Lake Misere
Grand Lake
Mermentau
Mud Lake
Grand Chenier
Calcasieu Pass
Sabine Pass
Tiger Pt.
Southwest Pass
South Pt.
Marsh Island
Vermilion Bay
Cote Blanche Bay
White Lake
Abbeville
Kaplan
Delcambre
New Iberia
Jeanerette
Franklin
Morgan City
Patterson
Berwick
Amelia
Houma
Thibodaux
Napoleonville
Donaldsonville
Gonzales
Sorrento
Prairieville
Baton Rouge
Port Allen
Plaquemine
White Castle
Geismar
Sunshine
Gramercy
Lutcher
Convent
Vacherie
Lucy
Reserve
Edgard
Wallace
Laplace
Boutte
Luling
Hahnville
Destrehan
Norco
Kenner
Metairie
New Orleans
Chalmette
Arabi
Meraux
Poydras
Violet
Caernarvon
Delacroix
Yscloskey
Shell Beach
Lake Borgne
Pearlington
Pass Christian
Gulfport
Biloxi
Ocean Springs
Pascagoula
Moss Point
Escatawpa
Vancleave
Lucedale
Wiggins
Perkinston
Hattiesburg
Purvis
Columbia
Lumberton
Bogalusa
Franklinton
Covington
Mandeville
Slidell
Abita Springs
Hammond
Ponchatoula
Independence
Tangipahoa
Kentwood
Amite
Liberty
Woodville
Centreville
Clinton
Jackson
Brookhaven
McComb
Magnolia
Summit
Natchez
Vidalia
Ferriday
Jonesville
Harrisonburg
Winnsboro
Rayville
Oak Ridge
Monroe
West Monroe
Ouachita River
Bastrop
Mer Rouge
Collinston
Oakridge
Crew Lake
Gilbert
Tallulah
Lake Providence
Transylvania
Archibald
Baskin
Mangham
Charleville
Crowville
Wildsville
Ballina
Lanaville
Chandler
Rhinehart
Jonesville
Fromore
Utility
Larkspur
Security
Glade
Serena
Armagh
Toolsboro
New Era
Argo
Centerpoint
Buckeye
Vick
Raby
Moncla
Marksville
Bordelonville
Mansura
Evergreen
Cottonport
Plaucheville
Hamburg
Simmesport
Bunkie
Hessmer
Dodson
Colfax
Montgomery
Pollock
Dry Prong
Jena
Trout
Urania
Rochelle
Nickel
Ainwell
Prichard
Leland
Foules
Wildwood
Harrisonburg
Ferry
Kirk
Feck
Winnsboro
Gilbert
Wisner
Olla
Sicily Island
Harrisburg
Extension
Holly Grove
Lively
Conco
Holum
Enterprise
Stafford
Sherwood
Dunn
Spalding
Davis
Rosefield
Stanley
Dilly
Sandel
Alto
Logtown
Rilla
Lucknow
Oakdale
Lecompte
Pineville
Alexandria
Moreauville
Simmesport
Bunkie
Marksville

NEW SERIES
LOUISIANA
SCALE 1 INCH = 31 MILES
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Copyright, 1920.
M N O P Q R S T U V
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
97° 96° 95° 94° 93° 92° 91° 90° 89°
32° 31° 30° 29°
MISSISSIPPI
WASHINGTON
HINDS
CLAIBORNE
JEFFERSON
COPIAH
LINCOLN
LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
JONES
WAYNE
COVINGTON
LAMAR
PERRY
GREENE
PIKE
MARION
PEARL RIVER
HARRISON
JACKSON
HANCOCK
ST. TAMMANY
TANGIPAHOA
ST. HELENA
EAST FELICIANA
WEST FELICIANA
EAST BATON ROUGE
LIVINGSTON
ASCENSION
ASSUMPTION
ST. CHARLES
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
ST. JAMES
ST. BERNARD
TERREBONNE
LAFOURCHE
PLAQUEMINES
Vicksburg
Jackson
Natchez
Brookhaven
Williamsburg
Norfield
Columbia
Liberty
Magnolia
Bay St. Louis
Pass Christian
Gulfport
Mississippi City
Seranton
Lumberton
Latonia
Baltown
Ophelia
Lake Pontchartrain
New Orleans
Lake Borgne
Mississippi Sound
Cat Island
Ship I.
Horn I.
Grand Island
Chandeleur Islands
Chandeleur Sound
Breton Sound
Errol Islands
Brenton Island
Main Pass
Bay Ronde
North Pass
North East Pass
South East Pass
South Pass
South West Pass
West Bay
Grand Pass
Caillou Bay
Raccoon Pt.
Isle Dernière
Timbalier I.
Timbalier Bay
Terrebonne Bay
Grand Terre I.
Grand I.
Grande Isle
Quarantine
Pilottown
Port Eads
Venice
Empire
Port Sulphur
Pte. a la Hache
Houma
Thibodaux
Donaldsonville
Napoleonville
Plaquemine
Morgan City
Franklin
Jeanerette
Abbeville
Lafayette
Opelousas
Gonzales
Sorrento
Gramercy
Lutcher
Convent
Vacherie
Lockport
Larose
Cut Off
Chauvin
Montegut
Houma
Gibson
Ellendale
Raceland
Gheens
Toups
Norah
Allemands
Hahnville
Luling
Destrehan
Reserve
Kenner
Metairie
Carrollton
Algiers
Gretna
Westwego
Harvey
Marrero
Avondale
Waggaman
Jesuit Bend
Barataria
Myrtlegrove
Lawrence
Diamond
Dime
Nezpique
Daisy
Nichols
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Teche
Bayou Boeuf
Bayou Black
Bayou Terrebonne
Bayou Lacombe
Bayou Sara
Bayou Goula
Bayou Manchac
Bayou Barbary
Bayou Plaquemine
Bayou Des Allemands
Bayou Gauche
Bayou Chevreuil
Bayou Petit Caillou
Bayou Du Large
Bayou Blue
Bayou Cutoff
Bayou Lacarpe
Bayou Terre Aux Boeufs
Bayou Des Ecores
Bayou Des Familles
Bayou Des Acadiens
Bayou Des Cannes
Bayou Des Glaises
Bayou Des Oies
Bayou Des Allemands
Bayou Des Allemands
Bayou Des Allemands


NEW SERIES
MARYLAND and DELAWARE
SCALE, 1 INCH 16.5 MILES
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40
Copyright, 1920.
NORTHWESTERN PART
OF
MARYLAND
On Same Scale as Main Map
PENNSYLVANIA
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
Longitude West 77


DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
NEW JERSEY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DELAWARE BAY
CHESAPEAKE BAY
Philadelphia
Wilmington
Baltimore
Annapolis
Dover
Salisbury
Snow Hill
Pocomoke City
Princess Anne
Crisfield
Berlin
Ocean City
Bridgeton
Millville
Vineland
Milford
Seaford
Laurel
Delmar
Georgetown
Rehoboth
Lewes
Harrington
Denton
Easton
Cambridge
Centreville
Chestertown
Elkton
Newark
New Castle
Wilmington
Chesapeake City
Middletown
Smyrna
Kent Co.
Queen Anne's Co.
Talbot Co.
Caroline Co.
Dorchester Co.
Wicomico Co.
Worcester Co.
Somerset Co.
Sussex Co.
Cecil Co.
Harford Co.
Baltimore Co.
Anne Arundel Co.
Calvert Co.
Charles Co.
St. Mary's Co.
Prince George's Co.
Montgomery Co.
Howard Co.
Carroll Co.
Frederick Co.
Washington Co.
Allegany Co.
Garrett Co.
Pocomoke Sound
Tangier Sound
Chincoteague
Fishing Pt.
Point Lookout
Pt. Lookout
Smiths Pt.
Sunnybank
Heathsville
Kinsale
Oxford
Cambridge
Easton
Centreville
Chestertown
Elkton
Havre de Grace
Aberdeen
Bel Air
Towson
Catonsville
Ellicott City
Laurel
Bowie
Upper Marlboro
La Plata
Leonardtown
Hollywood
Solomons
Prince Frederick
Lexington Park
California
Mechanicsville
Hughesville
Waldorf
Indian Head
Port Tobacco
Chaptico
Piney Point
Drayden
Valley Lee
Great Mills
Beaumont
Redgate
Jarboesville
Hermanville
Park Hall
St. Mary City
St. Inigoes
Scotland
Point Lookout
Ridge
Wynne
Mt. Vernon
Monie
Dames Quarter
Deal Island
Champ
Holland I.
Adams I.
Billys I.
Bloodsworth I.
S. Marsh I.
Fox I.
Tangier I.
Hart I.
Spesutie I.
Sparrows Point
Love Pt.
Eastern Neck
Kent Island
Poplar I.
Sharps I.
Taylors Island
Hoopers I.
Barren I.
Fishing Bay
Monie Bay
Tangier Sound
Pocomoke Sound
Assateague I.
Snow Hill
Pocomoke City
Stockton
Girdletree
Newark
Colbourne
Basket
Whaleyville
Berlin
Ocean City
Millville
Bayard
Frankford
Lewes
Rehoboth
Milton
Harrington
Milford
Dover
Smyrna
Middletown
Odessa
Townsend
Clayton
Kenton
Cheswold
Camden
Wyoming
Felton
Frederica
Harrington
Greenwood
Seaford
Laurel
Delmar
Georgetown
Millsboro
Dagsboro
Frankford
Selbyville
Bethany Beach
Fenwick Island
Rehoboth Bay
Indian River Bay
Little Assawoman Bay
Assawoman Bay
Isle of Wight Bay
Sinepuxent Bay
Newport Bay
Chincoteague Bay
Wallops I.
Metompkin I.
Cedar I.
Smith I.
Hog I.
Parramore I.
Egg I. Pt.
Port Norris
Bivalve
Maurice River
Cedarville
Caviar
Fairton
Bridgeton
Salem
Penns Grove
Swedesboro
Woodbury
Gloucester
Camden
Haddonfield
Moorestown
Mt. Holly
Burlington
Trenton
Lambertville
New Hope
Doylestown
Quakertown
Perkasie
Sellersville
Norristown
Conshohocken
Media
Chester
Lenape
Kennett Square
Avondale
Oxford
Lancaster
Dallastown
Hanover
Gettysburg
Emmitsburg
Thurmont
Frederick
Hagerstown
Williamsport
Cumberland
Frostburg
Oakland
Grantsville
Deep Creek Lake
Westernport
Piedmont
Keyser
Romney
Martinsburg
Shepherdstown
Harpers Ferry
Charles Town
Leesburg
Alexandria
Fredericksburg
Warrenton
Culpeper
Orange
Gordonsville
Charlottesville
Staunton
Lexington
Buena Vista
Waynesboro
Harrisonburg
Winchester
Front Royal
Luray
Shenandoah
Woodstock
Strasburg
Edinburg
Mt. Jackson
New Market
Broadway
Timberville
Bridgewater
Dayton
Elkton
Grottoes
Stuarts Draft
Fishersville
Waynesboro
Crozet
Scottsville
Lynchburg
Amherst
Madison Heights
Forest
Bedford
Big Island
Buchanan
Natural Bridge
Glasgow
Goshen
Rockbridge Baths
Lexington
Buena Vista
Covington
Clifton Forge
Iron Gate
Low Moor
Callaghan
Alleghany Springs
Sweet Springs
White Sulphur Springs
Lewisburg
Ronceverte
Alderson
Hinton
Talcott
Pipestem
Bluefield
Princeton
Athens
Pearisburg
Narrows
Pembroke
Christiansburg
Blacksburg
Radford
Pulaski
Dublin
Pepper
Draper
Max Meadows
Wytheville
Rural Retreat
Marion
Saltville
Chilhowie
Glade Spring
Abingdon
Bristol
Damascus
Hungry Mother
Troutdale
Independence
Galax
Fries
Hillsville
Carroll
Woolwine
Martinsville
Ridgeway
Stuart
Patrick Springs
Meadows of Dan
Critz
Bassett
Fieldale
Collinsville
Danville
Chatham
Gretna
Altavista
Brookneal
Appomattox
Farmville
Pamplin City
Prospect
Hampden-Sydney
Burkeville
Crewe
Blackstone
Nottoway
Dinwiddie
Petersburg
Hopewell
City Point
Chesterfield
Richmond
Ashland
Doswell
Hanover
Mechanicsville
Fredericksburg
Quantico
Dumfries
Manassas
Gainesville
Haymarket
Warrenton
Bealeton
Remington
Culpeper
Rapidan
Orange
Barboursville
Gordonsville
Louisa
Mineral
Trevilians
Cuckoo
Shannon Hill
Yanceyville
Milton
Leaksville
Spray
Draper
Reidsville
Madison
Mayodan
Stoneville
Eden
Leaksville
Spray
Draper
Reidsville
Madison
Mayodan
Stoneville
Eden
Leaksville
Spray
Draper
Reidsville
Madison
Mayodan
Stoneville
Eden

NEW SERIES
MICHIGAN
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
Straits of Mackinac
Longitude West from Greenwich
ONTONAGON
BARAGA
MARQUETTE
DICKINSON
MENOMINEE
SCHOOLCRAFT
DELTA
CHIPPEWA
MACKINAC
EMMET
CHEBOYGAN
PRESQUE ISLE
CHARLEVOIX
ANTRIM
OTSEGO
MONTMORENCY
ALPENA
ALGOMA
DISTRICT
DUCE
KEWEENAW
HOUGHTON
IRON
MARINETTE
OCONTO
LANGLADE
ONEIDA
PRICE
FLAMBEAU IND. RES.
ISLE ROYAL (To Keweenaw Co.)
KEWEENAW PT.
MANITOU I.
Point au Sable
Grand Marais
Pt. Patterson
Pt. Soul Choix
Pt. aux Barques
Portage Bay
Little Traverse Bay
Harbor Springs
Petoskey
Bay View
Charlevoix
Cross Village
Sturgeon Bay
Bois Blanc I.
Mackinac I.
St. Ignace
Mackinaw
Cheboygan
Alpena
Thunder Bay
Presque Isle
Rogers City
Millersburg
Onaway
Hammonds Bay
Black L.
Mullett L.
Burt L.
Crooked L.
Indian River
Topinabee
Wolverine
Hawks P.O.
Gaylord
Vanderbilt
Grayling
Lewiston
Atlanta
Hillman
Alcona
Harrisville
Oscoda
Au Sable
Tawas City
Oscoda
Iosco
Alcona
Ogemaw
Roscommon
Crawford
Otsego
Montmorency
Alpena
Presque Isle
Cheboygan
Emmet
Charlevoix
Antrim
Grand Traverse
Leelanau
Benzie
Manistee
Wexford
Missaukee
Kalkaska
Crawford
Oscoda
Alcona
Iosco
Ogemaw
Roscommon
Gladwin
Clare
Isabella
Midland
Bay
Saginaw
Tuscola
Huron
Sanilac
Lapeer
St. Clair
Macomb
Oakland
Wayne
Monroe
Lenawee
Hillsdale
Branch
St. Joseph
Cass
Berrien
Van Buren
Kalamazoo
Calhoun
Jackson
Washtenaw
Ingham
Eaton
Barry
Allegan
Ottawa
Kent
Ionia
Montcalm
Gratiot
Shiawassee
Genesee
Lapeer
Sanilac
Huron
Tuscola
Bay
Midland
Saginaw
Clare
Isabella
Mecosta
Osceola
Lake
Newaygo
Muskegon
Oceana
Mason
Lake
Manistee
Wexford
Missaukee
Roscommon
Ogemaw
Iosco
Alcona
Oscoda
Crawford
Otsego
Montmorency
Alpena
Presque Isle
Cheboygan
Emmet
Charlevoix
Antrim
Grand Traverse
Leelanau
Benzie
Manistee
Wexford
Missaukee
Kalkaska
Crawford
Oscoda
Alcona
Iosco
Ogemaw
Roscommon
Gladwin
Clare
Isabella
Midland
Bay
Saginaw
Tuscola
Huron
Sanilac


Copyright, 1920.
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE ERIE
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
Manistee
Ludington
Pentwater
Muskegon
Grand Haven
Milwaukee
Racine
Kenosha
Evanston
Chicago
Michigan City
Laporte
South Haven
Benton Harbor
St. Joseph
Grand Rapids
Kalamazoo
Battle Creek
Jackson
Lansing
Flint
Saginaw
Bay City
Detroit
Ann Arbor
Toledo
Adrian
Monroe
Port Huron
Harbor Beach
Sarnia
Marine City
Chatham
Windsor
Pt. Pelee I.
Kalkaska
Traverse City
Petoskey
Alpena
Cheboygan
Sheboygan
Port Washington
Manitowoc
Oscoda
Alcona
Harrisville
Au Sable
Tawas City
Bay Port
Caseville
Sebewaing
Bad Axe
Port Hope
Goderich
Forest
Lexington
Port Huron
Marysville
Petrolea
Wallaceburg
Leamington
Kingsville
Amherstburg
Essex Centre
Belle River
Windsor
Wyandotte
Trenton
Gibraltar
Rockwood
Grosse Pointe Farms
Cottage Grove
Mt. Clemens
Lake Shore
Roseville
Fraser
Utica
Birmingham
Pontiac
Rochester
Oxford
Lapeer
Imlay City
Capac
Port Huron
Croswell
Lexington
Marlette
Sandusky
Peck
Brown City
Carsonville
Port Sanilac
Applegate
Deckerville
Richmondville
Forestville
Minden City
Cass City
Caro
Vassar
Reese
Millington
Frankenmuth
Birch Run
Swan Creek
Saginaw
Bay City
Midland
Alma
St. Louis
Ithaca
Gratiot
Clinton
Owosso
Corunna
Durand
Shiawassee
Fenton
Holly
Milford
Howell
Brighton
Plymouth
Northville
Dearborn
Delray
River Rouge
Ecorse
Grosse Isle
Monroe
Petersburg
Raisinville
Ottawa
Oakharbor
Fremont
Newaygo
Big Rapids
Reed City
Cadillac
Manton
Kalkaska
Grayling
Gaylord
Wolverine
Mackinaw
Cheboygan
Onaway
Alpena
Harrisville
Oscoda
Au Sable
Tawas City
Bay Port
Caseville
Sebewaing
Bad Axe
Port Hope
Goderich
Forest
Lexington
Port Huron
Marysville
Petrolea
Wallaceburg
Leamington
Kingsville
Amherstburg
Essex Centre
Belle River
Windsor
Wyandotte
Trenton
Gibraltar
Rockwood
Grosse Pointe Farms
Cottage Grove
Mt. Clemens
Lake Shore
Roseville
Fraser
Utica
Birmingham
Pontiac
Rochester
Oxford
Lapeer
Imlay City
Capac
Port Huron
Croswell
Lexington
Marlette
Sandusky
Peck
Brown City
Carsonville
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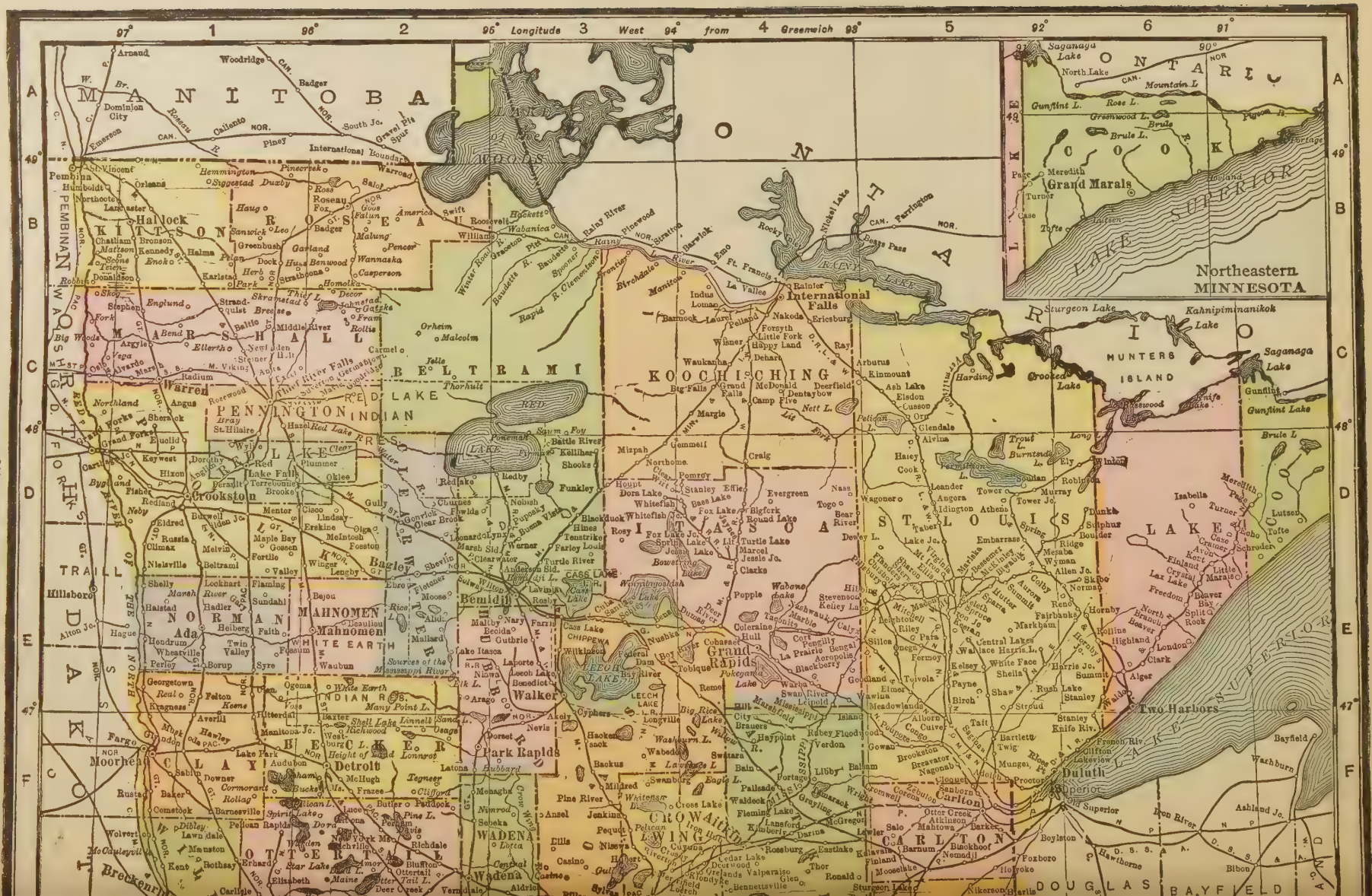
Oakharbor


Longitude West from Greenwich
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
Northeastern MINNESOTA
Grand Marais
Lake Superior
International Falls
Rainy River
Rainy Lake
Lake of the Woods
Red Lake
Red River
Pembina Mts.
Hallock
Kittson
Roseau
Marshall
Warren
Pennington
Red Lake
Beltrami
Koochiching
Crookston
Polk
Traill
Grand Forks
Bagley
Bemidji
Mahnomen
Norman
Clay
Moorhead
Detroit
Becker
Hubbard
Park Rapids
Wadena
Otter Tail
Grand Rapids
Walker
Cass
Crow Wing
Aitkin
Carlton
Duluth
Superior
Two Harbors
Lake Superior
Munters Island
Isle Royale
Lake St. Louis
Tamarac
Red Lake Indian
White Earth Indian
Sturgeon Lake
Kahnipiminanikok Lake
Saganaga Lake
Gunflint Lake
Brule L.
Grand Portage
Douglas
Bayfield
Ashland Jo.
Iron River
Washburn
Bayfield
Boylston
Foxboro
Hayward
Hawthorne
Bibon
Nemadji
Blackhoof
Moosehead
Sturgeon Lake
Thor
Ronald
Nikerson
Superior
Duluth
Carlton
Cromwell
Sanborn
Otter Creek
Atkinson
Mahtowa
Barker
Salo
Lawler
Kalevala
Finland
Barnum
Eastlake
Rosburg
Darwin
Kimberly
Fleming
Lansford
McGregor
Wright
Grayling
Libby
Balsam
Portage
Verdon
Ridgley
Floodwood
Brevator
Nagonab
Brookston
Cotton
Meadowlands
Lawrence
Elmer
Toivola
Goodland
Silica
Onega
Fermoy
Kelsey
Payne
Shaw
Rush Lake
Stanley
Stroud
Taft
Twig
Bartlett
Munger
Proctor
Clifton
Lakeview
Knife Riv.
French Riv.
Lester Riv.
Two Harbors
Highland
Markham
Rollins
Beaver Bay
Split Rock
Crystal Lake
Finland
Isabella
Meredith
Turner
Lutsen
Tofte
Schroder
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Mountain L.
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Greenwood L.
Brule L.
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La Vallee
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Nakoda
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Forsyth
Little Fork
Happy Land
Dehart
Wainer
Barnum
Waukasha
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Morton
Olivia
Bird Island
Hector
Renville
Sacred Heart
Granite Falls
Montevideo
Dawson
Madison
Appleton
Benson
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Kandiyohi
Spicer
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Dassel
Cokato
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Rainy River
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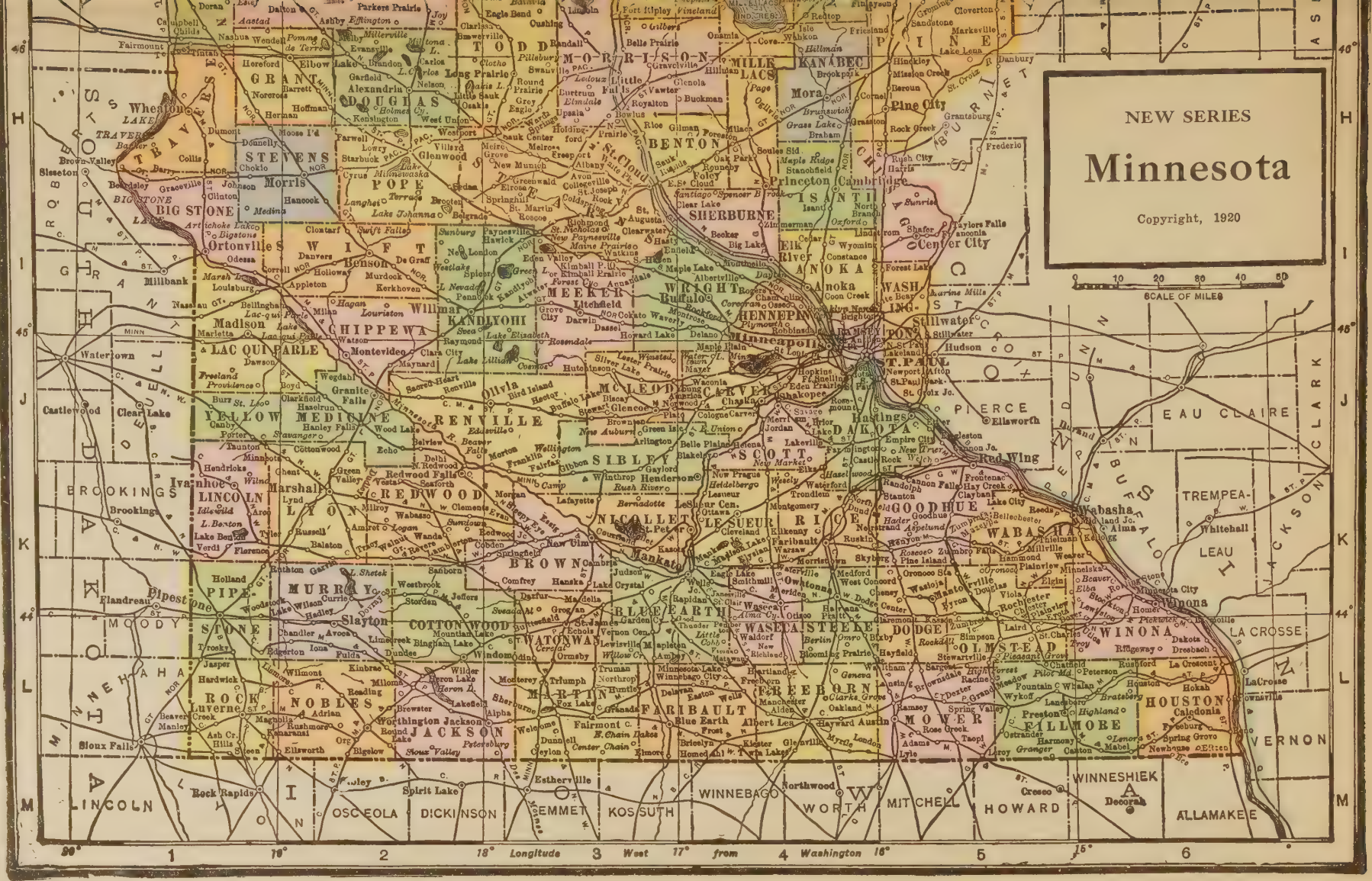
Ranier
Nickel Lake
Rocky Lake
Pigeon Pass
Ferrington
Nor.
Can.
Rainy Lake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Copyright, 1920
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45° 44° 43°
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Wheaton
Ortonville
Benson
Willmar
Litchfield
Princeton
Cambridge
Anoka
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Stillwater
Hastings
Red Wing
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Winona
Rochester
Austin
Albert Lea
Fairmont
Worthington
Luverne
Pipestone
Slayton
Marshall
Ivanhoe
Madison
Watertown
Sioux Falls
Canton
Decorah
Caledonia
Houston
Lanesboro
Preston
Spring Valley
Ellsworth
Clear Lake
Castlewood
Milbank
Big Stone
Traverse
Stevens
Morris
Pope
Douglas
Grant
Todd
Wadena
Cass
Crow Wing
Aitkin
Carlton
Pine
Kanabec
Mille Lacs
Benton
Sherburne
Isanti
Chisago
Washington
Ramsey
Dakota
Goodhue
Wabasha
Olmsted
Dodge
Fillmore
Houston
Mower
Freeborn
Faribault
Martin
Watonwan
Blue Earth
Waseca
Steele
Rice
Le Sueur
Scott
Carver
Hennepin
Wright
Meeker
McLeod
Sibley
Nicollet
Renville
Redwood
Brown
Nobles
Jackson
Cottonwood
Murray
Lincoln
Lyon
Yellow Medicine
Chippewa
Kandiyohi
Swift
Stearns
Sherburne
Big Stone
Lac qui Parle
Pipestone
Rock
Minnehaha
Lincoln
Pennington
Red Lake
Polk
Norman
Mahnomen
Becker
Clay
Wilkin
Otter Tail
Grant
Traverse
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Mille Lacs
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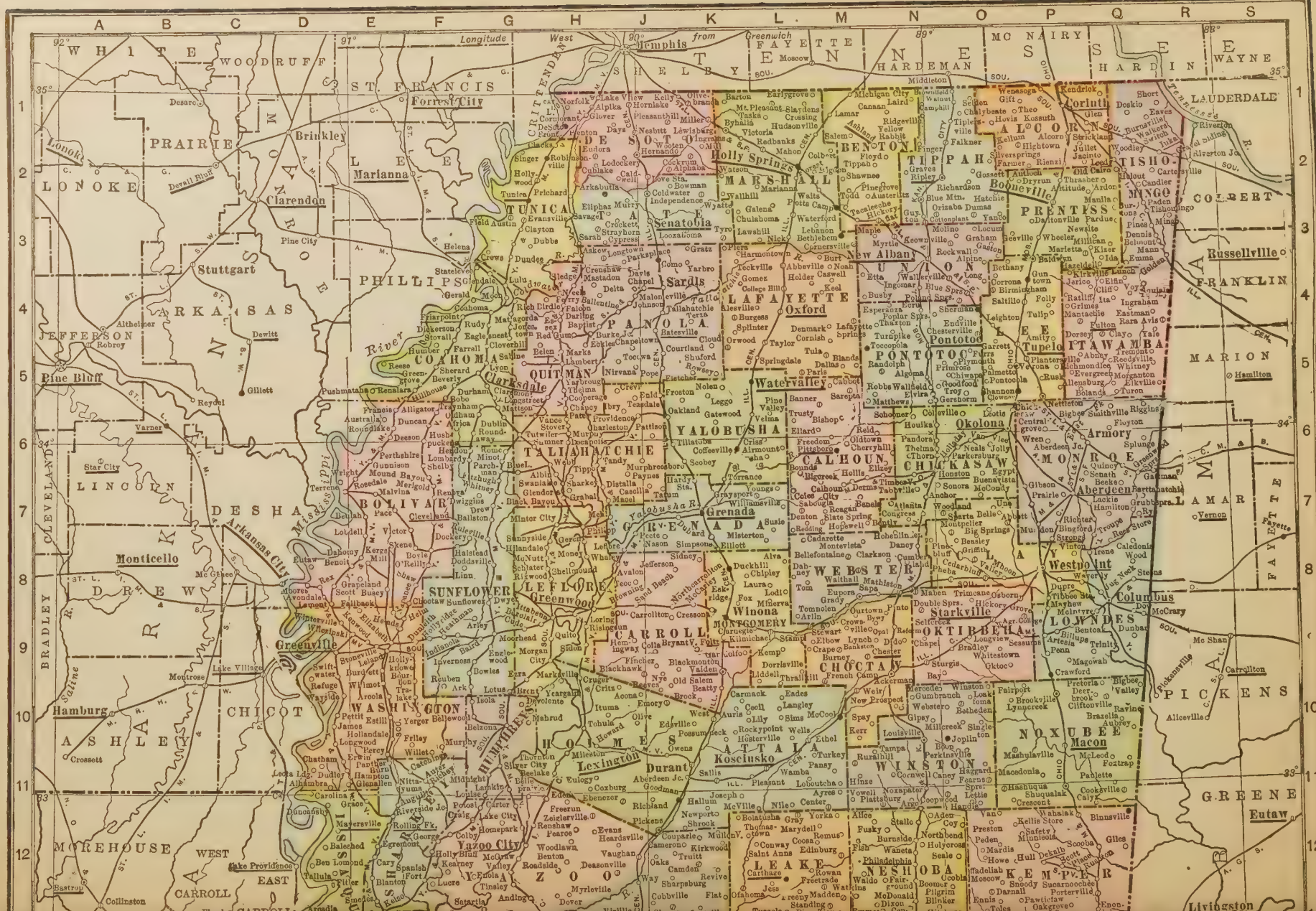
Hubbard
Beltrami
Clearwater
Lake of the Woods
Roseau
Marshall
Kittson


Longitude West from Greenwich
Memphis
Forrest City
Brinkley
Marianna
Clarendon
Stuttgart
Pine Bluff
Gillett
Dewitt
Monticello
Greenville
Lake Village
Hamburg
Crossett
Star City
Varner
Altheimer
Robroy
Reydel
Mc Gehee
Montrose
Devall Bluff
Pine City
Helena
Arkansas City
Clarksdale
Tunica
Senatobia
Holly Springs
Oxford
Watervalley
Pontotoc
New Albany
Tupelo
Corinth
Iuka
Booneville
Ripley
Russellville
Jasper
Hamilton
Armory
Aberdeen
Westpoint
Columbus
Starkville
Macon
Eutaw
Livingston
Vernon
Fayette
Yazoo City
Durant
Kosciusko
Lexington
Grenada
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Courtland
Coffeeville
Winona
Carrollton
Greenwood
Indianola
Inverness
Belzoni
Rolling Fk.
Lake Providence
Tallulah
Bastrop
Collinston
Floyd
Arcadia
Magnolia
Mechanicsburg
Bentonia
Canton
Madison
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Tallahatchie R.
Sunflower R.
Big Black R.
Pearl R.
Tombigbee R.
Tennessee R.
Mississippi
Arkansas
Louisiana
Alabama
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WOODRUFF
ST. FRANCIS
PRAIRIE
LONOKE
CRITTENDEN
CROSS
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MONROE
DESHA
CLEVELAND
LINCOLN
DREW
BRADLEY
ASHLEY
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MISSISSIPPI
CRAIGHEAD
POINSETT
MEMPHIS
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SHELBY
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LAUDERDALE
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HARDEMAN
MC NAIRY
HARDIN
WAYNE
DE SOTO
MARSHALL
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ALCORN
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TUNICA
PANOLA
QUITMAN
COAHOMA
LAFAYETTE
UNION
PRENTISS
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LEE
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SHARKEY
ISSAQUENA
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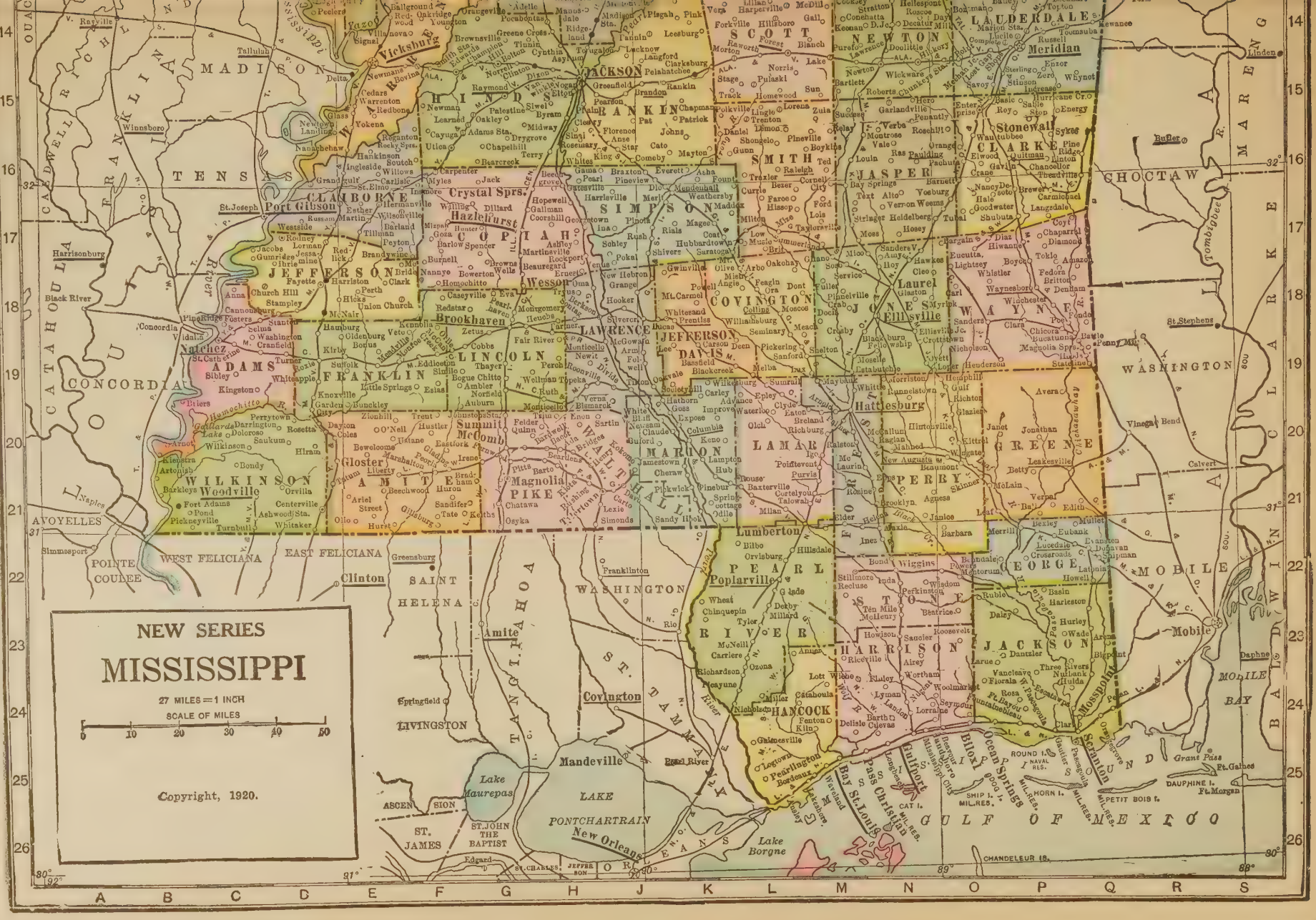
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MISSISSIPPI
27 MILES = 1 INCH
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Copyright, 1920.
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NEWTON
LAUDERDALE
WARREN
YAZOO
CLAIBORNE
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Natchez
Port Gibson
Brookhaven
McComb
Woodville
Gloster
Magnolia
Summit
Crystal Springs
Hazlehurst
Wesson
Lumberton
Poplarville
Bay St. Louis
Pass Christian
Gulfport
Biloxi
Ocean Springs
Pascagoula
Moss Point
Mobile
Clinton
Amite
Covington
Mandeville
Lake Maurepas
Lake Pontchartrain
New Orleans
Lake Borgne
Gulf of Mexico
Pearl River
Tangipahoa R.
Amite R.
Tchefuncta R.
Bogue Chitto R.
Homochitto R.
Pascagoula R.
Chickasawhay R.
Leaf R.
Tombigbee R.
Alabama
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Avoyelles
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East Feliciana
Pointe Coupee
St. Helena
Washington
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Clarke
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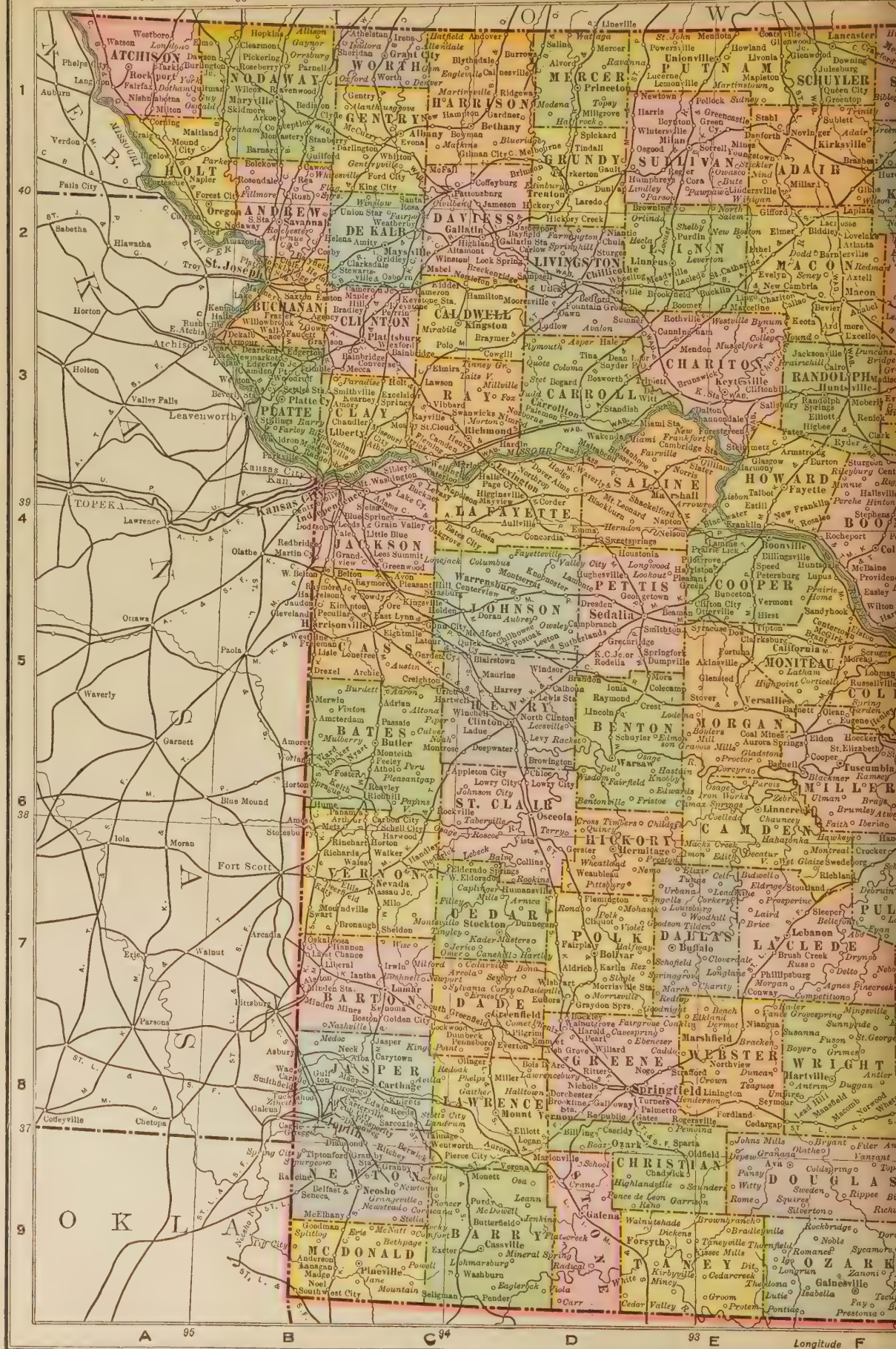
Greene
George
Jackson
Harrison
Hancock
Mobile
Baldwin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Eagle Rock
Mountain Grove
Mountain View
Gainesville
Ava
Marshfield
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Bolivar
Humansville
Osceola
Warsaw
Clinton
Sedalia
Boonville
Fayette
Glasgow
Carrollton
Chillicothe
Trenton
Princeton
Milan
Kirksville
Macon
Moberly
Hannibal
Palmyra
Monroe City
Shelbina
Mexico
Fulton
Jefferson City
Columbia
Rolla
Salem
Houston
Willow Springs
West Plains
Thayer
Ellington
Poplar Bluff
Doniphan
Piedmont
Arcadia
Ironton
Farmington
Potosi
Sullivan
Union
Washington
St. Louis
Hermann
Chester
Cape Girardeau
Jackson
Sikeston
New Madrid
Caruthersville
Kennett
Dexter
Malden
Portageville
Hayti
Steele
Cooter
Bragg City
Wardell
Gideon
Matthews
Morehouse
Bernie
Advance
Puxico
Fisk
Qulin
Zalma
Leopold
Lutesville
Perryville
Altenburg
Frohna
Farmington
Bonne Terre
Flat River
Desloge
Leadwood
Doe Run
Mineral Point
Irondale
Belgrade
Caledonia
Graniteville
Shepherd
Arcadia
Ironton
Pilot Knob
Fredericktown
Marble Hill
Commerce
Sikeston
Morley
Scott City
Benton
Chaffee
Crystal City
Pacific
Eureka
Wildwood
Ballwin
Manchester
Kirkwood
Webster Groves
Clayton
Florissant
Hazelwood
Ferguson
Normandy
Bridgeton
Maryland Heights
Creve Coeur
Chesterfield
Valley Park
Fenton
Meramec Highlands
Pacific
Union
Washington
Hermann
Gasconade
Owensville
Sullivan
Cuba
Rolla
St. James
Salem
Eminence
Winona
Mountain View
Willow Springs
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Thayer
Koshkonong
Mammoth Spring
Hardy
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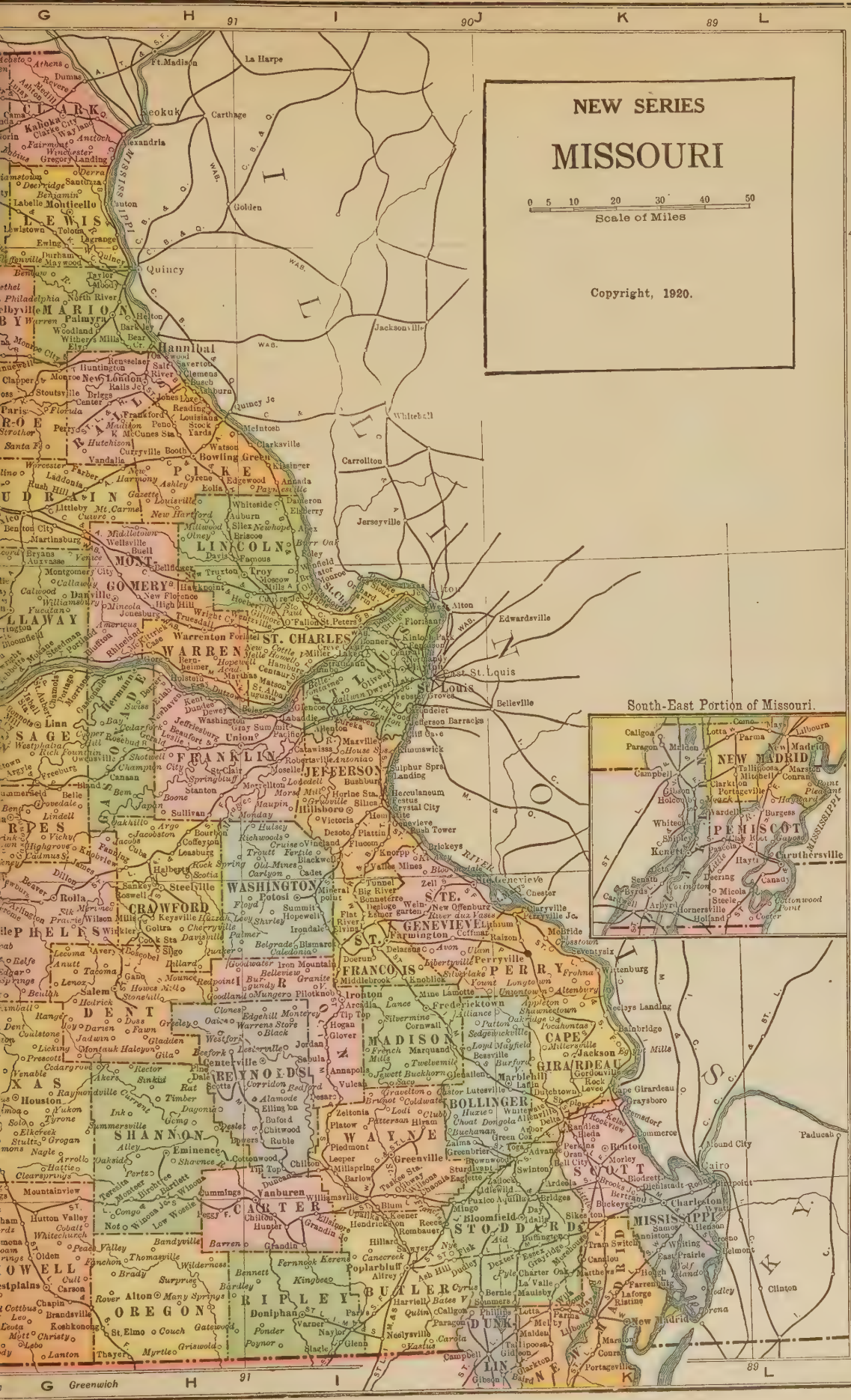
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MISSOURI
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Scale of Miles
Copyright, 1920.
South-East Portion of Missouri.
Greenwich
249

NEW SERIES
MONTANA
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
63 MILES TO 1 INCH
Copyright, 1920.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
GLACIER
TOOLE
HILL
LINCOLN
PONDERA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
FLATHEAD
LAKE
LEWIS AND CLARK
CASCADE
Great Falls
Choteau
Conrad
Kalispell
Flathead Lake
Whitefish
Columbia Falls
Polson
Ronan
Superior
MINERAL
MISSOULA
Missoula
Lolo
Hamilton
RAVALLI
Stevensville
Florence
Victor
Darby
Phillipsburg
GRANITE
Deer Lodge
Anaconda
DEER LODGE
Butte
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
Boulder
BROADWATER
Townsend
Marysville
HELENA
MEAGHER
White Sulphur Springs
Harlowton
Judith Gap
Lewistown
FERGUS
Roundup
Musselshell
Melstone
Ryegate
Billings
YELLOWSTONE
Livingston
GALLATIN
PARK
Big Timber
Sweet Grass
Columbus
STILLWATER
Absarokee
Red Lodge
CARBON
Bridger
Joliet
Fromberg
Rockvale
Laurel
Park City
BIG HORN
Hardin
Crow Agency
Custer
Miles City
CUSTER
Forsyth
Rosebud
Colstrip
ROSEBUD
Ashland
Lame Deer
Birney
Broadus
POWDER RIVER
Sheridan
Wyo.
Big Horn
Dayton
Buffalo
Kearney
Ranchester
Parkman
Story
Banner
Clearmont
Arvada
Gillette
Wright
Edgerton
Midwest
Salt Creek
Shirley Basin
Casper
Natrona
Alcova
Bessemer Bend
Glenrock
Douglas
Orin
Converse
Lusk
Manville
Van Tassell
Harrison
Niobrara
Nebraska
Crawford
Agate
Harrison
Chadron
Hay Springs
Gordon
Rushville
Sioux
Sioux City
Iowa
Omaha
Council Bluffs
Nebraska City
Falls City
Lincoln
Beatrice
Hastings
Grand Island
Kearney
Holdrege
Oxford
Cambridge
Arapahoe
Curtis
McCook
Red Willow
Hayes
Frontier
Gosper
Phelps
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Adams
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Nemaha
Otoe
Cass
Sarpy
Douglas
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Burt
Dodge
Saunders
Lancaster
Seward
York
Polk
Butler
Colfax
Platte
Nance
Merrick
Hamilton
Howard
Greeley
Sherman
Valley
Garfield
Wheeler
Boone
Madison
Stanton
Cuming
Thurston
Dakota
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Antelope
Pierce
Wayne
Boyd
Holt
Rock
Keya Paha
Brown
Cherry
Sheridan
Dawes
Box Butte
Sioux
Scotts Bluff
Morrill
Garden
Deuel
Keith
Perkins
Chase
Dundy
Hitchcock
Red Willow
Furnas
Harlan
Franklin
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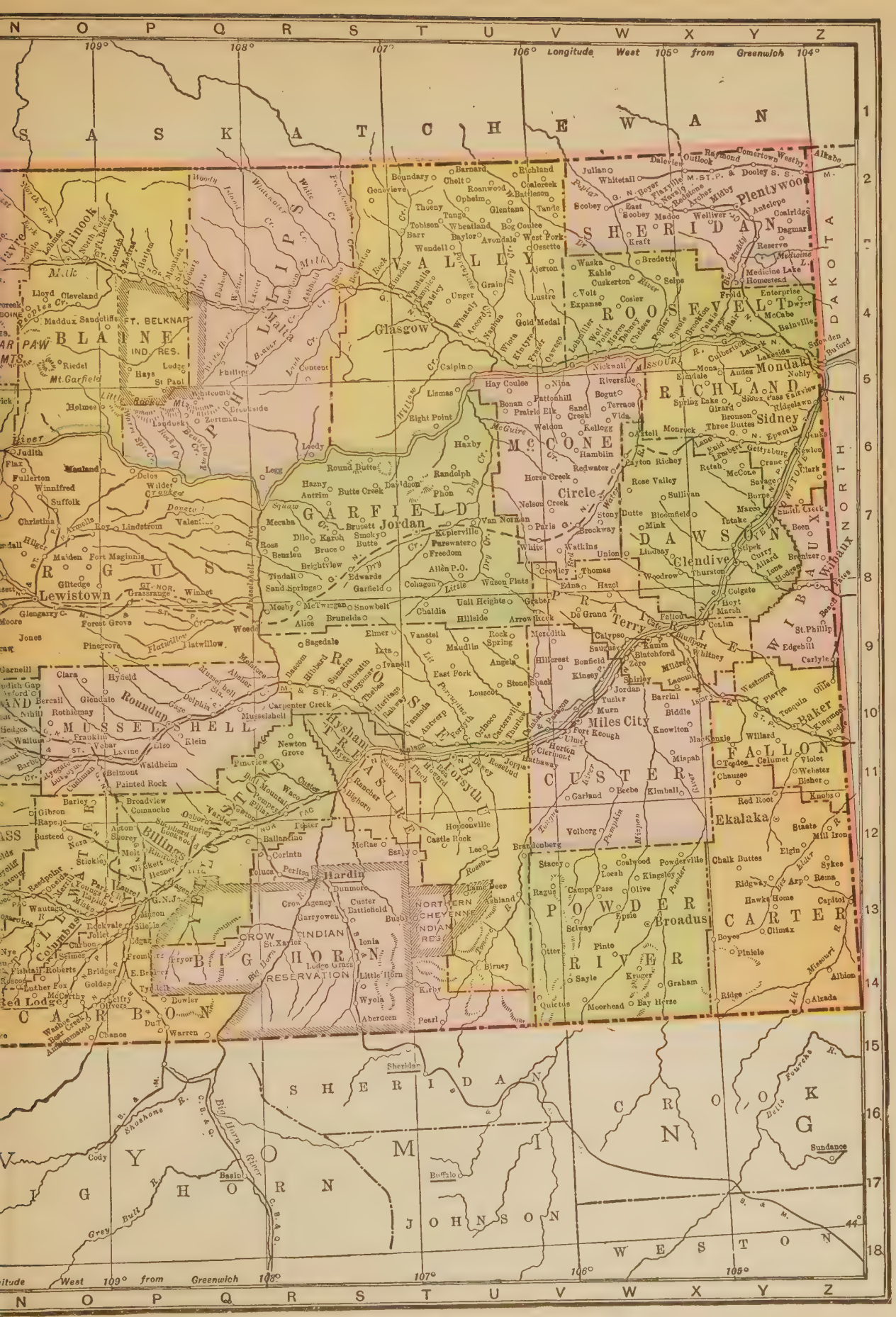
Nuckolls
Thayer
Jefferson
Gage
Johnson
Nemaha
Richardson
Pawnee


Longitude West from Greenwich
109°
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SASKATCHEWAN
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BLAINE
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RICHLAND
MONDAK
McCONE
SIDNEY
GARFIELD
CIRCLE
DAWSON
GLENDIVE
WIBAUX
PRAIRIE
TERRY
FALLON
CARTER
POWDER RIVER
CUSTER
ROSEBUD
TREASURE
HYSHAM
MUSSELSHELL
ROUNDUP
LEWISTOWN
JUDITH
FERGUS
BIG HORN
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN RES.
BILLINGS
STILLWATER
CARBON
SHERIDAN
CROOK
SUNDANCE
YOMING
BIG HORN
JOHNSON
WESTON
Glasgow
Malta
Chinook
Havre
Harlem
Zortman
Landusky
Hays
Lodge Pole
Chinook
Malta
Glasgow
Wolf Point
Poplar
Scobey
Culbertson
Whitetail
Outlook
Raymond
Comertown
Westby
Dagmar
Medicine Lake
Homestead
Froid
Enterprise
Dwyer
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Graham
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Lodge Grass
St. Xavier
Big Horn R.
Yellowstone R.
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Mizpah
Zeigler
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Yellowstone R.
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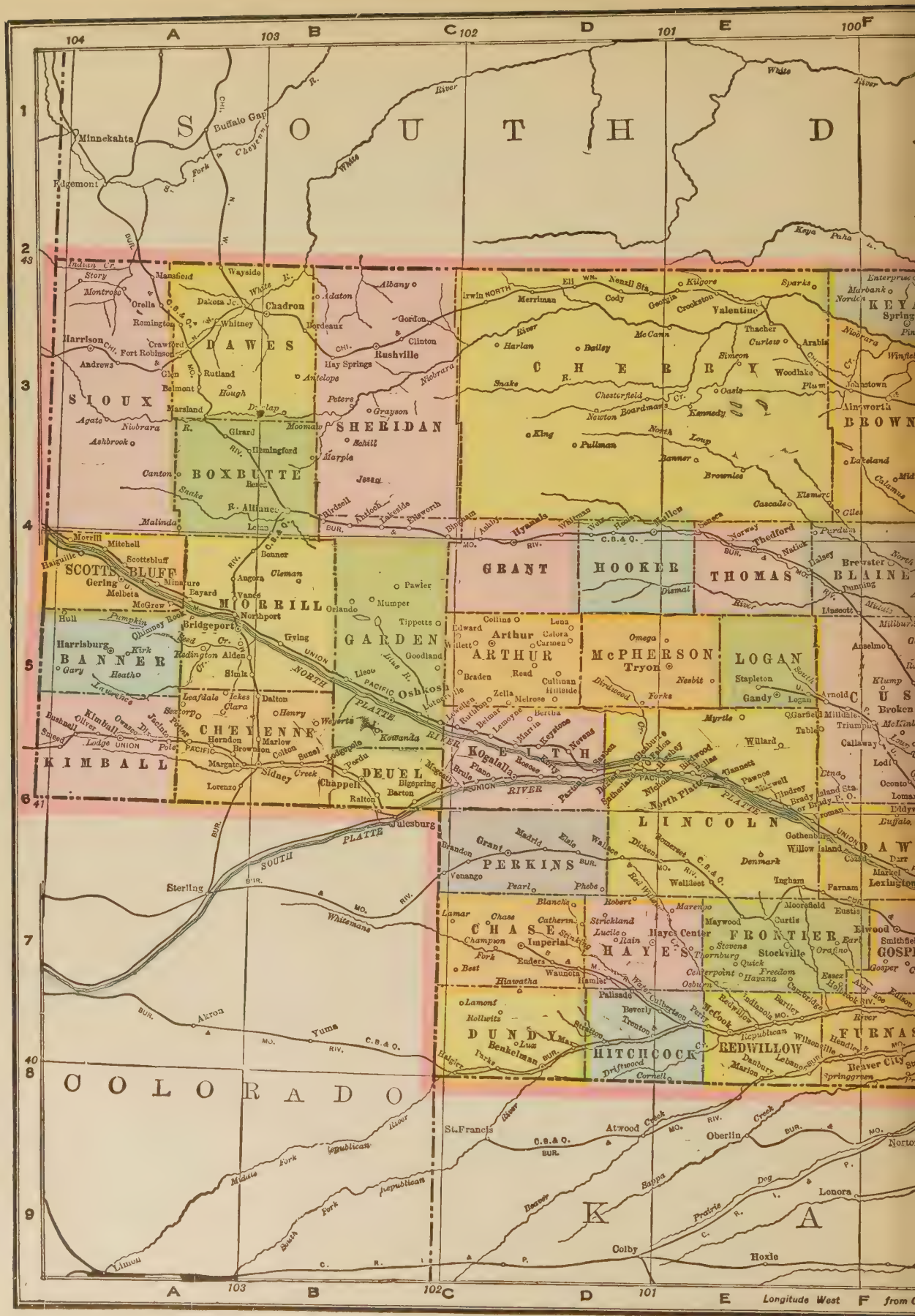
Zeigler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KEITH
PERKINS
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CHASE
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FRONTIER
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
REDWILLOW
FURNAS
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Rushville
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Johnstown
Ainsworth
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Curlew
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Bailey
Oasis
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Newton
King
Pullman
Brownlee
Cascade
Elsmere
Lakeland
Hyannis
Whitman
Hooker
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Natick
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Bertha
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Keystone
Nevens
Roscoe
Roxy
Sutherland
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Madrid
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Maywood
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Strickland
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Stockville
Stevens
Thornburg
Orafino
Quick
Freedom
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Bartley
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Wilsonville
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Lebanon
Marion
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Driftwood
Beaver City
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Atwood
Oberlin
St. Francis
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Colby
Hoxie
Limon
Republican
Middle Fork
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Pumpkin
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Reed Cr.
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Lawrence
Leafdale
Jekes
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Henry
Scottsbluff
Kimball
Oliver
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Jacinto
Potter
Bushnell
Solway
Lodge
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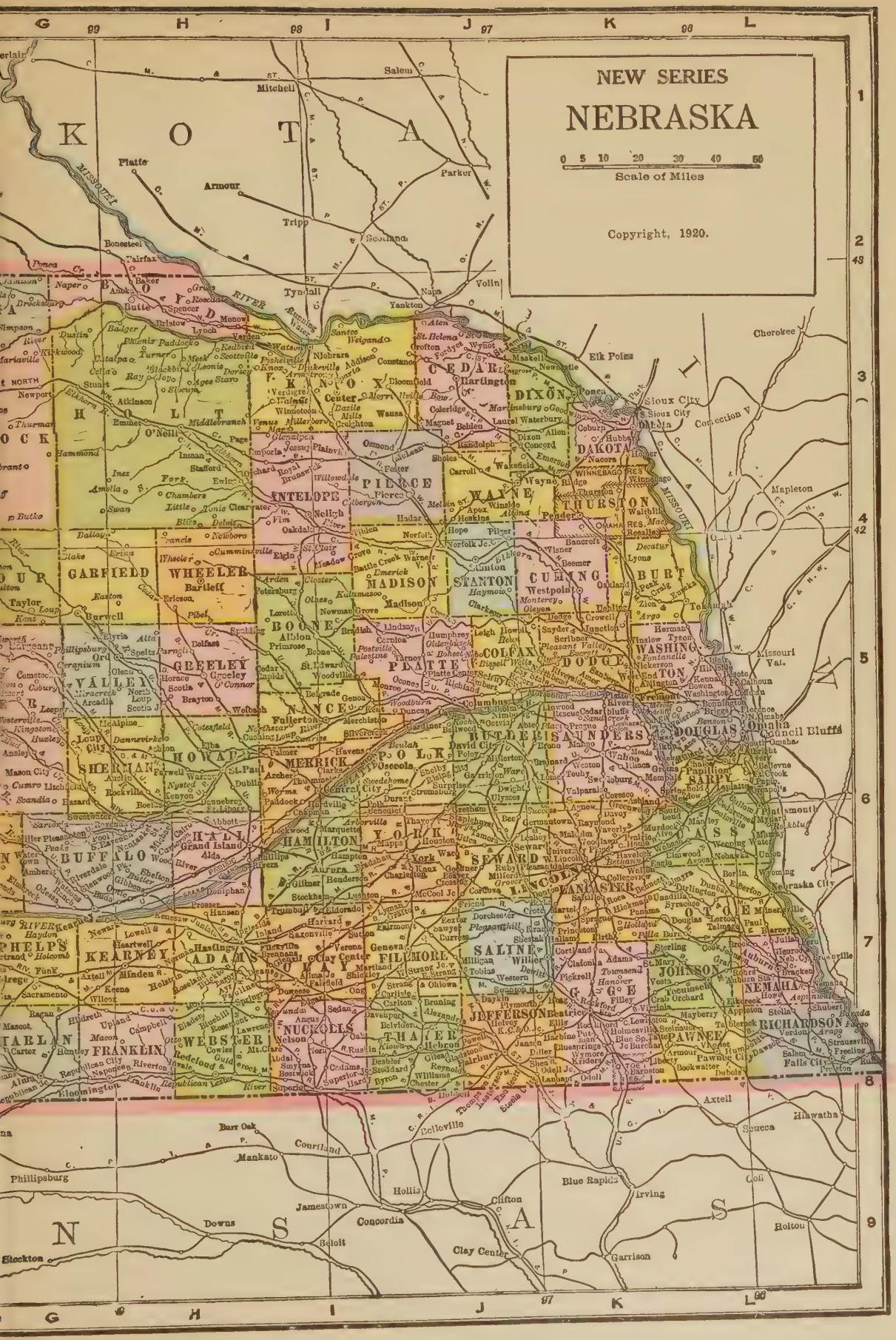
Sidney
Creek
Lorenzo
Porta
Chappell
Bigspring
Barton
Ralton
Roscoe
Brule
Piano
Magrath
Kowanda
Weberta
Lisco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Scale of Miles
Copyright, 1920.
K O T A
Mitchell
Platte
Armour
Tripp
Bonesteel
Fairfax
Gregory
Tyndall
Yankton
Elk Point
Sioux City
Cherokee
Mapleton
Axtell
Hiawatha
Seneca
Bellevue
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Nebraska City
Plattsmouth
Falls City
Blue Rapids
Irving
Clifton
Concordia
Jamestown
Downs
Stockton
Phillipsburg
Mankato
Courtland
Bart Oak
Clay Center
Garrison
Holton
Sabetha
Hollis
Belleville
Republican City
Superior
Bloomington
Franklin
Webster
Nuckolls
Thayer
Jefferson
Gage
Johnson
Nemaha
Richardson
Pawnee
Otoe
Lancaster
Saline
Fillmore
Clay
Adams
Kearney
Phelps
Harlan
Furnas
Hayes
Hitchcock
Red Willow
Frontier
Gosper
Dawson
Buffalo
Hall
Hamilton
Merrick
Howard
Sherman
Valley
Greeley
Wheeler
Garfield
Loup
Blaine
Custer
Dawson
Keith
Perkins
Chase
Dundy
Lincoln
Logan
Thomas
Hooker
Arthur
McPherson
Grant
Hayes
Frontier
Gosper
Phelps
Kearney
Adams
Clay
Fillmore
Saline
Seward
York
Polk
Butler
Saunders
Sarpy
Cass
Otoe
Lancaster
Gage
Johnson
Nemaha
Richardson
Pawnee
Thurston
Dakota
Dixon
Cedar
Knox
Antelope
Pierce
Wayne
Madison
Stanton
Cuming
Burt
Washington
Douglas
Sarpy
Dodge
Colfax
Platte
Boone
Nance
Greeley
Valley
Sherman
Howard
Hall
Buffalo
Dawson
Custer
Blaine
Loup
Garfield
Wheeler
Holt
Boyd
Keya Paha
Brown
Rock
Cherry
Sheridan
Box Butte
Dawes
Sioux
Scotts Bluff
Morrill
Garden
Deuel
Cheyenne
Kimball
Banner
Kincaid
Chase
Perkins
Dundy
Hitchcock
Red Willow
Frontier
Gosper
Phelps
Kearney
Adams
Clay
Fillmore
Saline
Seward
York
Polk
Butler
Saunders
Sarpy
Cass
Otoe
Lancaster
Gage
Johnson
Nemaha
Richardson
Pawnee
Thurston
Dakota
Dixon
Cedar
Knox
Antelope
Pierce
Wayne
Madison
Stanton
Cuming
Burt
Washington
Douglas
Sarpy
Dodge
Colfax
Platte
Boone
Nance
Greeley
Valley
Sherman
Howard
Hall
Buffalo
Dawson
Custer
Blaine
Loup
Garfield
Wheeler
Holt
Boyd
Keya Paha
Brown
Rock
Cherry
Sheridan
Box Butte
Dawes
Sioux
Scotts Bluff
Morrill
Garden
Deuel
Cheyenne
Kimball
Banner
Kincaid
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H
I
J
K
L
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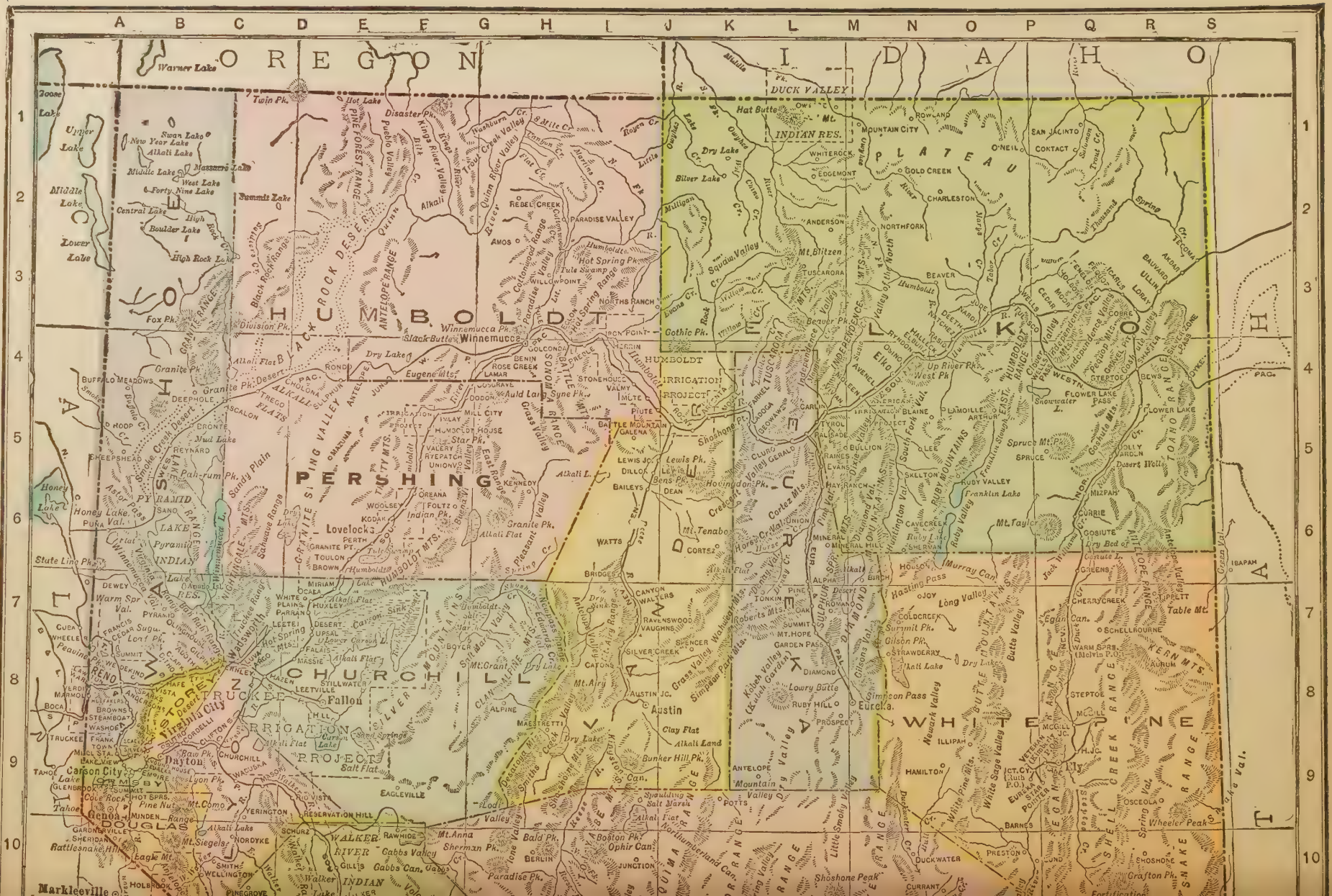
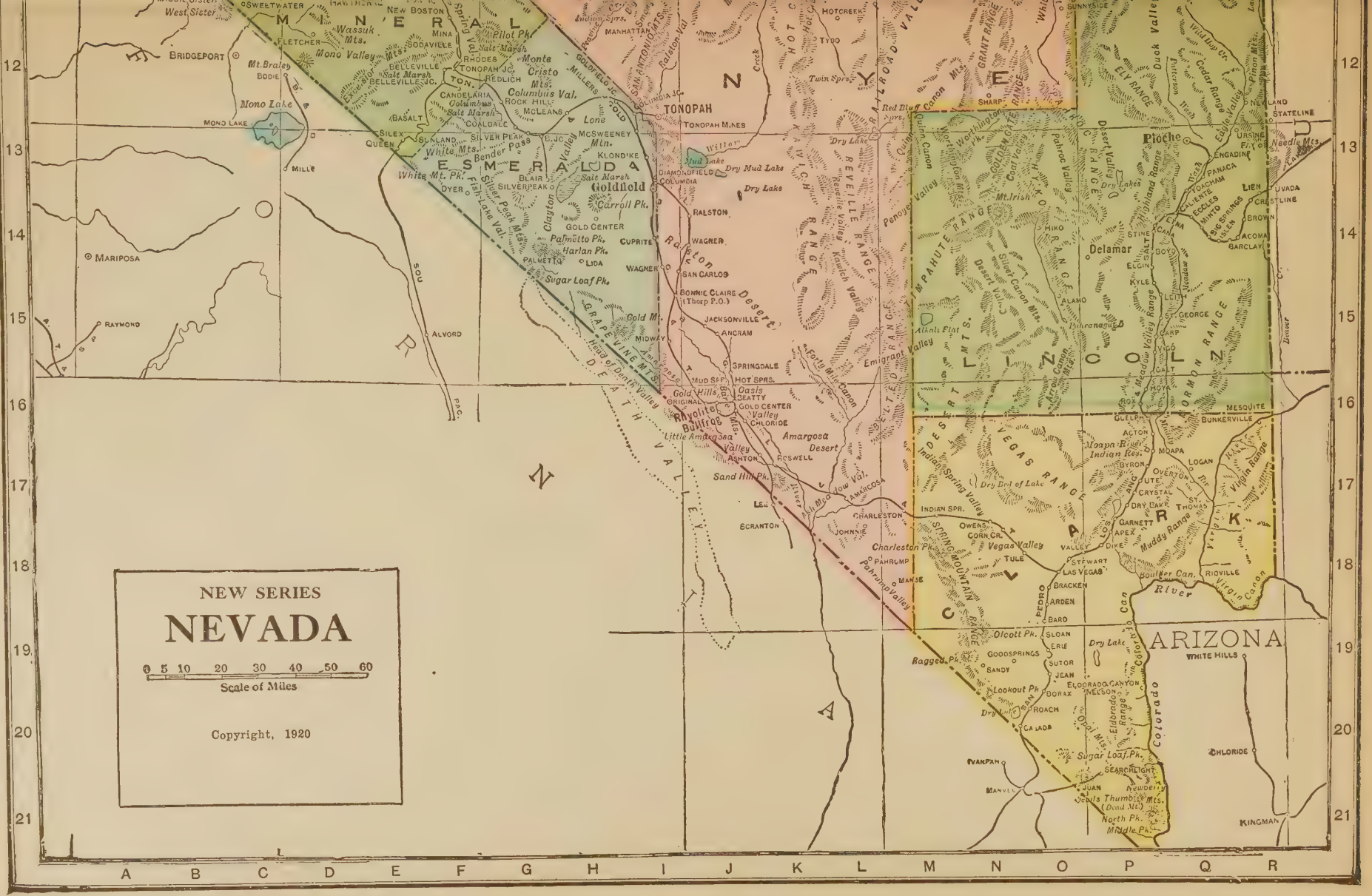
97
96


OREGON
IDAHO
HUMBOLDT
PERSHING
CHURCHILL
LANDER
EUREKA
WHITE PINE
ELKO
WASHOE
STOREY
LYON
DOUGLAS
CARSON CITY
MINERAL
NYE
Warner Lakes
Goose Lake
Upper Lake
Middle Lake
Lower Lake
Swan Lake
New Year Lake
Alkali Lake
Massacre Lake
West Lake
Forty Nine Lake
Central Lake
High Rock Lake
Boulder Lake
Summit Lake
Twin Pk.
Hot Lake
Disaster Pk.
Kings River Valley
Quinn River Valley
Rebel Creek
Paradise Valley
Amos
Antelope Range
Black Rock Desert
Fox Pk.
Division Pk.
Winnemucca Pk.
Winnemucca
Slack Butte
Dry Lake
Granite Pk.
Buffalo Meadows
Deephole
Alkali Flat
Eugene Mts.
Rose Creek
Lamar
Benin
Golconda
Seattle
Stonehouse Valley
Mute
Auld Lang Syne Pk.
Grass Valley
Battle Mountain
Galena
Humboldt Irrigation Project
Humboldt Range
Pah-rum
Sandy Plain
Mud Lake
Sheephead
Reynard
Smoke Creek Desert
Honey Lake
Honey Lake Val.
Pyramid Lake
Pyramid Lake Indian Res.
Astor Pass
Lovelocks
Granite Pk.
Toulon
Brown
Woolsey
Oreana
Foltz
Kodak
Indian Pk.
Humboldt Mts.
Star Pk.
Valery
Rye Patch
Unionville
Humboldt Irrigation Project
Mill City
Lovelock
Kennedy
Lewis Jc.
Dillon
Baileys
Lewis Pk.
Bens Pk.
Dean
Hoyington Pk.
Cortez Mts.
Cortez
Mt. Tenabo
Watts
Bridges
Crescent Valley
Gerald
Clurg
Shoshone Pk.
Farrell
Tuscarora
Independence Mts.
Gollaher
Gowanda
Carlin
Tyrol
Palisade
Bullion
Raines
Evans
Lee
Elko
Osino
Spring Creek
Adobe Town
Jiggs
Beowawe
Battle Mt.
Hay Ranch
Skelton
Ruby Valley
Franklin Lake
Mizpah
Currie
Gosiute
Dry Bed of Lake Gosiute
Mt. Taylor
Cave Creek
Union
Mineral
Mineral Hill
Sherman
Ruby Lake
Ruby Mountains
Diamond Mts.
Huntington Valley
Pine Valley
Crescent Valley
Cortez Mts.
Horse Creek
Horse Cr. Val.
Humboldt Range
Independence Mts.
Independence Valley
Valley of the North Fork
Humboldt R.
North Fork
Mt. Blitzen
Tuscarora
Beaver
Beaver Pk.
Gothic Pk.
Squaw Valley Cr.
Willow Cr.
Dry Lake
Silver Lake
Dry Lake
Hat Butte
Duck Valley
Duck Valley Ind. Res.
Owyhee
Owyhee R.
Owyhee Lake
Middle Fk.
Mountain City
Rowland
O'Neil
San Jacinto
Contact
Whiterock
Edgemont
Gold Creek
Charleston
Anderson
Northfork
Jarbidge
Jarbidge R.
Jarbidge Mts.
Jarbidge Canyon
Salmon
Trout Cr.
Thousand Spring Cr.
Tecoma
Ardan
Bauvard
Ullin
Loray
Icaria
Cobre
Wells
Ceder Pass
Moor
Pilot Peak Mts.
Independence Valley
Pequop Mts.
Goshute Valley
Toano Range
Toano
Flower Lake
Flower Lake Pass
Snowwater L.
Bews
Westen
Pac.
Lamoille
Arthur
Blaine
Irrigation Project
South Fork Val.
Franklin Slough
Spruce Mt. Pk.
Spruce
Desert Wells
Olly Gardner
Granite Mts.
Ibapah
Deep Creek Range
Deep Creek
Deep Creek Val.
Lake Val.
Table Mt.
Tippett
Cherry Creek
Schellbourne
Warm Spgs. (Melvin P.O.)
Aurum
Western Mts.
Steptoe
McGill
McGill Jc.
Ely
Ely Ct. House
Veteran
Osceola
Wheeler Peak
Shell Creek Range
Snake Range
Spring Val.
White Pine Mts.
White Sage Valley
Newark Valley
Illipah
Hamilton
Eureka
Prospect
Ruby Hill
Simpson Pass
Simpson Park Mts.
Kobeh Valley
Roberts Mts.
Garden Pass
Mt. Hope
Summit
Pine
Oak
Tonkin
Romano
Desert
Alpha
Ojoy
Hasting Pass
Long Valley
Colorcreek
Summit Pk.
Gilson Pk.
Strawberry
Dry Lake
Gilson Val.
Butte Valley
Diamond Valley
Diamond Mts.
Sulphur Springs
Pinto Summit
Pinto Val.
Huntington Val.
Murray Can.
Hoosac
Greens
Jack Williams Cr.
Antelope Range
Antelope Valley
Cedar Pass
Ruby Mountains
Ruby Lake
Ruby Valley
Franklin Lake


NEW SERIES
NEVADA
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Scale of Miles
Copyright, 1920
MINERAL
ESMERALDA
NYE
LINCOLN
CLARK
ARIZONA
Goldfield
TONOPAH
Delamar
Pioche
BRIDGEPORT
MARIPOSA
RAYMOND
ALVORD
MILLE
MONO LAKE
Mt. Braley
Mono Lake
Mono Valley
Wassuk Mts.
West Sister
SWEETWATER
FLETCHER
MINA
SODAVILLE
BELLEVILLE
BODIE
CANDELARIA
BASALT
COALDALE
SILVER PEAK
SILVERPEAK
BLAIR
DYER
SILEX
QUEEN
SILVER PEAK MTS.
White Mts.
White Mt. Pk.
Bender Pass
Fish Lake Val.
Clayton Valley
Columbus Val.
Columbus Salt Marsh
Salt Marsh
Pilot Pk.
Monte Cristo Mts.
Cristo Mts.
Rock Hill
McLeans
Lone
McSweeney Mtn.
Klondike
Carroll Pk.
Gold Center
Palmetto Pk.
Harlan Pk.
Palmetto
Lida
Sugar Loaf Pk.
Cuprite
Wagner
San Carlos
Ralston
Ralston Desert
Bonnie Claire (Thorp P.O.)
Jacksonville
Ancram
Springdale
Mud Spr.
Hot Spgs.
Oasis
Beatty
Gold Center
Valley
Chloride
Rhyolite
Bullfrog
Gold Hills
Original
Little Amargosa Valley
Ashton
Roswell
Amargosa Desert
Sand Hill Pk.
Lee
Scranton
Johnnie
Charleston
Charleston Pk.
Pahrump
Pahrump Valley
Mansie
Grapevine Mts.
Death Valley
Gold Mt.
Midway
Amargosa
Mesquite
Bunkerville
Guelph
Acton
Moapa River Indian Res.
Moapa
Logan
Byron
Overton
Crystal
Dry Lake
St. Thomas
Indian Spr.
Owens
Garnett
Apex
Valley
Dike
Vegas Valley
Tule
Stewart
Las Vegas
Bracken
Arden
Baro
Pedro
Corn Cr.
Spring Mountain Range
Muddy Range
Virgin Range
Virgin River
Boulder Can.
Rioville
Virgin Canon
Olcott Pk.
Sloan
Erle
Goodsprings
Sandy
Sutor
Jean
Eldorado Canyon
Nelson
Lookout Pk.
Dorax
Roach
Ca Lada
Ivanpah
Manvel
Sugar Loaf Pk.
Searchlight
Newberry
Devils Thumb
Mts. (Dead Mt.)
North Pk.
Middle Pk.
White Hills
Chloride
Kingman
Colorado
Eldorado Range
Opal Mt.
Ragged Pk.
Dry Lake
Cottonwood Can.
Hot Creek Range
Hot Creek
Tybo
Twin Spgs.
Sunnyside
Manhattan
Antonio Mts.
Railroad Valley
Grant Range
Duck Valley
Wildhorse Cr.
Cedar Range
Pinon Mts.
Ely Range
Red Butte Spgs.
Sharp
Quinn Canon
Worthington Mts.
Golden Gate Range
Coal Valley
Pahroc Valley
Dry Lakes
Highland Range
Desert Valley
Pahroc Range
Mt. Irish
Pancake Range
Hiko
Stine
Salt
Elgin
Kyle
Alamo
Meadow Valley Range
Delamar Mts.
Delamar Valley
Pahranagat Valley
Pahranagat Range
Kane Springs Valley
Kane Springs Wash
Desert Valley
Silver Canon Mts.
Kane Springs Range
Kane Springs
Panaca
Caliente
Eccles
Minto
Six Springs
Isolen
Lien
Crestline
Brown
Acoma
Garclay
Uvada
Stateline
Needle Mts.
Ursine
Fayo
Engadine
Coyote Spring Valley
Coyote Spring Valley Wash
Dry Bed of Lake
Meadow Valley Wash
Muddy River
Muddy River Springs
Las Vegas Range
Desert Range
Worthington Range
Golden Valley
Penoyer Valley
Reveille Valley
Reveille Range
Kawich Range
Kawich Valley
Silver Peak Mts.
Fish Lake Val.
Grapevine Mts.
Death Valley
Amargosa Desert
Amargosa River
Forty Mile Canon
Emigrant Valley
Alkali Flat
Oasis Valley
Gold Mt.
Midway
Amargosa
Mesquite
Bunkerville
Guelph
Acton
Moapa River Indian Res.
Moapa
Logan
Byron
Overton
Crystal
Dry Lake
St. Thomas
Indian Spr.
Owens
Garnett
Apex
Valley
Dike
Vegas Valley
Tule
Stewart
Las Vegas
Bracken
Arden
Baro
Pedro
Corn Cr.
Spring Mountain Range
Muddy Range
Virgin Range
Virgin River
Boulder Can.
Rioville
Virgin Canon
Olcott Pk.
Sloan
Erle
Goodsprings
Sandy
Sutor
Jean
Eldorado Canyon
Nelson
Lookout Pk.
Dorax
Roach
Ca Lada
Ivanpah
Manvel
Sugar Loaf Pk.
Searchlight
Newberry
Devils Thumb
Mts. (Dead Mt.)
North Pk.
Middle Pk.
White Hills
Chloride
Kingman
Colorado
Eldorado Range
Opal Mt.
Ragged Pk.
Dry Lake
Cottonwood Can.
Hot Creek Range
Hot Creek
Tybo
Twin Spgs.
Sunnyside
Manhattan
Antonio Mts.
Railroad Valley
Grant Range
Duck Valley
Wildhorse Cr.
Cedar Range
Pinon Mts.
Ely Range
Red Butte Spgs.
Sharp
Quinn Canon
Worthington Mts.
Golden Gate Range
Coal Valley
Pahroc Valley
Dry Lakes
Highland Range
Desert Valley
Pahroc Range
Mt. Irish
Pancake Range
Hiko
Stine
Salt
Elgin
Kyle
Alamo
Meadow Valley Range
Delamar Mts.
Delamar Valley
Pahranagat Valley
Pahranagat Range
Kane Springs Valley
Kane Springs Wash
Desert Valley
Silver Canon Mts.
Kane Springs Range
Kane Springs
Panaca
Caliente
Eccles
Minto
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Lien
Crestline
Brown
Acoma
Garclay
Uvada
Stateline
Needle Mts.
Ursine
Fayo
Engadine
Coyote Spring Valley
Coyote Spring Valley Wash
Dry Bed of Lake
Meadow Valley Wash
Muddy River
Muddy River Springs
Las Vegas Range
Desert Range
Worthington Range
Golden Valley
Penoyer Valley
Reveille Valley
Reveille Range
Kawich Range
Kawich Valley
Silver Peak Mts.
Fish Lake Val.
Grapevine Mts.
Death Valley
Amargosa Desert
Amargosa River
Forty Mile Canon
Emigrant Valley
Alkali Flat
Oasis Valley
Gold Mt.
Midway
Amargosa
Mesquite
Bunkerville
Guelph
Acton
Moapa River Indian Res.
Moapa
Logan
Byron
Overton
Crystal
Dry Lake
St. Thomas
Indian Spr.
Owens
Garnett
Apex
Valley
Dike
Vegas Valley
Tule
Stewart
Las Vegas
Bracken
Arden
Baro
Pedro
Corn Cr.
Spring Mountain Range
Muddy Range
Virgin Range
Virgin River
Boulder Can.
Rioville
Virgin Canon
Olcott Pk.
Sloan
Erle
Goodsprings
Sandy
Sutor
Jean
Eldorado Canyon
Nelson
Lookout Pk.
Dorax
Roach
Ca Lada
Ivanpah
Manvel
Sugar Loaf Pk.
Searchlight
Newberry
Devils Thumb
Mts. (Dead Mt.)
North Pk.
Middle Pk.
White Hills
Chloride
Kingman
Colorado
Eldorado Range
Opal Mt.
Ragged Pk.
Dry Lake
Cottonwood Can.
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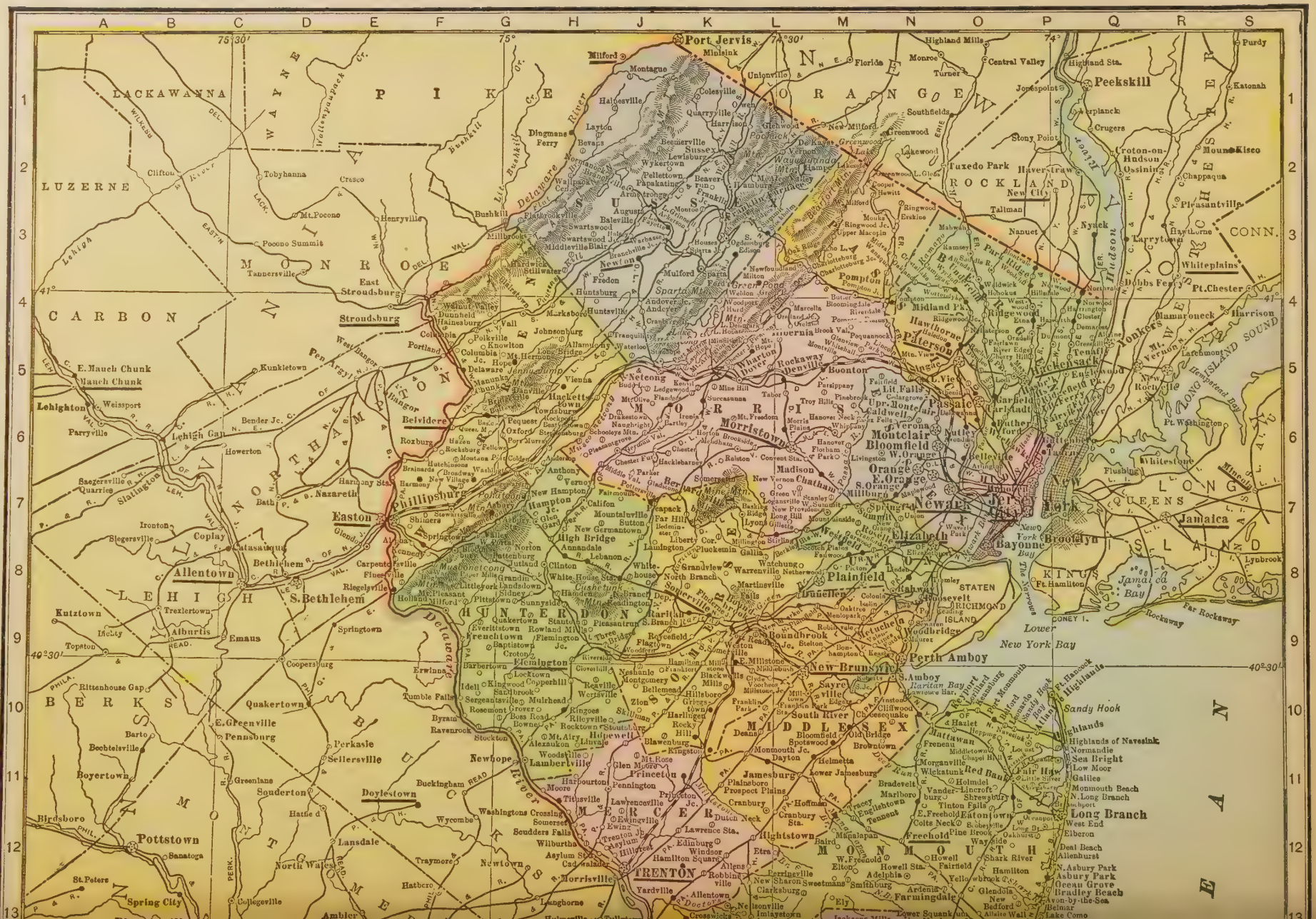
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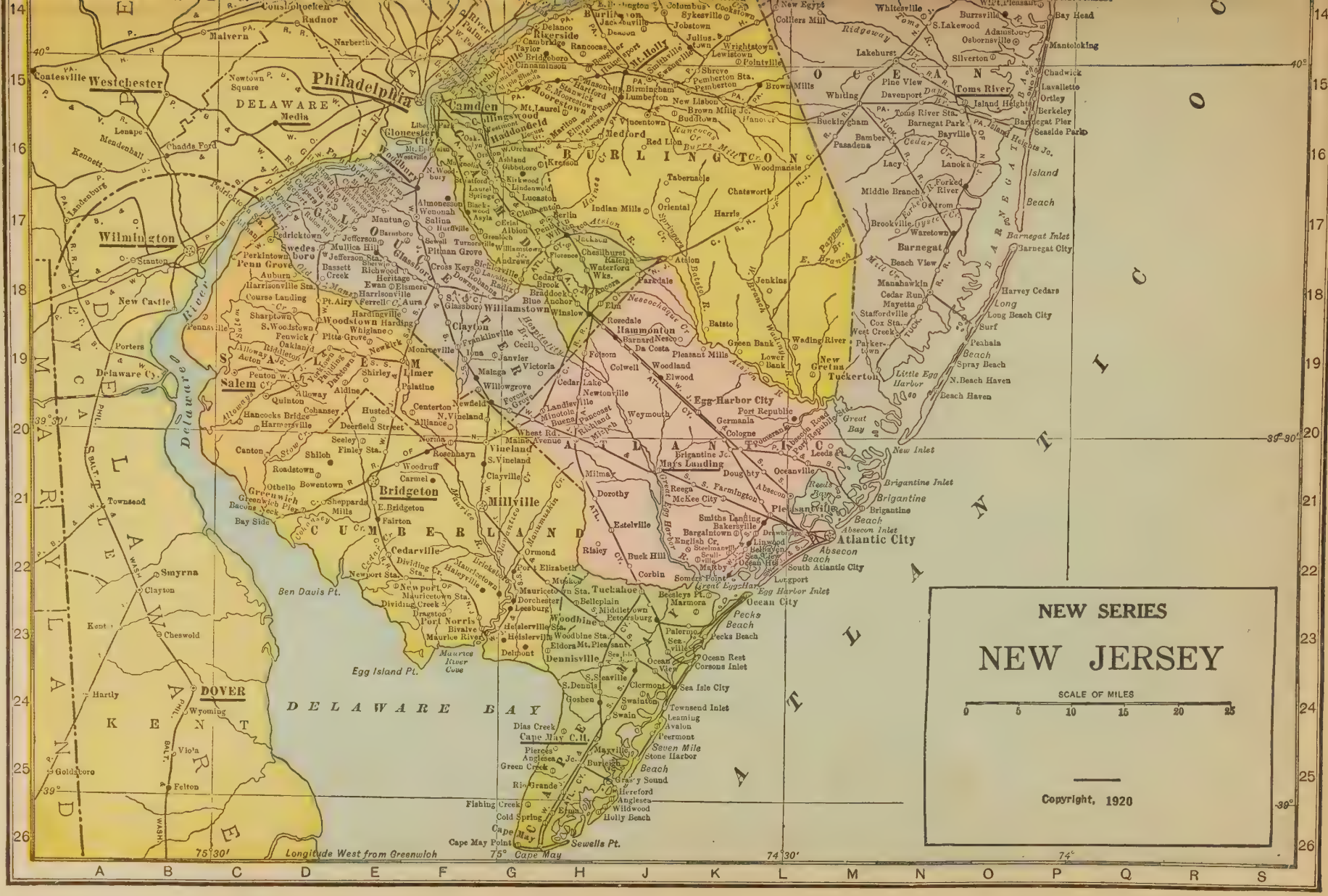
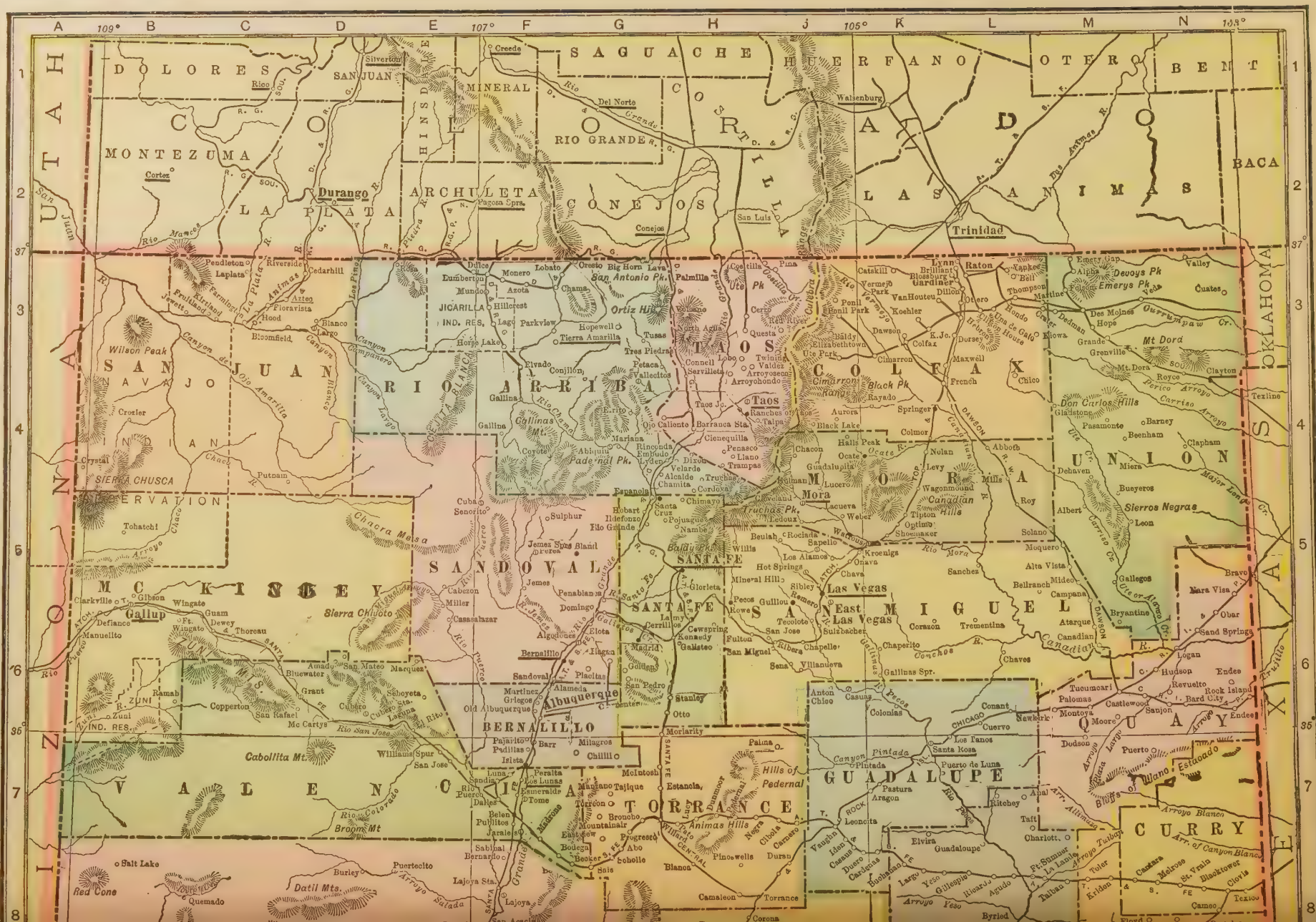
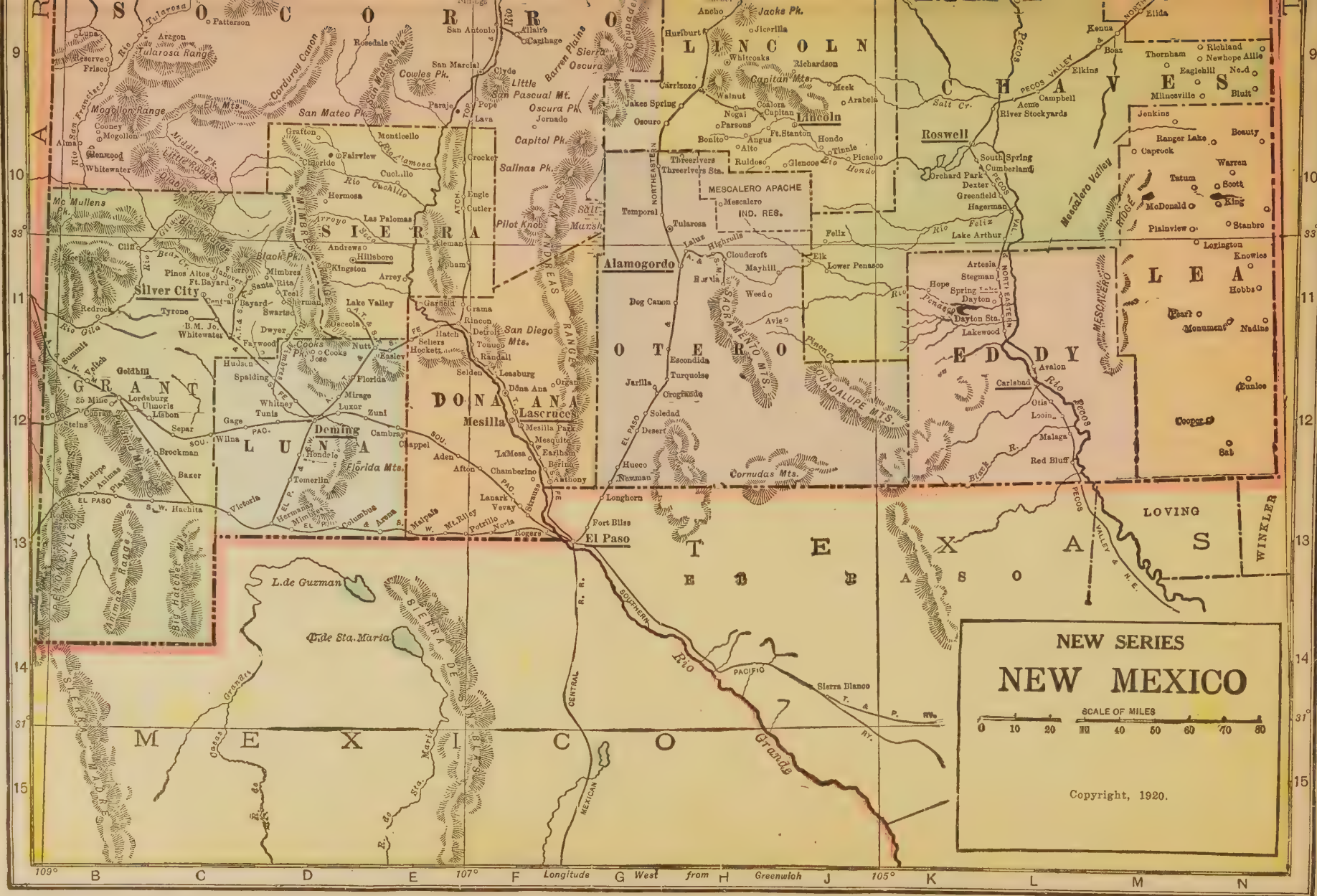
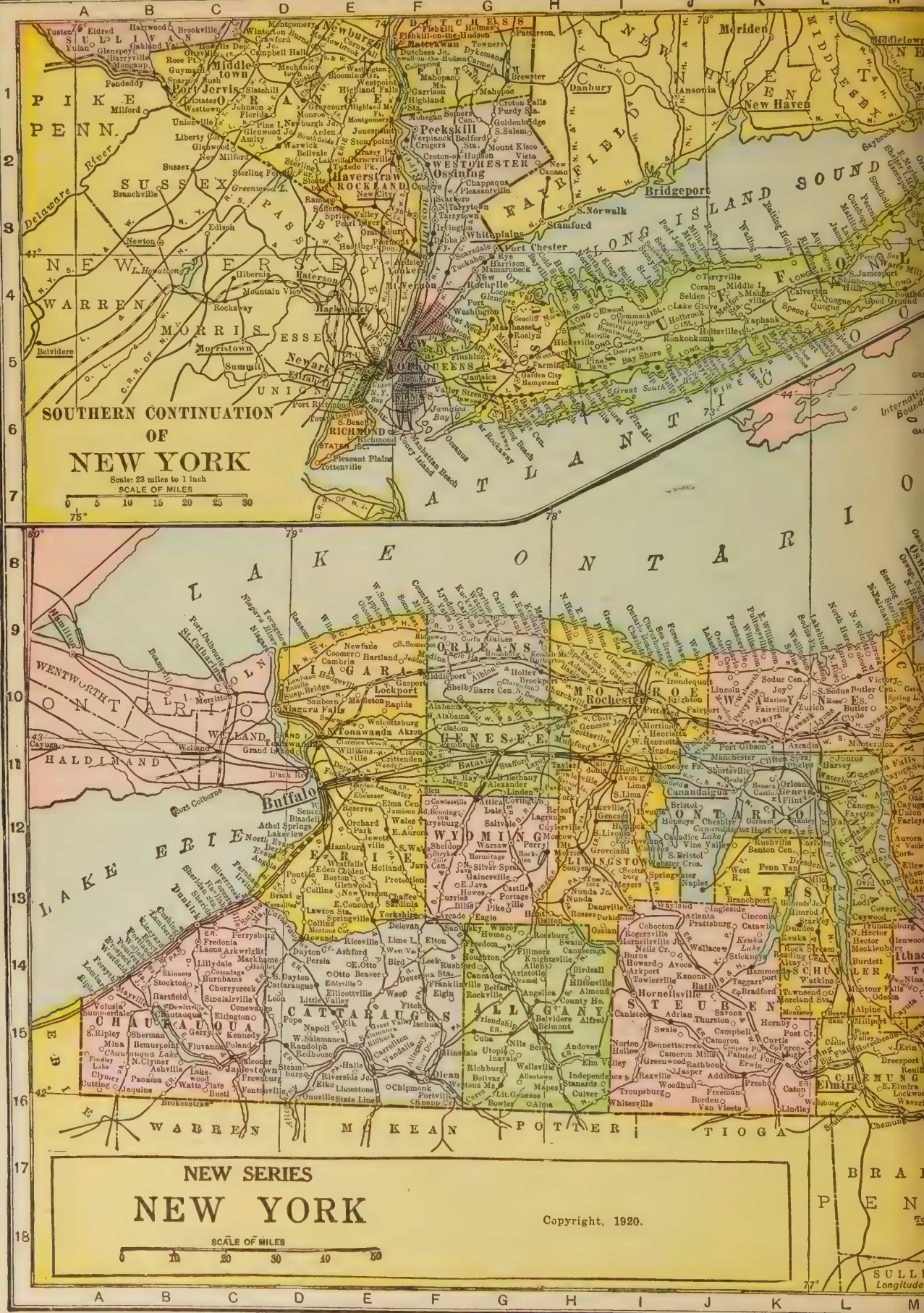
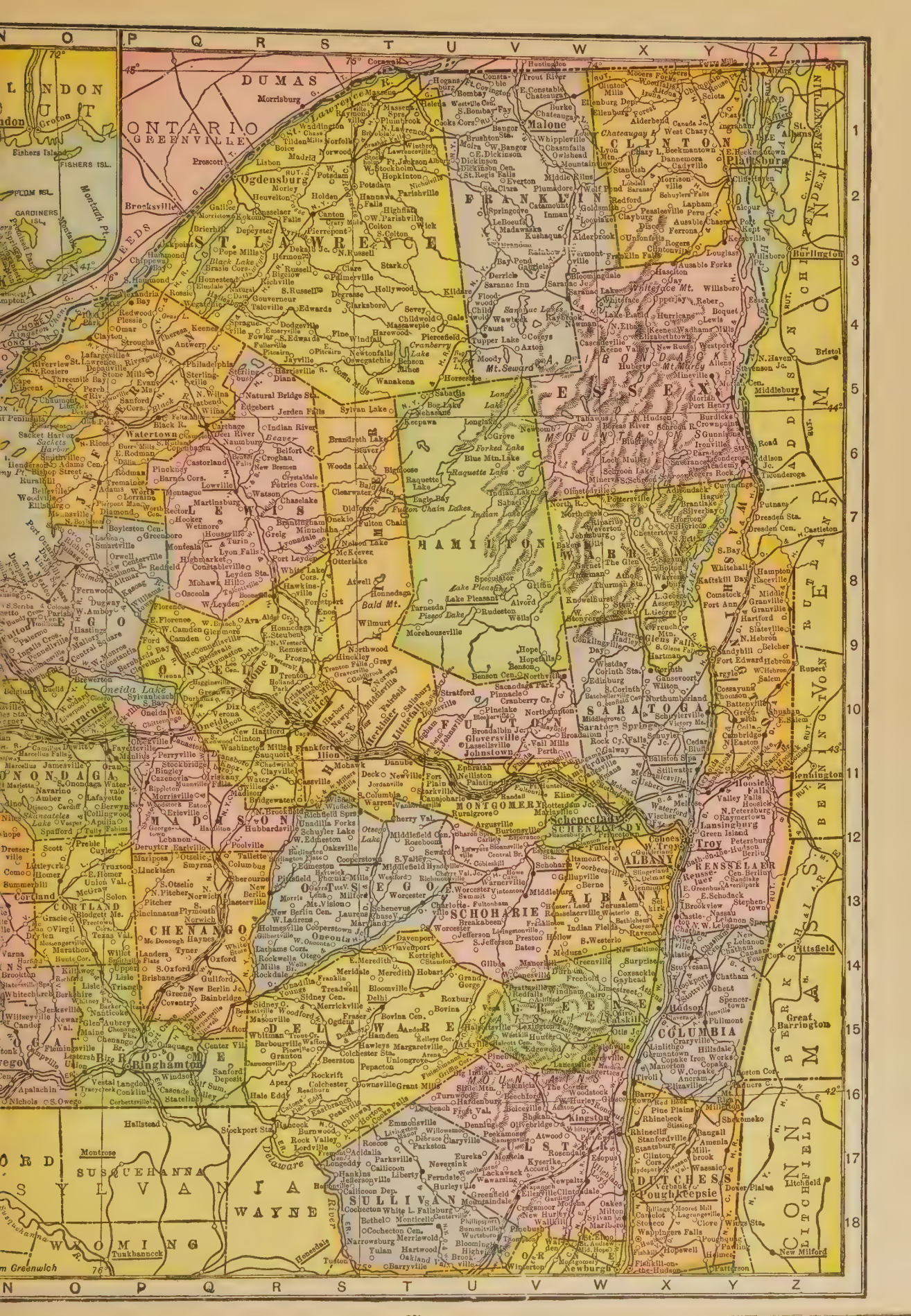
40° 30' 41°
LACKAWANNA
LUZERNE
WAYNE
PIKE
MONROE
CARBON
NORTHAMPTON
LEHIGH
BERKS
SCHUYLKOFF
MONTGOMERY
BUCKS
HUNTERDON
SOMERSET
MERCER
MIDDLESEX
MONMOUTH
OCEAN
ORANGE
ROCKLAND
WESTCHESTER
PUTNAM
DUTCHESS
CONN.
LONG ISLAND
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
Port Jervis
Milford
Montague
Matamoras
Dingmans Ferry
Bushkill
Delaware River
Tobyhanna
Cresco
Mt. Pocono
Henryville
Pocono Summit
Tannersville
East Stroudsburg
Stroudsburg
Bushkill
Millbrook
Blairstown
Newton
Stillwater
Hainesburg
Walnut Valley
Columbia
Portland
Johnsonburg
Belvidere
Oxford
Rockport
Rockburg
Hackettstown
Townsbury
Stewartsburg
Vienna
Long Bridge
Allamuchy
Waterloo
Tranquility
Andover
Sparta
Green Pond
Mt. Hermon
Danville
Manunka Chunk
Delaware
Jenny Jump
Hope
Knowlton
Polkville
Mt. Olive
Netcong
Budd Lake
Ledgewood
Succasunna
Kenvil
Flanders
Drakestown
Naughright
Iron Hill
Mt. Freedom
Troy Hills
Parsippany
Pinebrook
Cedar Grove
Fairfield
Lit. Falls
Caldwell
Upper Montclair
Montclair
Verona
Glen Ridge
Bloomfield
Belleville
Nutley
Orange
E. Orange
S. Orange
W. Orange
Irvington
Maplewood
Millburn
Springfield
Summit
Union
Newark
Elizabeth
Bayonne
Jersey City
Brooklyn
Jamaica
Flushing
Whitestone
Mineola
Hempstead Bay
Long Island Sound
Yonkers
Mt. Vernon
New Rochelle
Larchmont
Pelham
Harrison
Mamaroneck
Port Chester
Whiteplains
Dobbs Ferry
Tenafly
Englewood
Hackensack
Teaneck
Ridgefield Pk.
Ridgefield
Fairview
Cliffside
Edgewater
Weehawken
Hoboken
Jersey City
Secaucus
Harrington
Closter
Norwood
Demarest
Tappan
Nyack
Piermont
Grandview
Sparkill
Palisades
Haverstraw
Stony Point
Peekskill
Croton-on-Hudson
Ossining
Mount Kisco
Pleasantville
Chappaqua
Larrytown
Hawthorne
Tuxedo Park
New City
Tallman
Nanuet
Monsey
Suffern
Ramsey
Mahwah
Ringwood
Erskine
Wanaque
Midvale
Pompton
Pompton Jc.
Pompton Plains
Wayne
Totowa
Paterson
Passaic
Clifton
Garfield
Lodi
Wallington
Rutherford
Carlstadt
East Rutherford
Lyndhurst
Kearny
Harrison
Arlington
Belleville
Nutley
Bloomfield
Montclair
Glen Ridge
Verona
Caldwell
Fairfield
Cedar Grove
Little Falls
Pinebrook
Parsippany
Troy Hills
Boonton
Rockaway
Denville
Wharton
Dover
Mine Hill
Tabor
Succasunna
Kenvil
Netcong
Budd Lake
Ledgewood
Flanders
Mt. Olive
Drakestown
Naughright
Iron Hill
Mt. Freedom
Morristown
Morris Plains
Hanover Neck
Whippany
Florham Park
Madison
New Vernon
Chatham
Summit
Millburn
Short Hills
Springfield


NEW SERIES
NEW JERSEY
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20 25
Copyright, 1920
DELAWARE BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Philadelphia
Camden
Atlantic City
Ocean City
Cape May
Wilmington
Dover
Bridgeton
Millville
Salem
Vineland
Egg Harbor City
Tuckerton
Toms River
Barnegat City
Longitude West from Greenwich
75° 30′
75°
74° 30′
74°
39° 30′
39°
40°
A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S

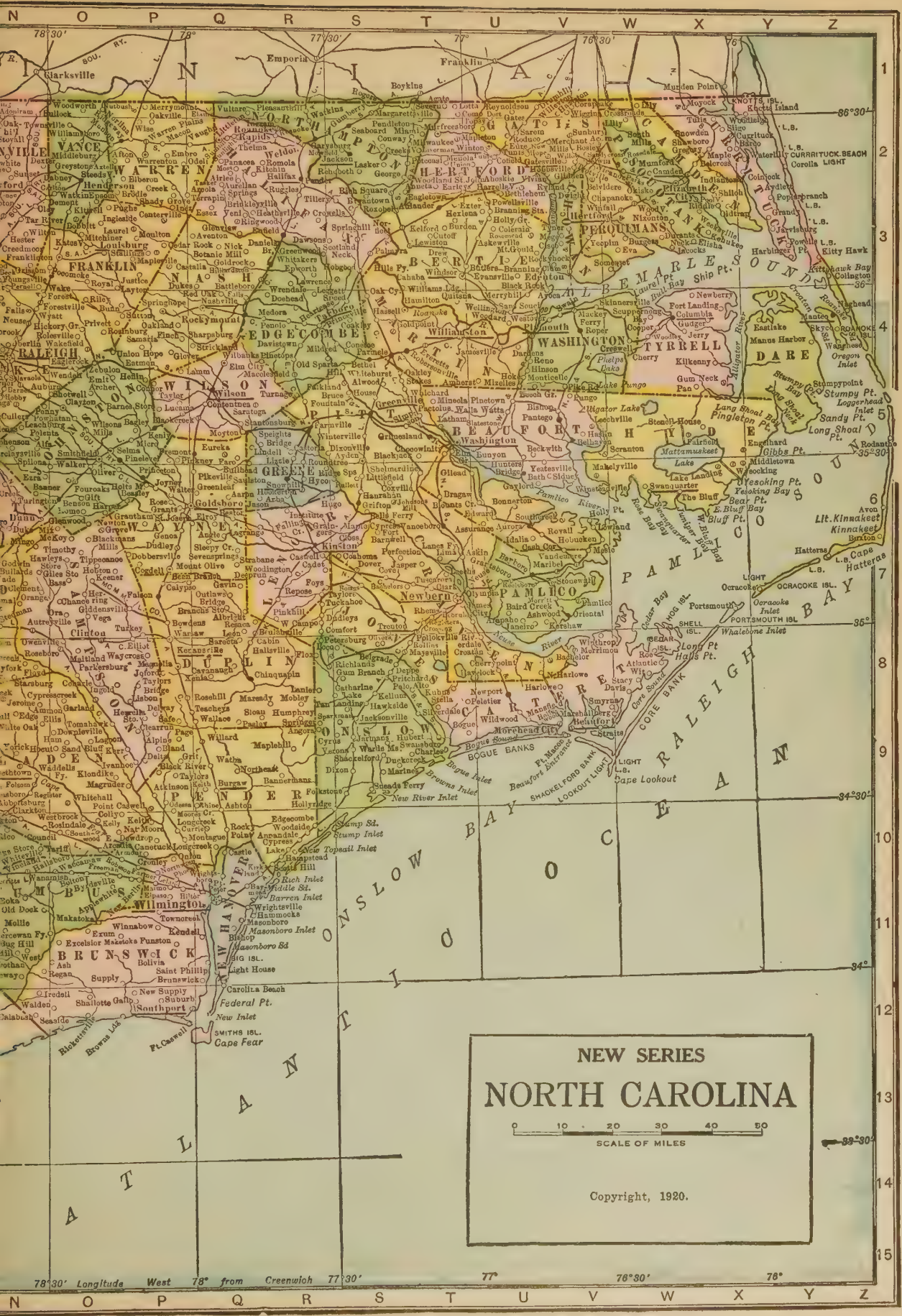

UTAH
COLORADO
OKLAHOMA
NEW MEXICO
DOLORES
SAN JUAN
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS
SAGUACHE
HUERFANO
OTERO
BENT
LAS ANIMAS
BACA
MINERAL
HINSDALE
RIO GRANDE
COSTILLA
Durango
Cortez
Pagosa Spgs.
Conejos
San Luis
Trinidad
Walsenburg
Creede
Silverton
Del Norte
Rio Grande
Rio San Juan
Rio Mancos
Rio La Plata
Rio Animas
Rio Piedra
Rio Los Pinos
Rio Conejos
Rio Culebra
Rio Purgatoire
Rio Apishapa
Rio Cimarron
Rio Vermejo
Rio Dolores
Rio Navajo
Rio Chama
Rio Puerco
Rio Grande
Rio Colorado
Rio San Jose
Rio Pecos
Rio Mora
Rio Canadian
Rio Gallinas
Rio Tucumcari
Rio Ute
Rio Conchas
Rio Chaco
Rio Salado
Rio Penasco
Rio Hondo
Rio Felix
Rio Ruidoso
Rio Bonito
Rio Tularosa
Rio Feliz
Rio Sacramento
Rio Peñasco
Rio Arriba
SAN JUAN INDIAN RESERVATION
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
JICARILLA IND. RES.
IND. RES.
SIERRA CHUSCA
Wilson Peak
Canyon de Chelly
Canyon Bonito
Canyon Largo
Canyon Chamisero
Canyon de Los Piños
Canyon de Los Pinos
Canyon de Los Pinos
Canyon de Los Pinos

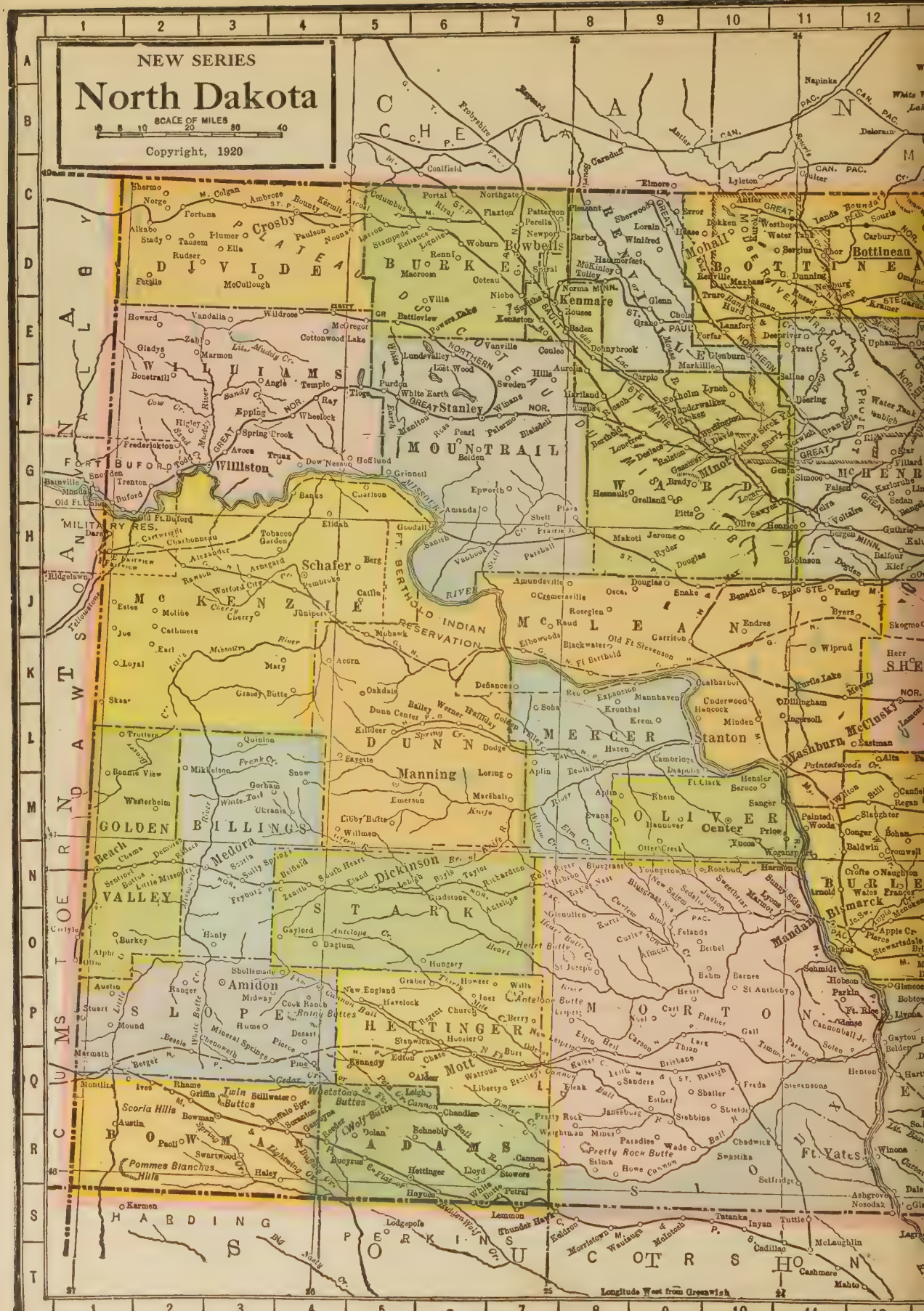

NEW SERIES
NEW MEXICO
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Copyright, 1920.
SOCORRO
LINCOLN
CHAVES
SIERRA
GRANT
LUNA
DONA ANA
OTERO
EDDY
LEA
MESCALERO APACHE IND. RES.
Silver City
Deming
Mesilla
Las Cruces
Alamogordo
Roswell
El Paso
Lincoln
Carrizozo
Capitan Mts.
Sacramento Mts.
Guadalupe Mts.
Cornudas Mts.
Florida Mts.
Organ Mts.
San Diego Mts.
Big Hatchet Mts.
Animas Range
Mogollon Range
Tularosa Range
Sierra Oscura
Jicarilla
Ruidoso
Tularosa
Hondo
Pecos
Rio Grande
Rio Mimbres
Rio Grande
Rio Pecos
Rio Hondo
Rio Felix
Rio Bonito
Rio Ruidoso
Rio Tularosa
Rio Penasco
Rio Hondo
Rio Gila

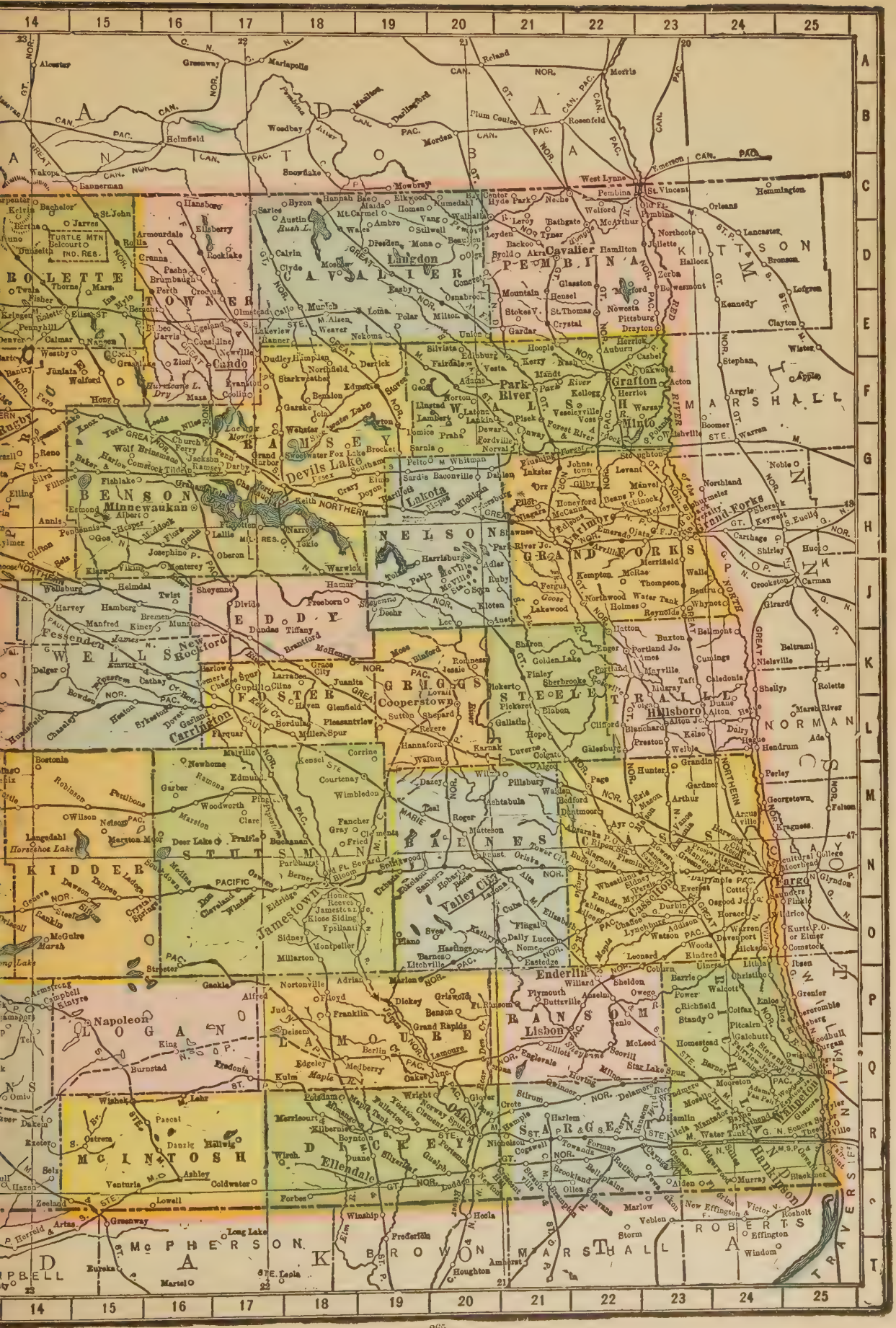

SOUTHERN CONTINUATION
OF
NEW YORK
Scale: 23 miles to 1 inch
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
NEW SERIES
NEW YORK
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50
Copyright, 1920.
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
ATLANTIC
PENN.
N. J.
CONN.
MASS.
VT.
PIKE
SUSSEX
WARREN
MORRIS
ESSEX
UNION
HUDSON
BERGEN
PASSAIC
NEW YORK
QUEENS
RICHMOND
STATEN I.
NASSAU
SUFFOLK
WESTCHESTER
PUTNAM
DUTCHESS
ORANGE
ROCKLAND
SULLIVAN
ULSTER
GREENE
ALBANY
SCHOHARIE
DELAWARE
OTSEGO
CHENANGO
BROOME
TIOGA
CHEMUNG
SCHUYLER
TOMPKINS
CORTLAND
MADISON
ONEIDA
HERKIMER
MONTGOMERY
SCHENECTADY
FULTON
SARATOGA
WASHINGTON
RENSSELAER
LEWIS
JEFFERSON
ST. LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
ESSEX
CLINTON
HAMILTON
WARREN
LIVINGSTON
COLUMBIA
GREENE
ONONDAGA
OSWEGO
CAYUGA
SENECA
WAYNE
YATES
ONTARIO
MONROE
GENESEE
ORLEANS
NIAGARA
ERIE
WYOMING
ALLEGANY
STEUBEN
CHEMUNG
SCHUYLER
CHAUTAUQUA
CATTARAUGUS
WENTWORTH
LINCOLN
WELLAND
HALDIMAND
NORFOLK
BRANT
WATERLOO
WELLINGTON
HALTON
PEEL
YORK
DURHAM
VICTORIA
PETERBORO
HASTINGS
PRINCE EDWARD
LENNOX
ADDINGTON
FRONTENAC
LEEDS
GRENVILLE
DUNDAS
STORMONT
GLENGARRY
PRESCOTT
RUSSELL
CARLETON
RENFREW
PONTIAC
ARGENTEUIL
TERREBONNE
MONTREAL
VAUDREUIL
SOULANGES
BEAUHARNOIS
CHATEAUGUAY
HUNTINGDON
NEW YORK
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Albany
Troy
Schenectady
Utica
Binghamton
Elmira
Jamestown
Niagara Falls
Newburgh
Poughkeepsie
Kingston
Middletown
Port Jervis
Hudson
Peekskill
Yonkers
Mount Vernon
New Rochelle
White Plains
Stamford
Bridgeport
New Haven
Meriden
Middletown
Danbury
Waterbury
Hartford
Springfield
Pittsfield
Albany
Troy
Schenectady
Saratoga
Glens Falls
Plattsburg
Ogdensburg
Watertown
Oswego
Rome
Utica
Syracuse
Auburn
Geneva
Canandaigua
Rochester
Batavia
Buffalo
Niagara Falls
Lockport
Tonawanda
Olean
Salamanca
Dunkirk
Fredonia
Jamestown
Corning
Hornell
Bath
Elmira
Ithaca
Cortland
Binghamton
Oneonta
Cooperstown
Sidney
Delhi
Hancock
Monticello
Liberty
Ellenville
Kingston
Catskill
Hudson
Poughkeepsie
Newburgh
Middletown
Port Jervis
Milford
Delaware River
Susquehanna River
Hudson River
Niagara River
Genesee River
Mohawk River
Allegheny River
Chemung River
Susquehanna River
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Long Island Sound
Atlantic Ocean
Longitude

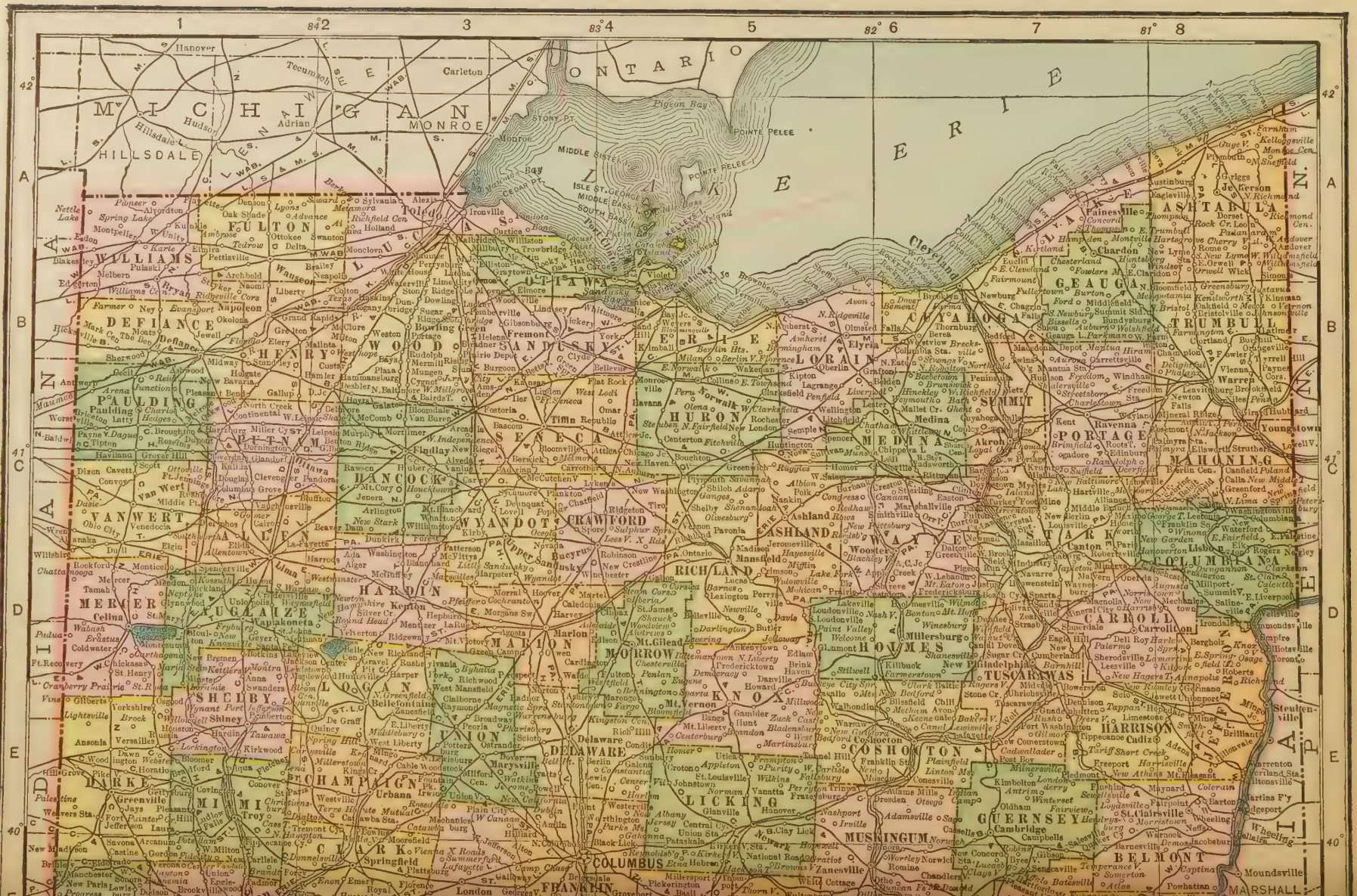

DUMAS
ONTARIO
GREENVILLE
Ogdensburg
ST. LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
Malone
CLINTON
Plattsburg
ESSEX
Lake Champlain
HAMILTON
WARREN
SARATOGA
FULTON
Johnstown
Gloversville
Schenectady
SCHENECTADY
ALBANY
RENSSELAER
Troy
Lansingburgh
Hoosick Falls
Valley Falls
Petersburg
Schaghticoke
Hudson River
Adirondack Mts.
Mt. Marcy
Mt. Seward
Mt. Haystack
Mt. Dix
Mt. Colden
Mt. Arab
Mt. Whiteface
Whiteface Mt.
Mt. Discovery
Mt. Morris
Mt. Pisgah
Mt. Vanderwhacker
Mt. Tom
Mt. Defiance
Mt. Independence
Mt. Hope
Mt. Pharaoh
Mt. Hor
Mt. Moriah
Mt. Putnam
Mt. Hayes
Mt. Bigelow
Mt. Jo
Mt. Pisgah
Mt. Ascutney
Mt. Anthony
Mt. Equinox
Mt. Aeolus
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Ida
Mt. Prospect
Mt. Defiance
Mt. Independence
Mt. Hope
Mt. Pharaoh
Mt. Hor
Mt. Moriah
Mt. Putnam
Mt. Hayes
Mt. Bigelow
Mt. Jo
Mt. Pisgah
Mt. Ascutney
Mt. Anthony
Mt. Equinox
Mt. Aeolus
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Ida
Mt. Prospect
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Lake Placid
Saranac Lakes
Raquette Lake
Forked Lake
Blue Mtn. Lake
Indian Lake
Fulton Chain Lakes
Long Lake
Tupper Lake
Oneida Lake
Cayuga Lake
Seneca Lake
Keuka Lake
Canandaigua Lake
Honeoye Lake
Conesus Lake
Hemlock Lake
Canadice Lake
Owasco Lake
Skaneateles Lake
Otisco Lake
Onondaga Lake
Chittenango Falls
Cazenovia Lake
Green Lake
Round Lake
Saratoga Lake
Schroon Lake
Loon Lake
Lake Pleasant
Piseco Lake
Tarnesda Lake
Bald Mt.
Honnedaga
Wilmurt
Morehouseville
Speculator
Lake Pleasant
Alvord
Rudeston
Wells
Griffin
Knowlesville
Stony Creek
Thurman Sta.
Thurman
Athol
Warrensburg
Bolton
Bolton Landing
Lake George
Diamond Point
Huddle Neck
Sabbath Day Point
Dresden Sta.
Dresden Cen.
Castleton
Whitehall
Hampton
Kaftskill Bay
Raceville
Comstock
Fort Ann
Middle Granville
Granville
Hartford
Slateville
N. Hebron
Sandyhill
Fort Edward
Hebron
Belcher
Argyle
Salem
Rupert
Cossayuna
Thomson
Battenville
Greenwich
Shushan
E. Salem
Cambridge
N. Easton
Bennington
Pittstown
Valley Falls
Hoosick Falls
N. Petersburg
Raymertown
Lansingburgh
Troy
Green Island
Waterford
Cohoes
W. Troy
Melrose
Lansingburgh
Petersburg
Schaghticoke
Hudson River
Adirondack Mts.
Mt. Marcy
Mt. Seward
Mt. Haystack
Mt. Dix
Mt. Colden
Mt. Arab
Mt. Whiteface
Whiteface Mt.
Mt. Discovery
Mt. Morris
Mt. Pisgah
Mt. Vanderwhacker
Mt. Tom

WESTERN PORTION OF
NORTH CAROLINA
On Same Scale.

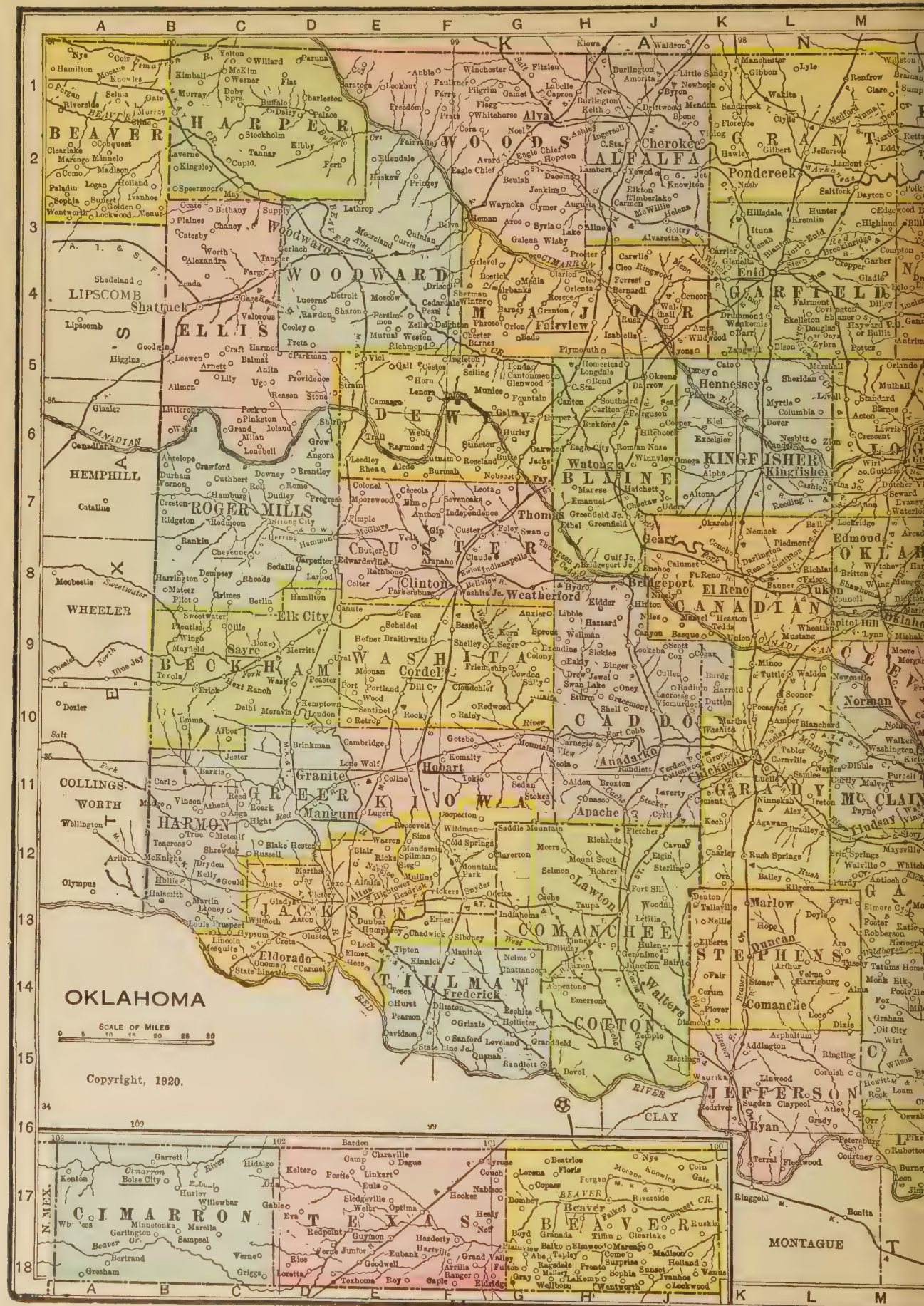

NEW SERIES
NORTH CAROLINA
0 10 20 30 40 50
SCALE OF MILES
Copyright, 1920.
Longitude West from Greenwich
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ONSLOW BAY
PAMLICO SOUND
ALBEMARLE SOUND
RALEIGH BAY
CORE BANK
BOGUE BANKS
Cape Fear
Cape Lookout
Cape Hatteras
Wilmington
Raleigh
Newbern
Greenville
Williamston
Elizabeth City
Edenton
Hertford
Washington
Beaufort
Morehead City
Swansboro
Jacksonville
Kinston
Goldsboro
Wilson
Rocky Mount
Tarboro
Roanoke
Manteo
Nags Head
Kitty Hawk
Currituck
Duck
Corolla
Ocracoke
Portsmouth
Harkers Island
Core Sound
Pamlico Sound
Albemarle Sound
Neuse River
Pamlico River
Roanoke River
Chowan River
Pasquotank River
Alligator River
Croatan Sound
Bogue Sound
Bogue Inlet
New River Inlet
Topsail Inlet
Masonboro Inlet
Federal Pt.
New Inlet
Cape Fear
Lookout Light
Hatteras Light
Ocracoke Light
Currituck Beach Light
Oregon Inlet
Hatteras Inlet
Ocracoke Inlet
Whalebone Inlet
Loggerhead Inlet
Rodanthe
Avon
Buxton
Kinnakeet
Lit. Kinnakeet
Stumpy Pt.
Sandy Pt.
Long Shoal Pt.
Gibbs Pt.
Engelhard
Swanquarter
Lake Landing
Mattamuskeet
Fairfield
Scranton
Belhaven
Aurora
Washington
Bath
Belhaven
Pantego
Leechville
Bayview
Aurora
Royal
Holly Pt.
Rowland
Lumberton
Fairmont
Orrum
Maxton
Laurinburg
Rockingham
Hamlet
Wadesboro
Monroe
Charlotte
Gastonia
Shelby
Rutherfordton
Asheville
Hendersonville
Brevard
Waynesville
Sylva
Bryson City
Andrews
Murphy
Hayesville
Franklin
Highlands
Cashiers
Sapphire
Lake Toxaway
Rosman
Pisgah Forest
Brevard
Transylvania
Henderson
Oxford
Louisburg
Franklinton
Youngsville
Wake Forest
Zebulon
Knightdale
Wendell
Clayton
Smithfield
Selma
Benson
Four Oaks
Princeton
Kenly
Micro
Pine Level
Dunn
Erwin
Coats
Angier
Fuquay Springs
Holly Springs
Apex
Cary
Morrisville
Durham
Chapel Hill
Carrboro
Hillsborough
Mebane
Graham
Burlington
Gibsonville
Elon College
Haw River
Saxapahaw
Pittsboro
Siler City
Sanford
Lillington
Erwin
Dunn
Benson
Smithfield
Clayton
Garner
Raleigh
Wake Forest
Zebulon
Wendell
Knightdale
Rolesville
Youngsville
Franklinton
Henderson
Oxford
Creedmoor
Butner
Roxboro
Yanceyville
Milton
Leaksville
Eden
Reidsville
Madison
Mayodan
Stoneville
Wentworth
Eden
Leaksville
Spray
Draper
Leaksville


NEW SERIES
North Dakota
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40
Copyright, 1920
Longitude West from Greenwich


14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S T
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
Cavalier
Pembina
Kittson
Bottineau
Rolette
Towner
Ramsey
Benson
Minnewaukan
Devils Lake
Nelson
Grand Forks
Walsh
Marshall
Pierce
Eddy
Wells
Foster
Griggs
Steele
Traill
Cooperstown
Carrington
Hillsboro
Grafton
Park River
Langdon
Cando
Lakota
Larimore
Mayville
Portland
Fessenden
Harvey
Rockford
Oberon
Sheyenne
Warwick
Harlow
Dundas
Tiffany
Brantford
Carlisle
Grace City
Juanita
Glenfield
Pleasantview
Miller
Spur
Hannaford
Galesburg
Hope
Colgate
Luverne
Page
Arthur
Mayville
Portland
Caledonia
Buxton
Reynolds
Whynot
Hatton
Northwood
Water Tank
Holmes
Kempton
McRae
Thompson
Merrifield
Wales
Fordville
Lankin
Dewar
Conway
Forest River
Voss
Vesselyville
Kellogg
Herriot
Warsaw
Minto
Auburn
Cashel
Oakwood
Acton
Argyle
Stephan
Wister
Clayton
Lofgren
Kennedy
Bronson
Hallock
Zerba
Northcote
Juliette
Lancaster
Orleans
Hannington
Pembina
Old Ft. Pembina
St. Vincent
West Lynne
Neche
Bathgate
McArthur
Welford
Tyner
Leyden
Backoo
Byrold
Akra
Hamilton
Cavalier
Glasston
Rensel
Mountain
Stokes
St. Thomas
Crystal
Nowesta
Pittsburg
Drayton
Mekinock
Kelleys
Manvel
Levant
Johnstown
Gilby
Orr
Inkster
Fisher
Niagara
Honeyford
McCanna
Edinburg
Petersburg
Pilot
Sarles
Byron
Hannah
Bee
Alaida
Elkwood
Homen
Numedahl
Center
Hyde Park
Walhalla
Mt. Carmel
Ambro
Vang
Wales
Stilwell
Dresden
Mona
Beaulieu
Calvin
Moccer
Clyde
Conrad
Osnabrock
Easby
Milton
Loma
Polar
Nekoma
Union
Gardar
Silvista
Edinburg
Vesta
Fairdale
Adams
Geo
Norton
Lambert
Lankin
Dewar
Conway
Pisek
Forest River
Voss
Vesselyville
Kellogg
Herriot
Warsaw
Minto
Auburn
Cashel
Oakwood
Acton
Argyle
Stephan
Wister
Clayton
Lofgren
Kennedy
Bronson
Hallock
Zerba
Northcote
Juliette
Lancaster
Orleans
Hannington
Pembina
Old Ft. Pembina
St. Vincent
West Lynne
Neche
Bathgate
McArthur
Welford
Tyner
Leyden
Backoo
Byrold
Akra
Hamilton
Cavalier
Glasston
Rensel
Mountain
Stokes
St. Thomas
Crystal
Nowesta
Pittsburg
Drayton
Hoople
Kerry
Rash
Mandt
Parkers
Park River


MICHIGAN
ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
HILLSDALE
MONROE
FULTON
WILLIAMS
DEFIANCE
HENRY
PAULDING
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
VAN WERT
ALLEN
WOOD
SANDUSKY
OTTAWA
SENECA
WYANDOT
CRAWFORD
HARDIN
AUGLAIZE
MERCER
SHELBY
LOGAN
CHAMPAIGN
CLARK
MIAMI
DARKE
UNION
DELAWARE
MARION
MORROW
KNOX
RICHLAND
ASHLAND
WAYNE
LORAIN
ERIE
HURON
MEDINA
SUMMIT
PORTAGE
STARK
CUYAHOGA
GEAUGA
ASHTABULA
TRUMBULL
MAHONING
COLUMBIANA
CARROLL
HOLMES
TUSCARAWAS
HARRISON
JEFFERSON
BELMONT
GUERNSEY
MUSKINGUM
COSHOCTON
LICKING
FRANKLIN
PICKAWAY
MADISON
CLARK
GREENE
MONTGOMERY
PREBLE
DARKE
MIAMI
SHELBY
AUGLAIZE
MERCER
VAN WERT
PAULDING
DEFIANCE
WILLIAMS
FULTON
HENRY
WOOD
OTTAWA
SANDUSKY
SENECA
WYANDOT
CRAWFORD
HARDIN
LOGAN
CHAMPAIGN
CLARK
MARSHALL
Toledo
Cleveland
Sandusky
Columbus
Springfield
Dayton
Zanesville
Wheeling
Lima
Findlay
Fremont
Tiffin
Bucyrus
Marion
Mansfield
Ashland
Wooster
Millersburg
Canton
Akron
Medina
Elyria
Lorain
Norwalk
Sandusky
Port Clinton
Put-in-Bay
Kelleys Island
Pelee Island
Pointe Pelee
Middle Sister
Middle Bass
South Bass
Isle St. George
Cedar Pt.
Stony Pt.
Pigeon Bay
Bass Islands
Detroit R.
St. Clair R.
Lake St. Clair
Maumee R.
Sandusky R.
Huron R.
Vermilion R.
Black R.
Rocky R.
Cuyahoga R.
Grand R.
Ashtabula R.
Conneaut
Ohio Canal
Erie Canal
Pennsylvania Canal
Wabash & Erie Canal
Miami & Erie Canal
Ohio & Erie Canal
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.R.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R.R.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R.R.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R.R.
Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville R.R.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R.R.
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati R.R.
Toledo, Wabash & Western R.R.
Toledo & Ohio Central R.R.
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula R.R.
Atlantic & Great Western R.R.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R.R.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
Ohio & Pennsylvania R.R.
Cincinnati & Zanesville R.R.
Marietta & Cincinnati R.R.
Ohio & Mississippi R.R.
Scioto & Hocking Valley R.R.
Columbus & Xenia R.R.
Columbus & Hocking Valley R.R.
Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley R.R.
Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore R.R.
Ohio Central R.R.
Kanawha & Ohio R.R.
Ohio River R.R.
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R.R.
Cleveland & Mahoning R.R.
Cleveland & Erie R.R.
Cleveland & Toledo R.R.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley R.R.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.R.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R.R.
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R.R.
Pittsburgh & Ohio Central R.R.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R.R.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
Ohio & Pennsylvania R.R.
Cincinnati & Zanesville R.R.
Marietta & Cincinnati R.R.
Ohio & Mississippi R.R.
Scioto & Hocking Valley R.R.
Columbus & Xenia R.R.
Columbus & Hocking Valley R.R.
Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley R.R.
Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore R.R.
Ohio Central R.R.
Kanawha & Ohio R.R.
Ohio River R.R.
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R.R.
Cleveland & Mahoning R.R.
Cleveland & Erie R.R.
Cleveland & Toledo R.R.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley R.R.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.R.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R.R.
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R.R.
Pittsburgh & Ohio Central R.R.

NEW SERIES
OHIO
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50
Copyright, 1920.
CINCINNATI
AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Longitude
West from
Greenwich
83° 4
82° 6
81° 8
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
38°
39°
PREBLE
MONTGOMERY
GREENE
FAYETTE
PICKAWAY
FAIRFIELD
PERRY
MORGAN
NOBLE
MONROE
WASHINGTON
WETZEL
TYLER
PLEASANTS
WOOD
DODDRIDGE
RITCHIE
GILMER
BRAXTON
CLAY
NICHOLAS
JACKSON
ROANE
MASON
PUTNAM
CABELL
WAYNE
LINCOLN
LOGAN
MINGO
WILLIAMSON
BUTLER
WARREN
CLINTON
HIGHLAND
ADAMS
SCIOTO
PIKE
HOCKING
ATHENS
MEIGS
VINTON
JACKSON
HAMILTON
CLERMONT
BROWN
BOONE
KENTON
CAMPBELL
PENDLETON
BRACKEN
MASON
GRANT
ROBERTSON
LEWIS
GREENUP
LAWRENCE
ELLIOTT
MORGAN
JOHNSON
MARTIN
PIKE
FLOYD
MAGOFFIN
KNOTT
BOYD
CARTER
FLEMING
HARRISON
SCOTT
OWEN
GALLIA
MEIGS
Cincinnati
Newport
Covington
Dayton
Hamilton
Middletown
Lebanon
Xenia
Springfield
Zanesville
Marietta
Parkersburg
Huntington
Ashland
Portsmouth
Ironton
Gallipolis
Pomeroy
Athens
Chillicothe
Circleville
Lancaster
Logan
Hocking
Washington C.H.
Wilmington
Batavia
Georgetown
Brookville
Maysville
Vanceburg
Greenup
Catlettsburg
Huntington
Ripley
Jackson
Pt. Pleasant
New Martinsville
Middlebourne
Harrisville
Elizabeth
Grantsville
Glenville
Sutton
Spencer
Winfield
Hamlin
Logan
Williamson
Pikeville
Prestonsburg
Paintsville
Louisa
Wayne
Ashland
Ohio River
Kanawha River
Big Sandy River
Scioto River
Licking River
Muskingum River
Hocking River
Little Kanawha River
Monongahela River
Little Sandy River
Guyandotte River
Tug Fork
Big Sandy
Ohio River
Kentucky
West Virginia
Indiana


OKLAHOMA
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Copyright, 1920.
BEAVER
HARPER
WOODS
ALFALFA
GRANT
WOODWARD
MAJOR
GARFIELD
LIPSCOMB
ELLIS
DEWEY
KINGFISHER
HEMPHILL
BLAINE
ROGER MILLS
CUSTER
CANADIAN
WHEELER
Elk City
Clinton
Weatherford
Bridgeport
El Reno
Yukon
BECKHAM
WASHITA
CADDO
Cordell
Anadarko
Chickasha
COLLINGSWORTH
GREER
KIOWA
GRADY
HARMON
Granite
Mangum
Hobart
Apache
JACKSON
COMANCHEE
Lawton
Marlow
Duncan
STEPHENS
Eldorado
TILLMAN
Frederick
COTTON
Walters
Comanche
JEFFERSON
CLAY
Ryan
MONTAGUE
CIMARRON
TEXAS
BEAVER
Beaver
Guymon
Hardesty
Goodwell
Texhoma
Boy
Gate
Eldridge
Welltown
Wentworth
Lockwood
Ringgold
Bonita
Courtney
Petersburg
Terral
Fleetwood
Addington
Waurika
Hastings
Devol
Randlett
Quanah
Vernon
Bertrand
Gresham
Griggs
Loretta
Ravia
Kenton
Boise City
Hurley
Willowbar
Gate
Keyes
Felt
Nye
Coin
Forgan
Beatrice
Floris
Lorena
Copan
Dewey
Hooker
Nabisco
Optima
Hardesty
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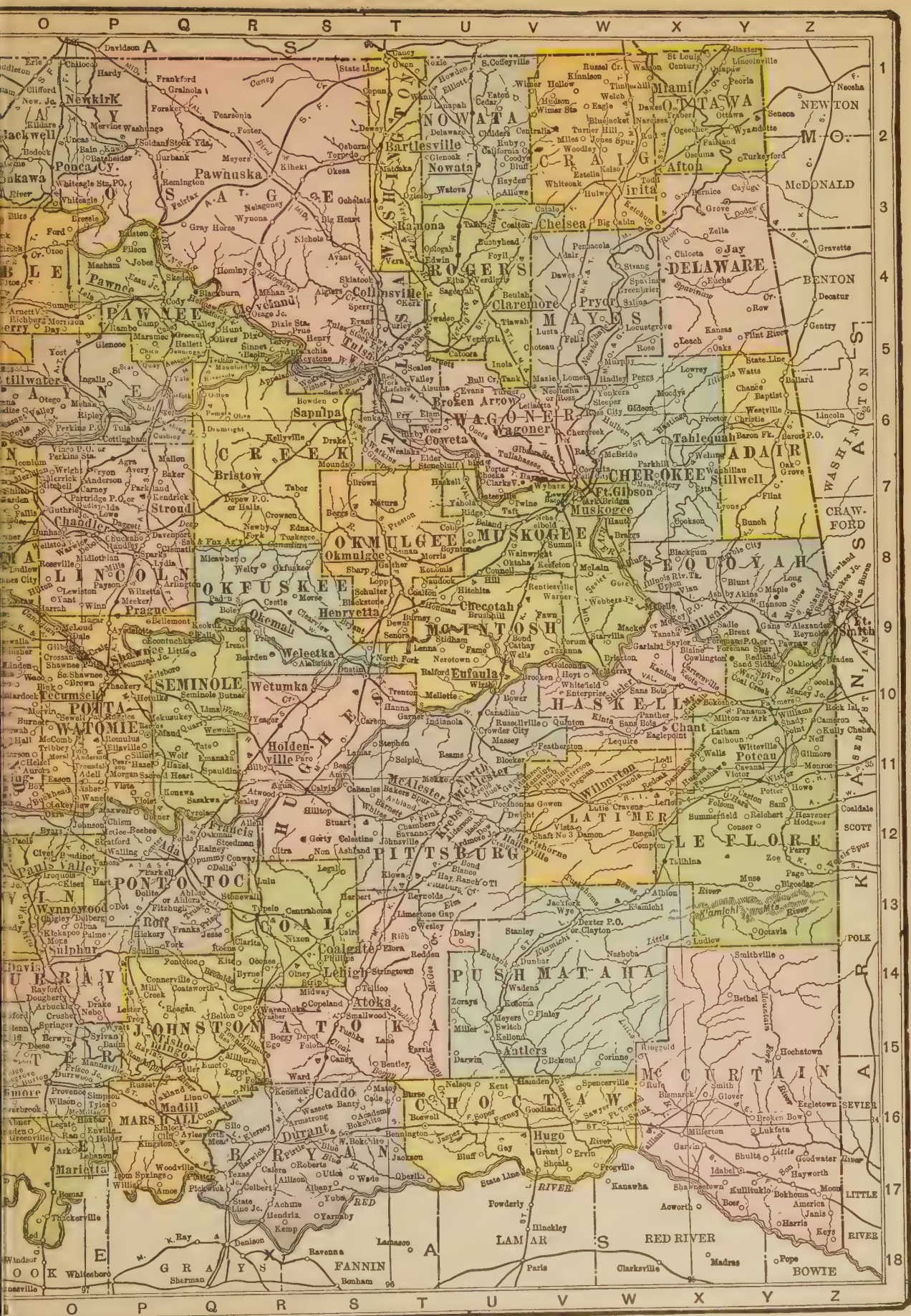
Loretta
Ravia


O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
A
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Davidson
Newkirk
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Pawnee
Pawhuska
Osage
Nowata
Bartlesville
Ramona
Chelsea
Miami
Ottawa
Craig
Afton
Delaware
Mayes
Rogers
Claremore
Pryor
Wagoner
Broken Arrow
Sapulpa
Tulsa
Creek
Bristow
Stroud
Chandler
Lincoln
Okfuskee
Okemah
Prague
Shawnee
Seminole
Wetumka
Tecumseh
Pottawatomie
Holdenville
Okmulgee
Muskogee
Ft. Gibson
Cherokee
Tahlequah
Adair
Stilwell
Sequoyah
Sallisaw
Ft. Smith
Checotah
McIntosh
Eufaula
Henryetta
Haskell
Chant
Poteau
Le Flore
Latimer
Wilburton
McAlester
Pittsburg
Hughes
Atoka
Coalgate
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Pauls Valley
Francis
Sulphur
Davis
Murray
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Tishomingo
Madill
Marietta
Pushmataha
Antlers
Choctaw
Hugo
Durant
Bryan
Caddo
Marshall
Atoka
McCurtain
Idabel
Broken Bow
Red River
Lamar
Fannin
Grayson
Bowie
Cass
Miller
Little River
Sevier
Logan
Payne
Lincoln
Okmulgee
Muskogee
Wagoner
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Craig
Ottawa
Nowata
Washington
Osage
Pawnee
Noble
Kay
Garfield
Grant
Alfalfa
Woods
Major
Garfield
Kingfisher
Logan
Oklahoma
Lincoln
Pottawatomie
Cleveland
Canadian
Grady
Caddo
Comanche
Stephens
Jefferson
Cotton
Tillman
Kiowa
Greer
Harmon
Jackson
Beaver
Harper
Woodward
Dewey
Blaine
Kingfisher
Custer
Roger Mills
Beckham
Washita
Kiowa
Texas
Cimarron
Ellis
Harper
Woodward
Dewey
Blaine
Kingfisher
Custer
Roger Mills
Beckham
Washita
Kiowa
Texas
Cimarron
Ellis
Arkansas River
Canadian River
Red River
Washita River
Little River
Kiamichi River
Verdigris River
Neosho River
Grand River
Salt Fork
Cimarron River
Beaver River
Wichita Mts.
Ouachita Mts.
Ozark Mts.
Boston Mts.
Arbuckle Mts.
Tishomingo
Madill
Marietta
Ardmore
Durant
Hugo
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Ft. Smith
Muskogee
Tahlequah
Stilwell
Ft. Gibson
Sapulpa
Bristow
Drumright
Cushing
Stillwater
Perry
Enid
Kingfisher
Guthrie
Chandler
Shawnee
Seminole
Wewoka
Okemah
Prague
Henryetta
Okmulgee
Checotah
Eufaula
Haskell
Chant
Poteau
Le Flore
Latimer
Wilburton
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Lincoln
Pottawatomie
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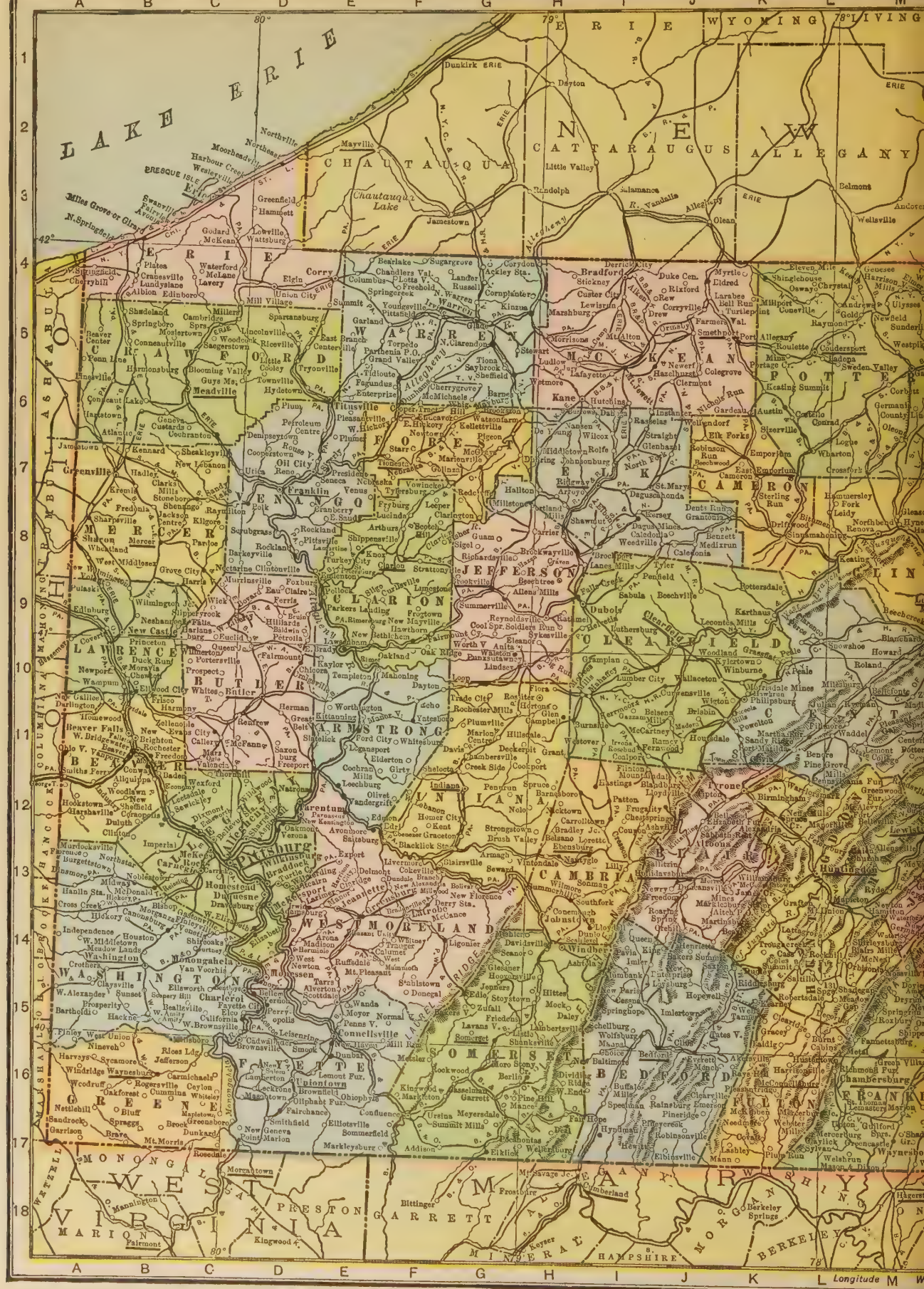
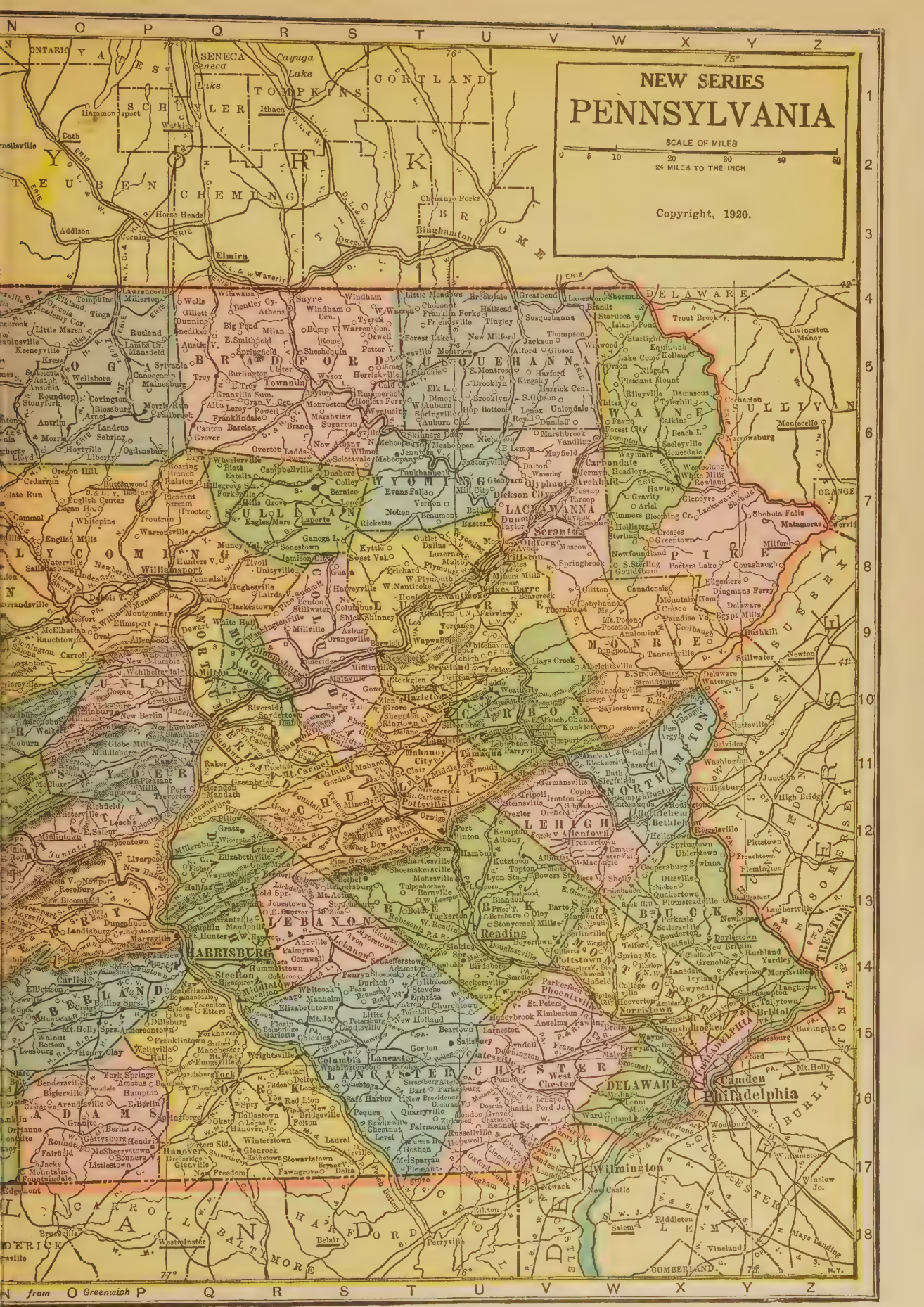
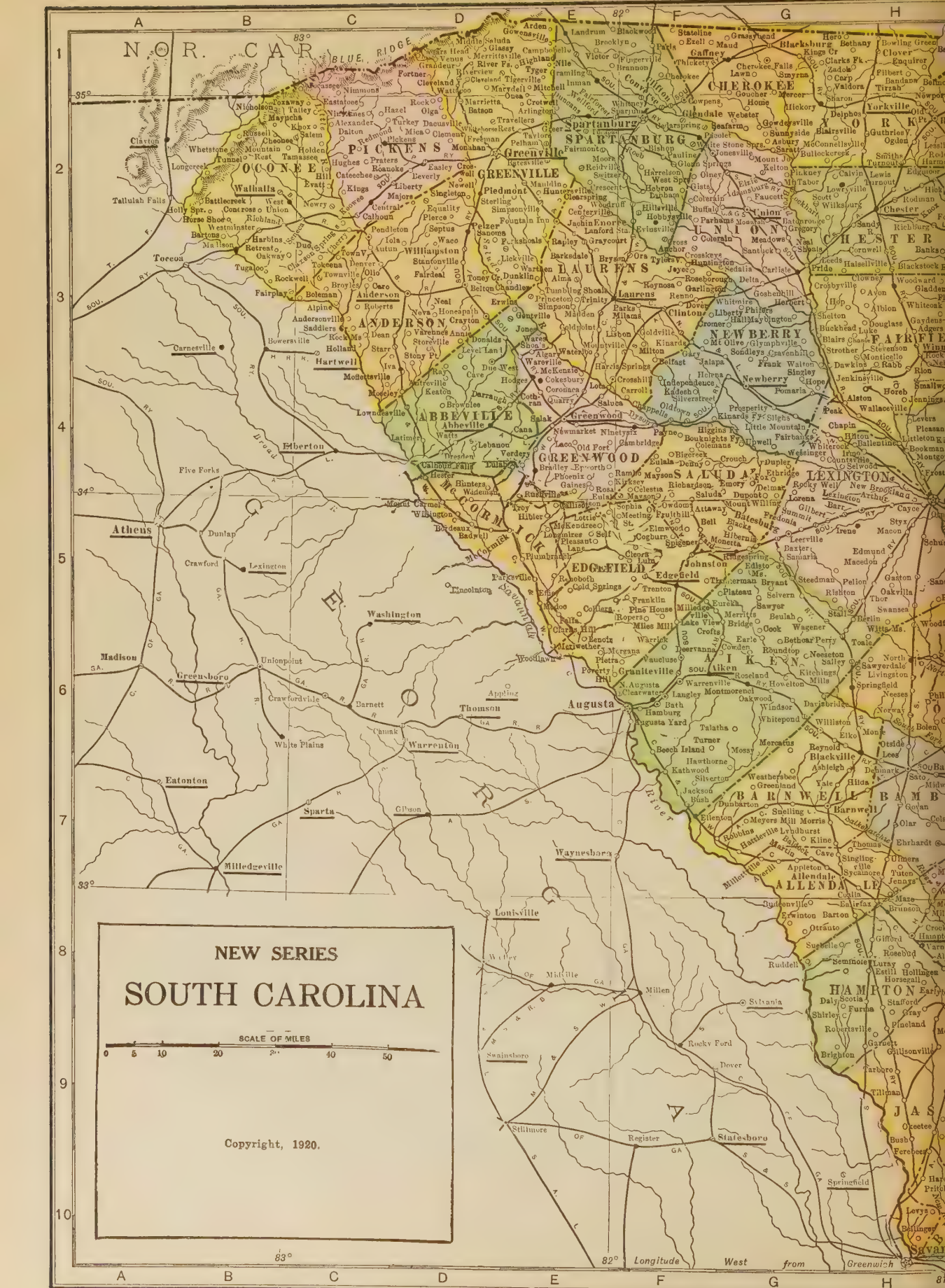
Ellis
Arkansas River
Canadian River
Red River
Washita River
Little River
Kiamichi River
Verdigris River
Neosho River
Grand River
Salt Fork
Cimarron River
Beaver River
Wichita Mts.
Ouachita Mts.
Ozark Mts.
Boston Mts.
Arbuckle Mts.

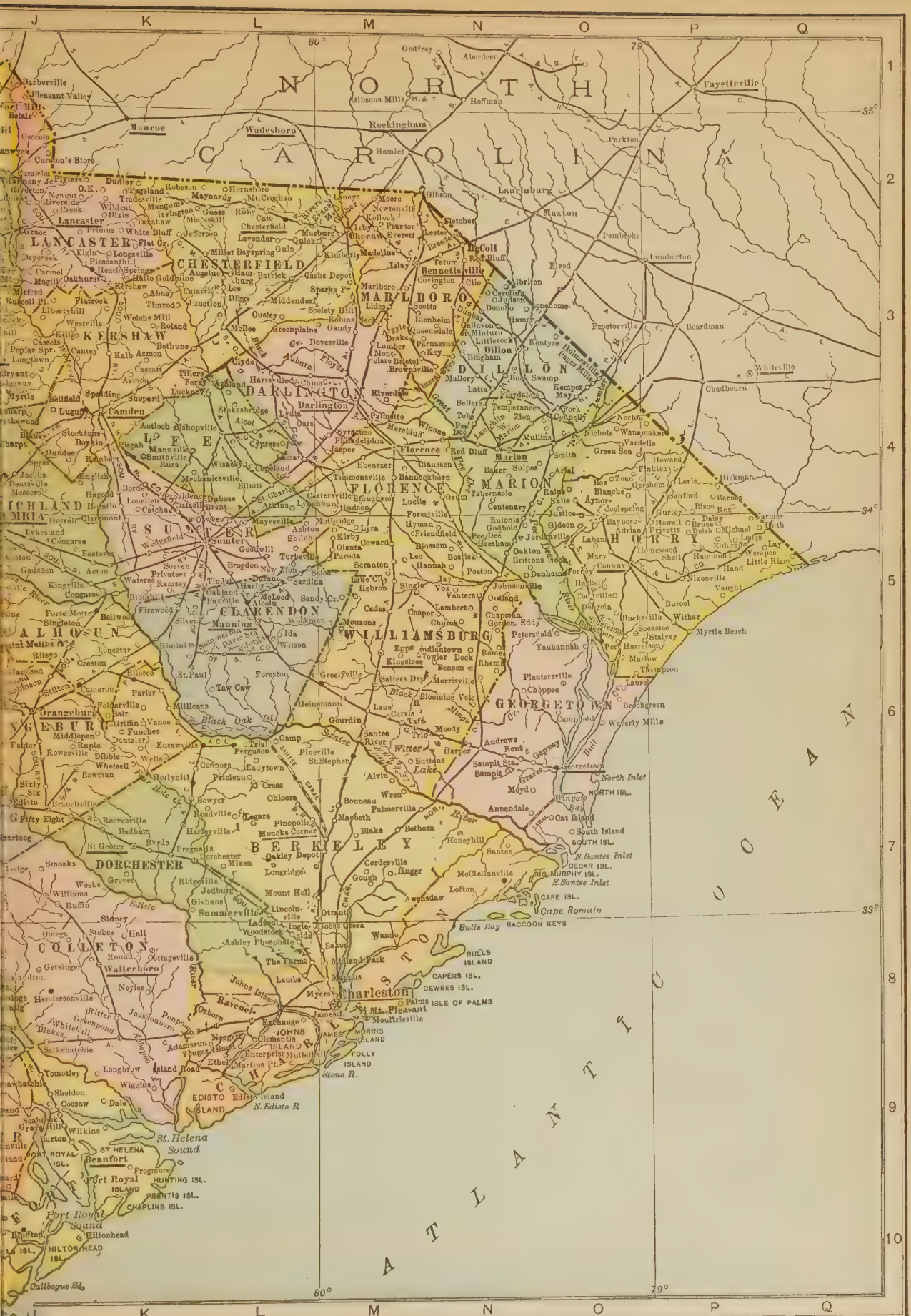
NEW SERIES
OREGON
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Copyright, 1920.
Longitude West
125° 124° 123° 122° 121°

N O P 120° Q R 119° S T U 118° V W X 117° Y Z
FRANKLIN
Pasco
COLUMBIA
WALLA WALLA
Walla Walla
Dudley
Wallula
ASOTIN
Grande Ronde R.
Snake R.
NEZ PERCES
BENTON
KITTITAS
Juniper
Umatilla
Riverview
Holdman
Helix
Athena
Weston
Adams
Pendleton
Pilot Rock
Pilot Rock Jct.
Echo
Barnhart
Nolin
Yoakum
Sparks
Briggson
Gibbon
Cayuse
Meacham
Kamela
Casey
Perry
Starkey
Hot Lake
Union
Island City
Cove
Elgin
Palmer Jct.
Minam
Wallowa
Malta
Imbler
Alicel
Lostine
Lostine Sta.
Enterprise
Joseph
Wallowa L.
Chief Joseph Mt.
Zumwalt
Imnaha
Promise
Powwatka
Lookout
Chico
Cricket
Grouse
Paradise
Mt. Wilson
Appleton
Troy
Wallowa R.
Grande Ronde R.
Snake R.
Salmon R.
Hells Canyon
Goldendale
Columbia R.
Rheas Eddy
Blalock
Shutler
Wasco
Klondike
Rock Cr.
Barnett
Olex
Mikkalo
Speece
Eightmile
Gooseberry
Lexington
Heppner
Morrow Co.
Ione
Morgan
Cecil
Galloway
Umatilla Co.
Umatilla R.
Umatilla Ind. Res.
Pilot Rock
Nye
Vinson
McKay
Ridge
Gurdane
Ukiah
Dale
Monument
Spray
Fossil
Clarno
Antelope
Shaniko
Mayville
Trailfork
Lone Rock
Condon
Gwendolen
Alvilla
Grass Valley
Sherman Co.
Gilliam Co.
Wasco Co.
Deschutes R.
John Day R.
Crooked R.
Ochoco Mts.
Blue Mts.
Western Spur
Blaines Peak
Granite
Sumpter
McEwen
Bourne
Cable ville
Haines
Baker City
Keating
Newbridge
Sparta
Eagle Pine Field
Copper Flat
Richland
Robinette
Brownlee
Sturgill
Connor Cr.
Pleasant Valley
Weatherby
Marble
Mineral
Durkee
Burnt R.
Burnt R. Cañon
Eagle Valley
Jet
Buchan
Gypsum
Rye Valley
Hereford
Bridgeport
Malheur
Lime
Huntington
Blakes
Ironside
Brogan
Willow Cr.
Weiser
Jamieson
Mosquito
Dennis
Washington
Payette
Ontario
Westfall
Vale
Hope
Arcadia
Nyssa
Little Valley
Harper
Jonesboro
Namorf
Owyhee
Kingman
Riverview
Adrian
Napton
Homedale
Malheur Co.
Malheur R.
Owyhee R.
Snake R.
Cedar Mts.
Mahogany Mts.
Rockville
Sheaville
Watson
Mooreville
Cord
Collyfarm
Jordan Valley
Jordan Cr.
Middle Fork
Crooked R.
Rattlesnake Cr.
Owyhee Co.
South Fork
Owyhee R.
Idaho
Wheeler
Grant
Beech Creek
Prairie City
John Day
Mt. Vernon
Dayville
Canyon City
Umity
Strawberry Butte
Aldrich Mts.
Crook
Prineville
Roberts
Post
Paulina
Bear Creek Butte
Crook
Barnes
Held
Rivers
Dry Lake
Paulina Mts.
Round Butte
Hampton
Rolyat
Deschutes
Pauline
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Silvies
Van
Castle Rock
Drewsey
Buchanan
Harney
Burns
Silver R.
Silvies R.
Riley
Placidia Butte
Lawen
Harriman
Proposed
Wellington
Lake Malheur
Egli
Eastern
Silver Lake
Ardeo
Waverly
Venator
Narrows
Princeton
Voltage
Iron Mt.
Harney Lake
Rams Peak
Silver Lake
Alkali Lakes
Juniper Mts.
Grays Butte
Harney Co.
Cedar Mts.
Summer Lake
Alkali Lake
Paisley
Abert Lake
Warners Peaks
Plush
Lakeview
Stock Yards
Adel
Wendel
Juniper
Thomas
Werner Lake
Pine Creek
Goose Lake
Alkali Lake
Guano Lake
Chewaucan R.
Lisac Lake
Shirk
Smith
Diamond
Stems Mts.
Andrews
Lake Alvord
Thomas Ranch
Trout Cr.
Pueblo Mts.
Denio
McDermitt
Owyhee R.
Greenwich
BORMAY & CO., N.Y.


LAKE ERIE
ERIE
CRAWFORD
MERCER
VENANGO
WARREN
FORREST
CHAUTAUQUA
CATTARAUGUS
ALLEGANY
McKEAN
POTTER
CAMERON
ELK
CLINTON
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
BEAVER
ALLEGHENY
INDIANA
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
HUNTINGDON
WASHINGTON
WESTMORELAND
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
GREENE
MONONGALIA
PRESTON
GARRETT
ALLEGANY
WESTERN VIRGINIA
MARION
HAMPSHIRE
MORGAN
BERKELEY
Pittsburg
Allegheny R.
Ohio R.
Monongahela R.
Youghiogheny R.
Conemaugh R.
Kiskiminetas R.
Susquehanna R.
Lake Erie
Chautauqua Lake
Longitude


NEW SERIES
PENNSYLVANIA
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
24 MILES TO THE INCH
Copyright, 1920.
Philadelphia
Wilmington
Camden
Scranton
Reading
Harrisburg
Lancaster
York
Allentown
Bethlehem
Easton
Pottsville
Williamsport
Erie
Johnstown
Altoona
Pittsburgh
Greenwich


NEW SERIES
SOUTH CAROLINA
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Copyright, 1920.
N. CAR.
BLUE RIDGE
PICKENS
OCONEE
ANDERSON
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURG
CHEROKEE
YORK
CHESTER
UNION
LAURENS
NEWBERRY
FAIRFIELD
ABBEVILLE
GREENWOOD
SALUDA
LEXINGTON
EDGEFIELD
AIKEN
BARNWELL
ALLENDALE
HAMPTON
JASPER
McCORMICK
Athens
Eberton
Washington
Madison
Greensboro
Unionpoint
Crawfordville
Barnett
Augusta
Thomson
Warrenton
White Plains
Eatonton
Sparta
Gibson
Milledgeville
Louisville
Waynesboro
Millen
Swainsboro
Stillmore
Statesboro
Register
Rocky Ford
Dover
Sylvania
Ruddell
Barnwell
Blackville
Williston
Denmark
Allendale
Fairfax
Hampton
Estill
Springfield
Ehrhardt
Bamberg
Varnville
Ridgeland
Yemassee
Ravenel
Walterboro
Ruffin
Green River
Savannah River
Ogeechee River
Altamaha River
Ocmulgee River
Oconee River
Ocmulgee
Longitude West from Greenwich


NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
DARLINGTON
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
LANCASTER
KERSHAW
LEE
SUMTER
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
BERKELEY
DORCHESTER
COLLETON
CHARLESTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
Charleston
Georgetown
Florence
Darlington
Marion
Dillon
Bennettsville
Cheraw
Lancaster
Camden
Sumter
Manning
Kingstree
Moncks Corner
Summerville
Walterboro
Beaufort
Port Royal
Hilton Head
Conway
Myrtle Beach
Fayetteville
Rockingham
Laurinburg
Lumberton
Whiteville
Chadbourn
Loris
Nixonville
Vaught
Burcol
Withers
Socastee
Stalvey
Bucksville
Longs
Aynor
Green Sea
Nichols
Wanesmaker
Norton
Conwayboro
Poston
Johnsonville
Venters
Oakland
Lamberton
Cooper
Church
Chapman
Gordon
Eddy
Petersfield
Yauhannah
Port Harrelson
Marlow
Thompson
Laurel
Plantersville
Choppee
Brookgreen
Waverly Mills
Campbell
Andrews
Kent
Gapway
Batt
Georgetown
Sampit Sta.
Sampit
Graves
Mayd
North Inlet
NORTH ISL.
Winyah Bay
Annandale
Cat Island
South Island
SOUTH ISL.
N. Santee Inlet
CEDAR ISL.
SIG MURPHY ISL.
S. Santee Inlet
McClellanville
CAPE ISL.
Cape Romain
Bulls Bay
RACCOON KEYS
BULLS ISLAND
CAPERS ISL.
DEWEES ISL.
ISLE OF PALMS
Mt. Pleasant
Mountrlleville
JAMES ISLAND
MORRIS ISLAND
FOLLY ISLAND
Stono R.
Edisto Island
N. Edisto R
St. Helena Sound
ST. HELENA ISL.
Port Royal Island
HUNTING ISL.
PRENTIS ISL.
CHAPLINS ISL.
Port Royal Sound
HILTON HEAD ISL.
Calibogue Sd.
Lynchburg
Timmonsville
Effingham
Lake City
Scranton
Olanta
Kirby
Coward
Paroda
Turbeville
Brogdon
Privateer
Ramsey
Harby
Dunbar
Oakland
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Alcolu
Sandy Cr.
Manning
Mouzons
Wahkeman
Ida
Wilson
Rimini
Summerton
Davis Sta.
Foreston
Greelyville
Salters Dep.
Morrisville
Vale
Blooming
Lane
Carris
Gourdin
Heinemann
Millicans
Black Oak Isl.
Taw Caw
Eliores
Cameron
Parler
Felderville
Bair
Griffin
Vance
Funches
Middlepen
Dantzler
Eutawville
Ruple
Dibble
Whetsell
Rowesville
Wells
Trial
Ferguson
Camp
Pineville
St. Stephen
Santee River
Witter Lake
Suttons
Alvin
Harper
Trio
Moody
Taft
Jamison
Stilton
Creston
Rileys
Singleton
Bellwood
Forte Motte
Kingville
Congaree
Bluehill
Firewood
Silver
Oakland
Wateree
Gadsden
Eastover
Lykesland
Horrell
Claremont
Concaree
Wedgefield
Goodwill
Shiloh
Ashton
Motbridge
Lyra
Friendfield
Hyman
Forestville
Lucile
Effingham
Cartersville
Lynchburg
Hudson
Jasper
Ebenezer
Claussen
Bannockburn
Orum
Tabernacle
Centenary
Eulonia
Godbold
Pee Dee
Gideon
Jordanville
Gresham
Oakton
Brittons Neck
Mary
Denhams
Forestbrook
Conway
Hankell
Toddville
Dongola
Blackmans
Dunkerton
Homewood
Shell
Hammond
Eldorado
Daisy
Bruce
Dulah
Adrian
Howell
Privetts
Michael
Loris
Gershom
Pinkney
Howard
Vardelle
Zoan
Box
Blanche
Sanford
Barnes
Bisco
Rex
Gurley
Farmer
Huth
Lake
Watapee
Little River
Hand
Hickman
Chadbourn
Whiteville
Boardman
Proctorville
Elrod
Pembroke
Parkton
Maxton
Gibson
Laneys
Moore
Newtonville
Rollock
Pearson
Irby
Everett
Lester
Fletcher
McColl
Red Bluff
Tatum
Bennettsville
Covington
Clio
Albritton
Carolina
Judson
Donoho
Gallavon
Littlerock
Kentyre
Dillon
Bingham
Mullory
Bucks Swamp
Latta
Floydale
Kemper
May
Pork
Cypress Chapel
Sellers
Tobe
Temperance
Zion
Mullins
Pee Dee
Nichols
Wanesmaker
Green Sea
Smith
Arial
Exile
Raiford
Tabernacle
Centenary
Justice
Gideon
Jordanville
Gresham
Oakton
Brittons Neck
Mary
Denhams
Poston
Johnsonville
Venters
Oakland
Lamberton
Cooper
Church
Chapman
Gordon
Eddy
Petersfield
Yauhannah
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Laurel
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Campbell
Andrews
Kent
Gapway
Batt
Georgetown
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Sampit
Graves
Mayd
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Winyah Bay
Annandale
Cat Island
South Island
SOUTH ISL.
N. Santee Inlet
CEDAR ISL.
SIG MURPHY ISL.
S. Santee Inlet
McClellanville
CAPE ISL.
Cape Romain
Bulls Bay
RACCOON KEYS
BULLS ISLAND
CAPERS ISL.
DEWEES ISL.
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Mountrlleville
JAMES ISLAND
MORRIS ISLAND
FOLLY ISLAND
Stono R.
Edisto Island
N. Edisto R
St. Helena Sound
ST. HELENA ISL.
Port Royal Island
HUNTING ISL.
PRENTIS ISL.
CHAPLINS ISL.
Port Royal Sound
HILTON HEAD ISL.
Calibogue Sd.
Lynchburg
Timmonsville
Effingham
Lake City
Scranton
Olanta
Kirby
Coward
Paroda
Turbeville
Brogdon
Privateer
Ramsey
Harby
Dunbar
Oakland
McLeod
Alcolu
Sandy Cr.
Manning
Mouzons
Wahkeman
Ida
Wilson
Rimini
Summerton
Davis Sta.
Foreston
Greelyville
Salters Dep.
Morrisville
Vale
Blooming
Lane
Carris
Gourdin
Heinemann
Millicans
Black Oak Isl.
Taw Caw
Eliores
Cameron
Parler
Felderville
Bair
Griffin
Vance
Funches
Middlepen
Dantzler
Eutawville
Ruple
Dibble
Whetsell
Rowesville
Wells
Trial
Ferguson
Camp
Pineville
St. Stephen
Santee River
Witter Lake
Suttons
Alvin
Harper
Trio
Moody
Taft
Jamison
Stilton
Creston
Rileys
Singleton
Bellwood
Forte Motte
Kingville
Congaree
Bluehill
Firewood
Silver
Oakland
Wateree
Gadsden
Eastover
Lykesland
Horrell
Claremont
Concaree
Wedgefield
Goodwill
Shiloh
Ashton
Motbridge
Lyra
Friendfield
Hyman
Forestville
Lucile
Effingham
Cartersville
Lynchburg
Hudson
Jasper
Ebenezer
Claussen
Bannockburn
Orum
Tabernacle
Centenary
Eulonia
Godbold
Pee Dee
Gideon
Jordanville
Gresham
Oakton
Brittons Neck
Mary
Denhams
Poston
Johnsonville
Venters
Oakland
Lamberton
Cooper
Church
Chapman
Gordon
Eddy
Petersfield
Yauhannah
Port Harrelson
Marlow
Thompson
Laurel
Plantersville
Choppee
Brookgreen
Waverly Mills
Campbell
Andrews
Kent
Gapway
Batt
Georgetown
Sampit Sta.
Sampit
Graves
Mayd
North Inlet
NORTH ISL.
Winyah Bay
Annandale
Cat Island
South Island
SOUTH ISL.
N. Santee Inlet
CEDAR ISL.
SIG MURPHY ISL.
S. Santee Inlet
McClellanville
CAPE ISL.
Cape Romain
Bulls Bay
RACCOON KEYS
BULLS ISLAND
CAPERS ISL.
DEWEES ISL.
ISLE OF PALMS
Mt. Pleasant
Mountrlleville
JAMES ISLAND
MORRIS ISLAND
FOLLY ISLAND
Stono R.
Edisto Island
N. Edisto R
St. Helena Sound
ST. HELENA ISL.
Port Royal Island
HUNTING ISL.
PRENTIS ISL.
CHAPLINS ISL.
Port Royal Sound
HILTON HEAD ISL.
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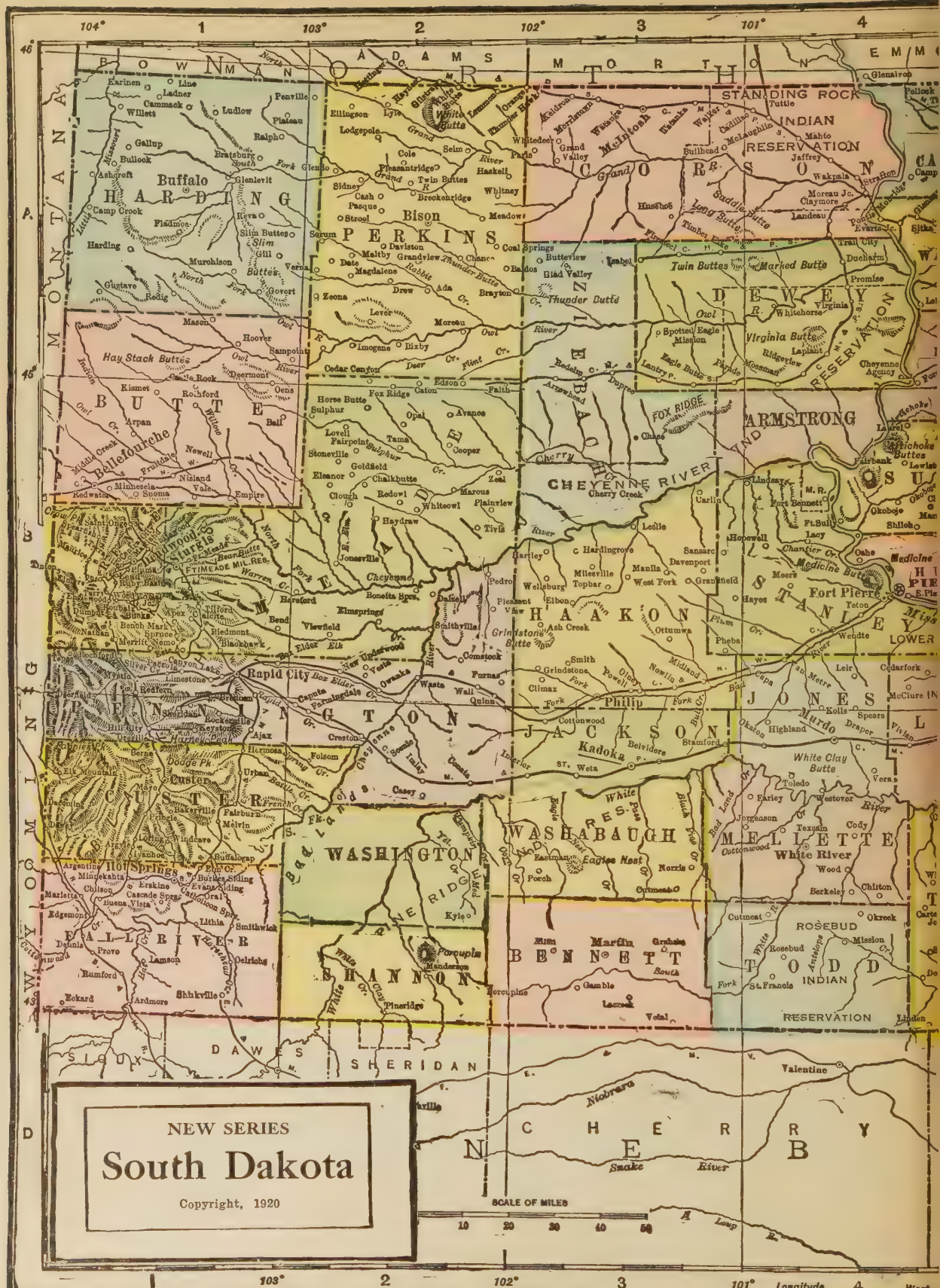
NEW SERIES
South Dakota
Copyright, 1920
SCALE OF MILES
10 20 30 40 50
Longitude
104° 103° 102° 101°
1 2 3 4
West
BOWMAN
ADAMS
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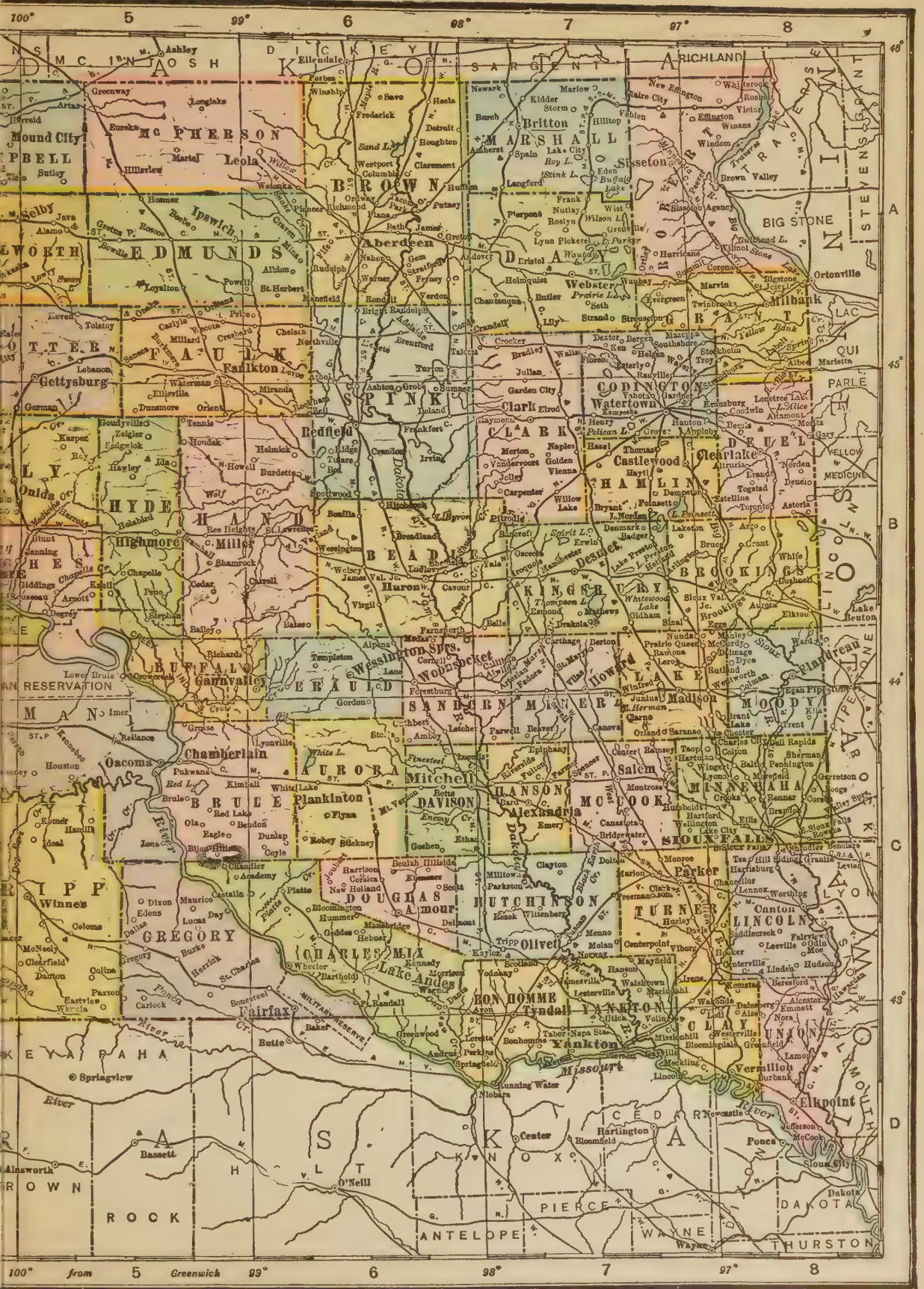
PERKINS
CORSON
STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION
BUTTE
MEADE
CHEYENNE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION
DEWEY
ARMSTRONG
CAMPBELL
WALWORTH
POTTER
CUSTER
PENNINGTON
HAAKON
JACKSON
JONES
STANLEY
LYMAN
TRIPP
FALL RIVER
WASHINGTON
SHANNON
BENNETT
MELLETTE
TODD INDIAN RESERVATION
ROSEBUD
GREGORY
DAWES
SIOUX
SHERIDAN
MONTANA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
Buffalo
Bison
Faith
Timber Lake
Mobridge
Glenham
Pollock
Trail City
Ducharm
Promise
Whitehorse
Virginia Butte
Marked Butte
Twin Buttes
Fox Ridge
Chase
Lantry
Eagle Butte
Cheyenne Agency
Lemmon
Hettinger
Reeder
Scranton
Bowman
Gascoyne
Rhame
Ludlow
Camp Crook
Harding
Buffalo
Slim Buttes
Reva
Fladmoe
Murdo
Gustave
Redig
Govert
Verna
Lodgepole
Ellingson
Lyle
Whitetail Butte
Grand Thunder Butte
Whitedeer
Grand Valley
Paris
Bullhead
Wakpala
Morcau Jc.
Claymore
Landeau
Haskell
Whitney
Sidney
Cash
Brockenbridge
Strool
Meadow
Serum
Coal Springs
Buttevlew
Isabel
Bird Valley
Baldos
Thunder Butte
Daviston
Grandview
Chance
Date
Magdalene
Rabbit
Drew
Ada
Brayton
Zeona
Pasque
Lever
Moreau
Imogene
Bixby
Cedar Canyon
Edson
Caton
Fox Ridge
Horse Butte
Sulphur
Opal
Avance
Lovell
Fairpoint
Tama
Cooper
Stoneville
Goldfield
Chalkbutte
Eleanor
Clough
Redowl
Whitesowl
Plainview
Haydraw
Tivis
Zeal
Marous
Redfeather
Mason
Hoover
Sampsel
Hay Stack Buttes
Deermont
Oens
Kiamet
Rockford
Bell
Arpan
Nowell
Nisland
Vale
Empire
Minnesela
Redwater
Broma
Belle Fourche
Sturgis
Boulder Butte
Elm Creek
Bear Butte
Ft. Meade
Summerville
Union Center
Piedmont
Bethlehem
Nemo
Blackhawk
Spearfish
Bench Mark
Spruce
Nahan
Merritt
Deadwood
Lead
Central City
Terraville
Galena
Whitewood
Vanocker
Elmspring
Bonetta Spgs.
Jonesville
Viewfield
Bend
Hereford
Elder
Elk
Underwood
Vesta
Owanka
Box Elder
Capute
Farmingdale
Rapid City
Limestone
Redfern
Creston
Ajax
Keystone
Hill City
Berne
Dodge Pk.
Custer
Mayo
Dumont
Sheridan
Silver City
Parkston
Canyon Lake
Rockerville
Harrisburg
Hermosa
Folsom
Urban
Saddle Cr.
Pringle
Fairburn
Melvin
Lookout
Hindcave
Buffalogap
Hot Springs
Minnekahta
Erskine
Evans Siding
Cascade Spgs.
Buena Vista
Edgemont
Lithia
Smithwick
Chilson
Marlette
Oral
Catholic Spgs.
Delmia
Provo
Lamson
Oelrichs
Rumford
Eckard
Ardmore
Shinkville
Cottonwood
Kadoka
Belvidere
Stamford
Highland
Draper
Okaton
Murdo
Vivian
Philip
Midland
Nowlin
Powell
Climax
Grindstone
Ash Creek
Smithville
Comstock
Furnas
Wasta
Wall
Quinn
Cottonwood
Interior
St. Weta
Creighton
Cheyenne
Smithville
Grindstone Butte
Pedro
Wolsburg
Pleasant View
Elbon
Topbar
Milesville
Manila
West Fork
Davenport
Sansarc
Hardingrove
Garley
Cherry Creek
Leslie
Carlin
Lindsay
Fort Bennett
Ft. Bullis
Lacy
Hopewell
Chantier Cr.
Medicine Butte
Meoro
Hayes
Fort Pierre
Teton
Wendte
Phebe
Ottumwa
Okobojo
Shiloh
Oahe
Medicine
Pierre
Lower
Leir
Cedarfork
McClure
Kolls
Spears
Okaton
Highland
Draper
Vivian
White Clay Butte
Toledo
Farley
Westover
Vera
Jorgenson
Texsin
Cody
Cottonwood
White River
Wood
Berkeley
Chilton
Cutmeat
Okreek
Rosebud
Mission
St. Francis
Porcupine
Gamble
Lacreek
Vetal
Pineridge
Manderson
Kyle
Eastman
Eagle Nest
Norris
Porch
Outmeat
Wasta
Valentine
Niobrara
Snake River
Loup R.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Mound City
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McPHERSON
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Martel
Hillsview
Sutley
Selby
Java
Alamo
Gretna
Roscoe
Bowdle
Ipswich
Hosmer
Roscoe
Pollock
Mina
Aberdeen
EDMUNDS
Loyalton
Ordway
Columbia
Frederick
Warner
Mansfield
Bristol
Waubay
Webster
Prairie L.
Seth
Strandburg
Milbank
Ortonville
BIG STONE
Big Stone L.
Whetstone L.
Wilmot
Stone
Corona
Bigstone
Marvin
Twinbrooks
GRANT
Yellow Bank
Yellow Bank R.
Quinsam
Albee
Marietta
Gettysburg
Ashton
Groton
Summer
Garden City
Clark
Elrod
Watertown
Codington
Kranzburg
Goodwin
Lake Alice
Altamont
Moritz
PARLE
Redfield
Frankfort
Raymond
Henry
Pelican L.
Grove
Hanton
Appleby
Dempster
Estelline
Toronto
Astoria
Clearlake
DEUEL
Castlewood
Hazel
Thomas
Hayti
HAMLIN
Willow Lake
Bryant
Poinsett
Norden
Deuel
Onida
HYDE
Highmore
Miller
Harrold
Holabird
Wolf
Ree Heights
St. Lawrence
Cavour
Huron
Virgil
Ludlow
Wessington
Wessington Spgs.
Woonsocket
Sanborn
Forestburg
Howard
Madison
Lake Preston
Desmet
Arlington
Brookings
Volga
Bushnell
Aurora
Elkton
Lake Benton
Flandreau
Moody
Egan
Pipestone
Lower Brule
RESERVATION
Crow Creek
Buffalo
Gannvalley
Templeton
Alpena
Carthage
Berton
Nunda
Prairie Queen
McCurdy
Ramona
Lerol
Dyce
Ward
Lake
Madison
Colton
Brant Lake
Chester
Trent
Kilma
Reliance
Lyonville
Chamberlain
Oacoma
Pukwana
Kimball
White Lake
Brule
Red Lake
Plankinton
Aurora
Mitchell
Finesteel
Loomis
Epiphany
Ravinia
Fulton
Parsons
Spencer
Salem
Canova
Orland
Saranac
Charles City
Bell Rapids
Hartland
Taopi
Winger
Lyon
Colton
Sherman
Morgan
Garretson
Baltic
Penbington
Minnehaha
Crooks
Renner
Corson
Valley Burg
Humboldt
Hartford
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Ellis
Lake City
Sioux Falls
Brandon
Corsica
Harrisburg
Tea
Hill Siding
Granite
Lester
Ideal
Hamill
Dunlap
Coyle
Robey
Bickney
Gregory
Bijou Hills
Chandler
Academy
Goshen
Ethan
Davison
Alexandria
Hanson
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Bridgewater
Parker
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Marion
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Saddlecreek
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Beresford
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Nora
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Bloomingdale
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Chancellor
Lyon
Douglas
Armour
Harrison
Beulah
Hillside
Scotland
Milltown
Clayton
Dolton
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Olivet
Tripp
Delmont
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Molan
Centerpoint
Viborg
Mayfield
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Walshtown
Irene
Wakonda
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Winner
Dixon
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Coloma
Maurice
Castalia
Lucas
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Platte
Bloomington
Hummer
Geddes
Hebner
Manbridge
Delmont
Ezek
Wittenberg
Turkey Ridge Cr.
Enemy Cr.
Dakota Cr.
Black Earth Cr.
Gregory
McNeely
Clearfield
Dallas
Burke
Harrold
Colins
Paxton
Eastview
Carlock
Charles Mix
Lake Andes
Kennedy
Morrison
Wheeler
Bartholdi
Yodaiva
Lesterville
Marindahl
Wakonda
Jamestown
Hanson
Walshtown
Irene
Volin
Ponca
Creek
Bonesteel
Fairfax
Pt. Randall
Military Reserve
Baker
Butte
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Loretta
Tabor
Napa Stan
Bonhomme
Yankton
Andrus
Perkins
Springfield
Ron Homme
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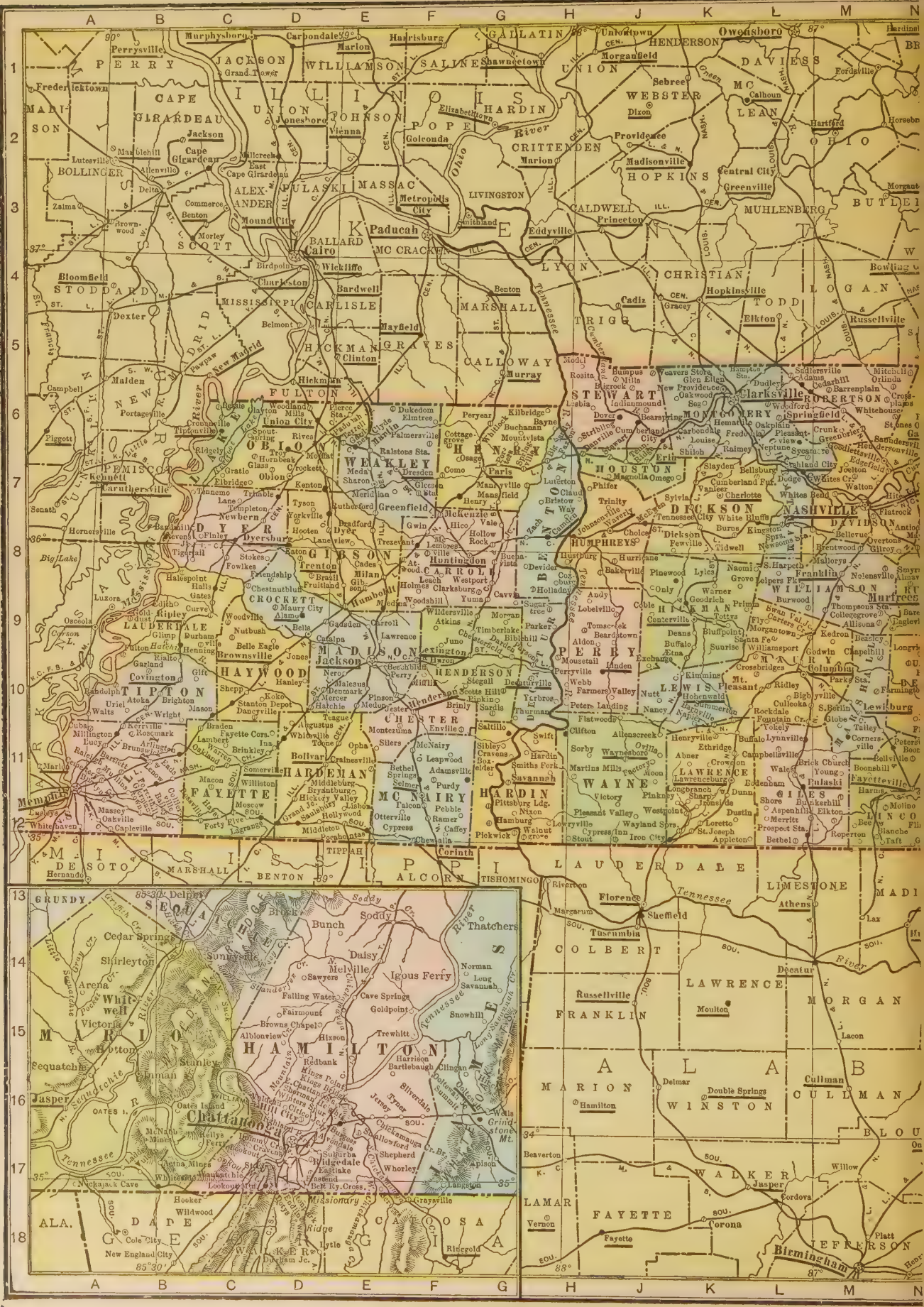
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ILLINOIS
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Cairo
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Metropolis City
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Harrisburg
Carbondale
Murphysboro
Marion
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Somerville
Memphis
Whiteha
Henderson
Madison
Chester

NEW SERIES
TENNESSEE
SCALE OF MILES
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Copyright, 1920.
Longitude West from Greenwich
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
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83° 84° 85° 86°
Elizabethtown
Harrodsburg
Springfield
Danville
Lebanon
Lancaster
Stanford
Mt. Vernon
Liberty
Campbellsville
Greensburg
Columbia
Somerset
Jamestown
Glasgow
Edmonton
Monticello
Burkesville
Scottsville
Tompkinsville
Albany
Williamsburg
Jonesville
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Clinch R.
Powell R.
Big South Fork
Cumberland Gap
Knoxville
Maryville
Sevierville
Newport
Rockwood
Harriman
Oak Ridge
Clinton
Loudon
Lenoir
Athens
Madisonville
Tellico Plains
Englewood
Riceville
Cleveland
Benton
Ducktown
Copperhill
Chattanooga
Ringgold
Dalton
Fort Oglethorpe
Rossville
Lafayette
Summerville
Trenton
Bridgeport
Stevenson
Scottsboro
Fort Payne
Rome
Kingston
Cartersville
Canton
Jasper
Ellijay
Blueridge
Murphy
Robbinsville
Bryson City
Waynesville
Webster
Sylva
Franklin
Dunlap
Jasper
Whitwell
Tracy City
Monteagle
Sewanee
Winchester
Manchester
Tullahoma
Shelbyville
Wartrace
Normandy
Decherd
Estill Springs
Fayetteville
Lynchburg
Pulaski
Lawrenceburg
Mt. Pleasant
Columbia
Centerville
Hohenwald
Linden
Waverly
Dickson
Ashland City
Clarksville
Springfield
Gallatin
Hartsville
Lebanon
Carthage
Cookeville
Sparta
Crossville
Jamestown
Oneida
Huntsville
Wartburg
Oakdale
Petros
Coalfield
Rockwood
Kingston
Harriman
Oak Ridge
Clinton
Norris
Caryville
Jacksboro
Lafollette
Jellico
Williamsburg
Corbin
London
Barbourville
Pineville
Middlesboro
Harlan
Cumberland Gap
Tazewell
Rutledge
Bean Station
Morristown
Greeneville
Johnson City
Elizabethton
Bristol
Kingsport
Rogersville
Surgoinsville
Church Hill
Mt. Carmel
Blountville
Abingdon
Gate City
Jonesville
Big Stone Gap
Norton
Wise
Pennington Gap
Duffield
Clinchport
Gate City
Kingsport
Bristol
Abingdon
Damascus
Hillsville
Galax
Independence
Wytheville
Marion
Saltville
Chilhowie
Glade Spring
Rural Retreat
Max Meadows
Pulaski
Radford
Christiansburg
Blacksburg
Roanoke
Salem
Vinton
Bedford
Lynchburg
Appomattox
Farmville
Pamplin City
Hampden-Sydney
Prince Edward
Buckingham
Cumberland
Powhatan
Chesterfield
Richmond
Petersburg
Hopewell
Colonial Heights
Emporia
Franklin
Suffolk
Portsmouth
Norfolk
Virginia Beach
Chesapeake
Hampton
Newport News
Williamsburg
Yorktown
Gloucester
Mathews
Middlesex
Tappahannock
Urbanna
Saluda
West Point
King William
King and Queen
Essex
Caroline
Spotsylvania
Fredericksburg
Stafford
Prince William
Manassas
Alexandria
Arlington
Fairfax
Falls Church
Vienna
Herndon
Leesburg
Purcellville
Middleburg
Warrenton
Culpeper
Orange
Madison
Rapidan
Gordonsville
Louisa
Mineral
Trevilians
Shadwell
Charlottesville
Scottsville
Keswick
Palmyra
Fluvanna
Columbia
Goochland
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Midlothian
Chesterfield
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Goochland
Manakin
Midlothian
Chesterfield
Richmond

OKLAHOMA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
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Texhoma
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Stratford
Dalhart
Perico
Channing
Hartley
Dumas
Moore
Sherman
Hansford
Ochiltree
Lipscomb
Hutchinson
Roberts
Hemphill
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Wheeler
Carson
Oldham
Potter
Deaf Smith
Hereford
Randall
Armstrong
Donley
Collingsworth
Wellington
Clarendon
Claude
Canyon
Amarillo
Panhandle
Pampa
Miami
Lefors
Shamrock
Memphis
Silverton
Childress
Quitaque
Floydada
Matador
Motley
Plainview
Lockney
Olton
Dimmitt
Tulia
Swisher
Parmer
Castro
Bailey
Lamb
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Floyd
Cochran
Hockley
Lubbock
Crosby
Dickens
Lubbock
Plains
Brownfield
Yoakum
Terry
Lynn
Garza
Kent
Gaines
Seminole
Dawson
Borden
Scurry
Fisher
Andrews
Martin
Howard
Big Spring
Mitchell
Nolan
Colorado
Sweetwater
Hudspeth
Culberson
Loving
Winkler
Kermit
Ector
Odessa
Midland
Glasscock
Sterling City
Coke
Crane
Upton
Reagan
Stiles
Irion
Tom Green
San Angelo
Sherwood
Reeves
Pecos
Barstow
Ward
Monahans
Pecos
Ft. Stockton
Crockett
Sheffield
Ozone
Sutton
Sonora
Eldorado
Sohleicher
Jeff Davis
Fort Davis
Presidio
Brewster
Terrell
Sanderson
Valverde
Del Rio
Rock Springs
Edwards
Kinney
Eagle Pass
Maverick
Uvalde
Zavala
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Live Oak
Bee
Goliad
Refugio
Aransas
San Patricio
Nueces
Kleberg
Jim Wells
Duval
Brooks
Kenedy
Willacy
Cameron
Hidalgo
Starr
Zapata
Webb
Jim Hogg
Zapata
Duval
Jim Wells
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Kleberg
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Webb
Gulf of Mexico
Padre Island
Laguna Madre
Rio Grande
Brownsville
Matamoras
Fort Brown
Port Isabel
Harlingen
San Benito
Donna
Mercedes
Edinburg
Weslaco
McAllen
Mission
Raymondville
Hebbronville
Falfurrias
Sarita
Encino
Alice
Kingsville
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Boerne
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Ingram
Hunt
Center Point
Ingram
Junction
Rocksprings
Sonora
Ozona
Crockett
Iraan
Sheffield
Fort Stockton
Pecos
Monahans
Wickett
Grandfalls
Imperial
Coyanosa
Girvin
Balmorhea
Toyahvale
Saragosa
Hoban
San Martins
Reeves
Barstow
Toyah
Verhalen
Pecos
Hermosa
Sargent
Orla
Porterville
Dixieland
Arno
Patrole
Monahans
Quito
Aroya
Ward
Winkler
Loving
Angoles
Douro
Judkins
Prairie Home
Warfield
Midkiff
Upland
Moseley
Garden City
Glasscock
Sterling City
Coke
Tennyson
Water Valley
Clarence
Carlsbad
Paulliam
Robert Lee
Bronte
Ballinger
Runnels
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Stephens
Young
Jack
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Bowie
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Marion
Harrison
Panola
Rusk
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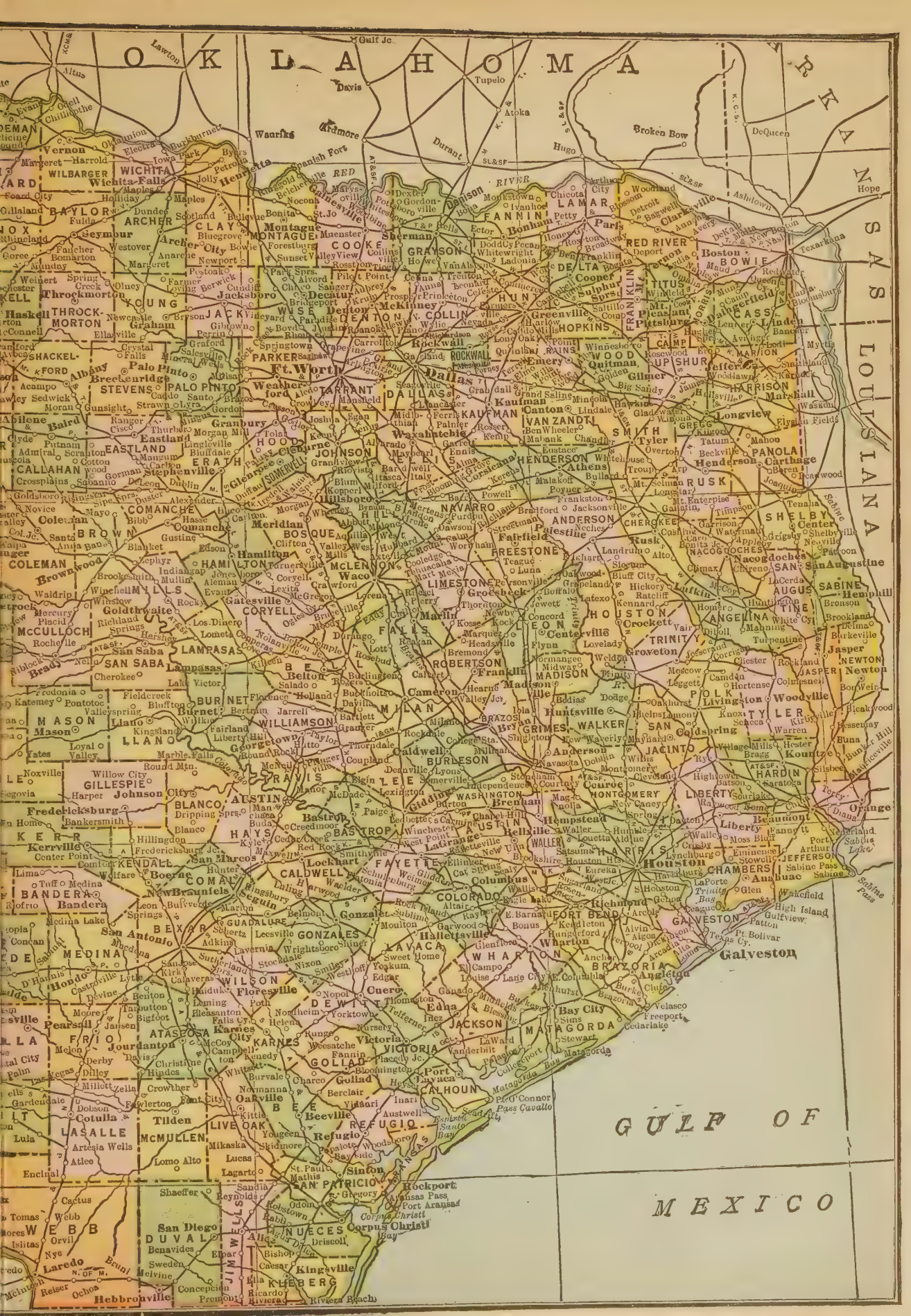
Kaufman
Rockwall
Hunt
Collin


OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
GULF OF MEXICO
Gulf Jc.
Lawton
Altus
Davis
Tupelo
Atoka
Broken Bow
DeQuincy
Hope
Ashdown
Waurika
Ardmore
Durant
Hugo
Spanish Fort
Red River
Denison
Sherman
Gainesville
Bonham
Paris
Clarksville
Texarkana
Vernon
Wichita Falls
Henrietta
Archer City
Montague
Decatur
Jacksboro
Graham
Throckmorton
Seymour
Albany
Breckenridge
Palo Pinto
Stephenville
Weatherford
Fort Worth
Dallas
Greenville
Cooper
Sulphur Springs
Mt. Pleasant
Pittsburg
Daingerfield
Linden
Boston
Bowie
Clarksville
Jefferson
Marshall
Longview
Kilgore
Gilmer
Quitman
Winnsboro
Emory
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Canton
Athens
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Rusk
Nacogdoches
San Augustine
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Timpson
Joaquin
Tenaha
Beckville
Overton
Arp
Troup
Whitehouse
Mineola
Grand Saline
Van Zandt
Wood
Upshur
Harrison
Waskom
Karnack
Woodlawn
Hallsville
Big Sandy
Gladewater
Longstreet
Mt. Enterprise
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Appleby
Nacogdoches
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Orange
Beaumont
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Calvert
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Navarro
Corsicana
Kerens
Ennis
Italy
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Rosser
Kemp
Kaufman
Forney
Terrell
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Blossom
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Ivanhoe
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Quitman
Golden
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Gladewater
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Garrison
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Hemphill
Jasper
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Bluffton
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Ennis
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Forney
Terrell
Rockwall
Grand Prairie
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Garland
Richardson
Plano
Allen
McKinney
Collin
Wylie
Princeton
Farmersville
Celina
Prosper
Frisco
Anna
Melissa
Van Alstyne
Howe
Whitewright
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Avery
Talco
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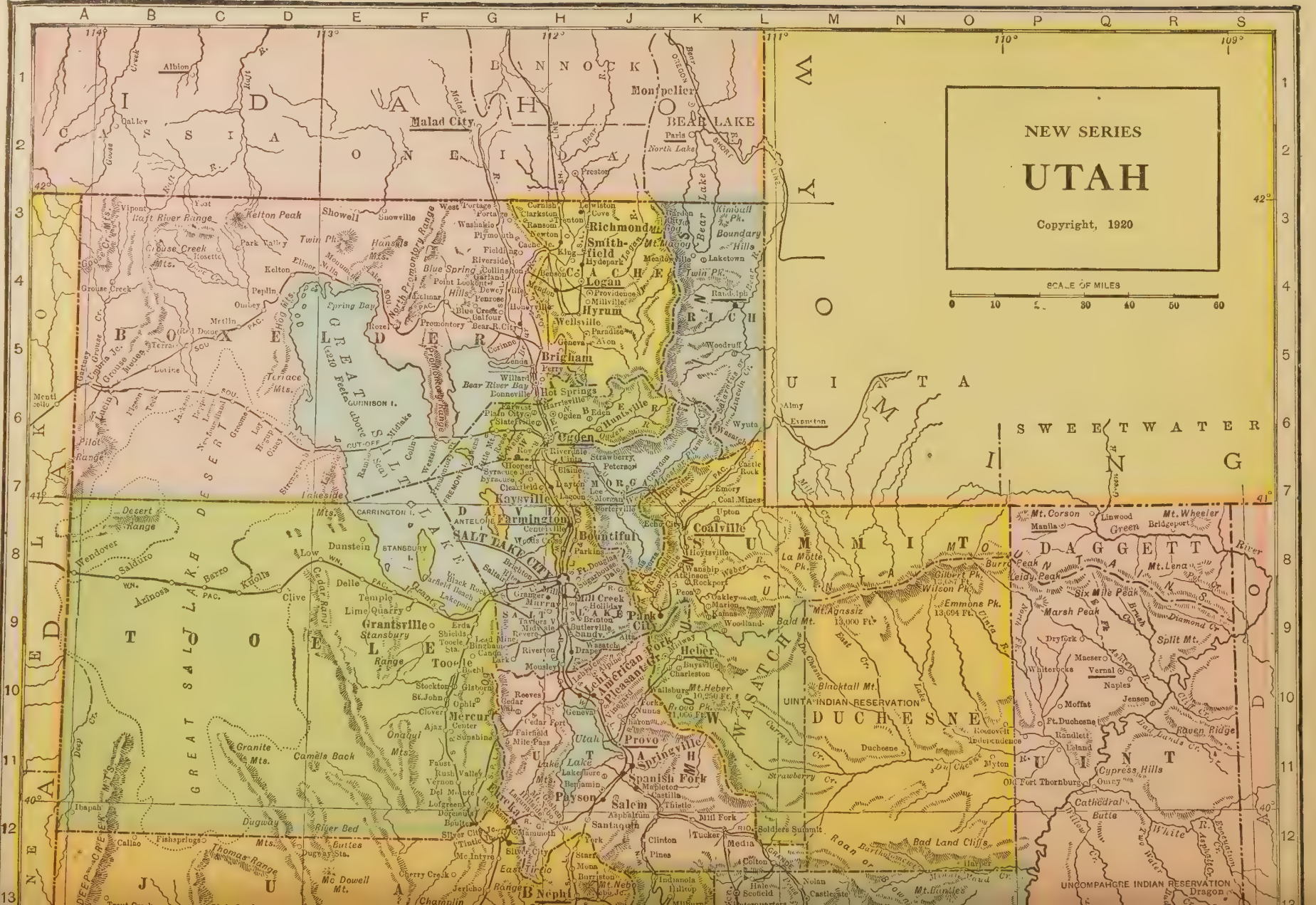
Naples
Mount Vernon


NEW SERIES
UTAH
Copyright, 1920
SCALE OF MILES
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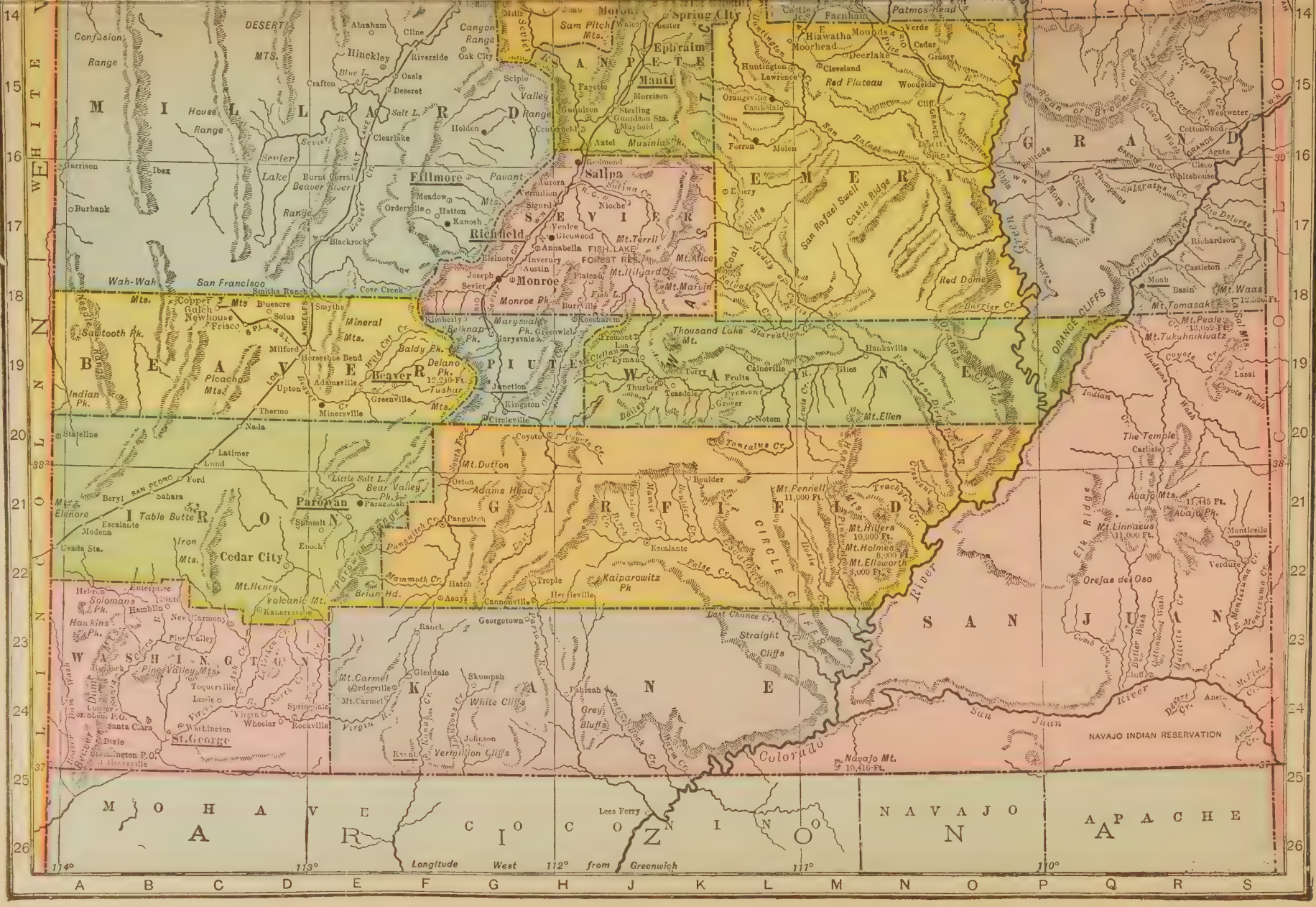
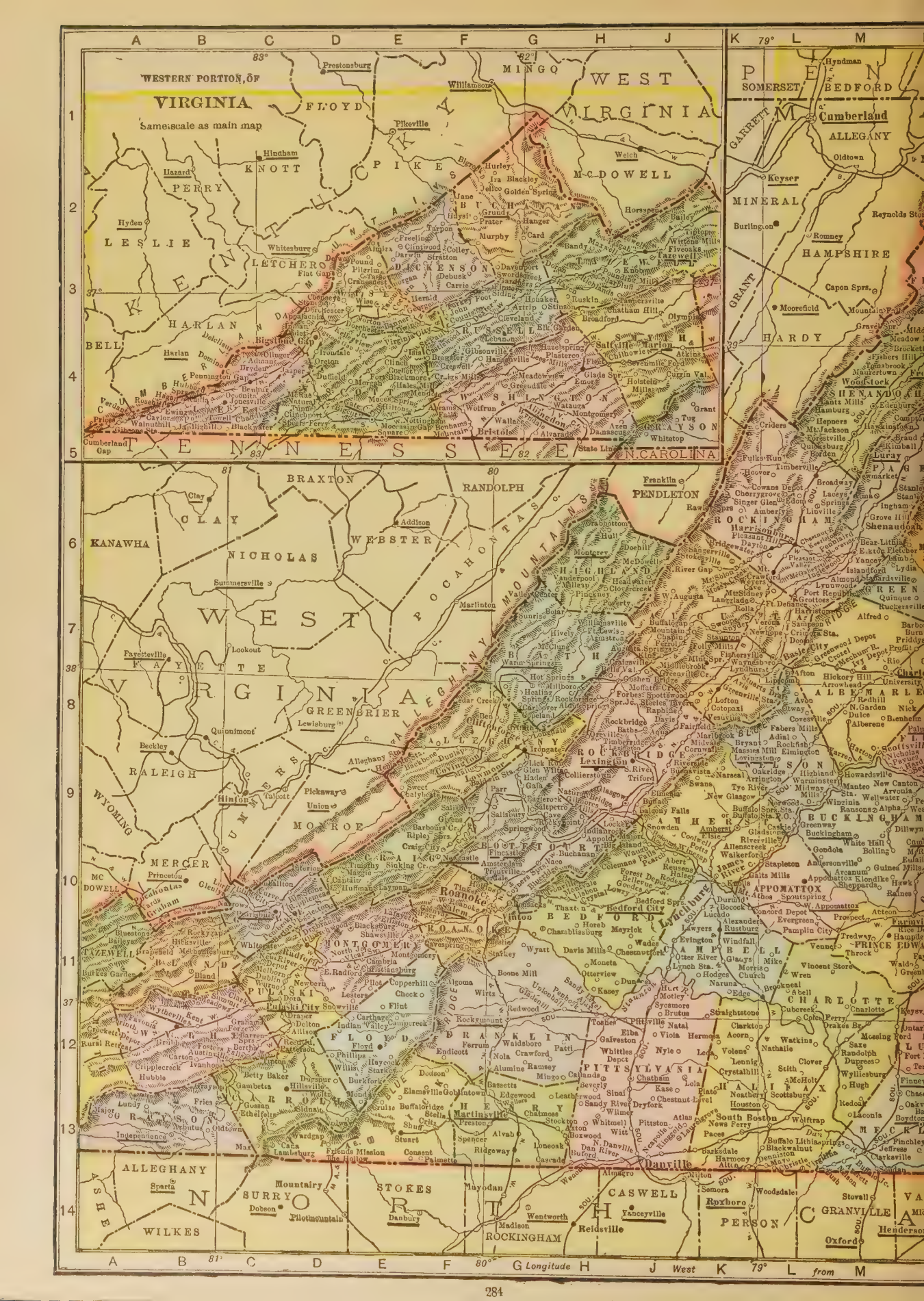
Malad City
Montpelier
BEAR LAKE
Paris
North Lake
Preston
Albion
Oakley
Kelton Peak
Raft River Range
Twin Pk.
Hansels Mts.
Grouse Creek Mts.
Grouse Creek
Park Valley
Kelton
Showell
Snowville
Elinor Mts.
Mountain Home Range
Pilot Range
Terrace Mts.
Lakeside
Desert Range
Dunstein
Low
Delle
Clive
Grantsville
Stansbury Range
Lime Quarry
Stansbury
Granite Mts.
Camels Back Mts.
Onaqui Mts.
Dugway
River Bed
Callao
Fish Springs
Thomas Range
Mc Dowell Mt.
Cherry Creek
Jericho
Champlin Range
Ibapah
Deep Creek
Deep Creek Mts.
Great Salt Lake Desert
Great Salt Lake
Antelope Island
Carrington I.
Stansbury I.
Farmington
Centerville
Bountiful
Salt Lake City
Parkway
Woods Cr.
Black Rock
Saltair Beach
Lakepoint
Tooele
Erda
Shields
Tooele Sta.
Lead Mine
Bingham Canon
Stockton
Gisbon
St. John
Ophir
Clover
Mercur
Ajax
Center
Sunshine
Faust
Rush Valley
Vernon
Del Monte
Lofgreen
Dorcmeier
Boulter
Silver City
Mc Intyre
Timpie
Eureka
Mammoth
Tintic Jc.
East Tintic Range
Silver City
Mona
Nephi
Mt. Nebo
Levan
Indianola
Hilltop
Mt. Pleasant
Fairview
Thistle
Spanish Fork
Mapleton
Castilla
Benjamin
Payson
Salem
Asphalum
Santaquin
York
Starr
Burriston
Jc.
Lakeshore
Lake Mts.
Utah Lake
Provo
Springville
Orem
Geneva
Vineyard
Lindon
Pleasant Grove
American Fork
Lehi
Saratoga Springs
Fairfield
Mile Pass
Cedar Fort
Cedar Valley
Eagle Mt.
Saltair
Garfield
Magna
Arthur
Lake Point
Timpie Springs
Deseret
Vernon
Grantsville
Tooele
Erda
Lake Point
Stockton
Gisbon


DESERT
MTS.
Confusion Range
House Range
Canyon Range
Sam Pitch Mts.
Sevier Lake
Beaver River
Wah-Wah Mts.
San Francisco Mts.
Pavant Range
Sevier Desert
Sevier River
Salt Lake Desert
Sevier Valley
Blue Mts.
Table Mountains
Paunsaugunt Plateau
Aquarius Plateau
Thousand Lake Mt.
Boulder Mt.
Escalante Desert
Kaiparowits Plateau
Circle Cliffs
Waterpocket Fold
Henry Mts.
Orange Cliffs
Red Dome
Castle Ridge
San Rafael Swell
Cedar Mesa
Abajo Mts.
Elk Ridge
Comb Ridge
Cedar Mesa
Straight Cliffs
White Cliffs
Grey Cliffs
Vermilion Cliffs
Navajo Mt.
10,416 Ft.
Mt. Ellen
Mt. Pennell
11,000 Ft.
Mt. Hillers
10,000 Ft.
Mt. Holmes
Mt. Ellsworth
Abajo Peak
Mt. Linnaeus
11,000 Ft.
Mt. Peale
12,650 Ft.
Mt. Tukuhnikivatz
Mt. Tomasah
Mt. Waas
12,356 Ft.
Mt. Terrill
Mt. Belknap
Mt. Dutton
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Henry
Volcanic Mt.
Kaiparowits Pk
Navajo Mt.
Lees Ferry
Colorado River
San Juan River
Green River
Dirty Devil River
Escalante River
Paria River
Virgin River
Kanab Creek
Fremont River
Muddy Creek
Salina Creek
Sevier River
Beaver River
Coal Creek
Last Chance Cr.
Tantalus Cr.
Indian Cr.
Lasal Mts.
Montezuma Cr.
Verdure
Montezuma Cr.
Orejas del Oso
Navajo Mt.
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
Spring City
Ephraim
Manti
Sanpete
Sevier
Richfield
Salina
Fillmore
Monroe
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Garfield
Kane
Washington
San Juan
Emery
Grand
Iron
Millard
Juab
Sanpete
Sevier
Piute
Wayne
Garfield
San Juan
Kane
Washington
Iron
Beaver
Millard
Juab
Utah
Carbon
Emery
Grand
Mohave
Coconino
Navajo
Apache
Nevada
Arizona
Colorado
Utah
Longitude West 114° 113° 112° from Greenwich 111° 110°
A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
38 37


WESTERN PORTION, OF
VIRGINIA
Same scale as main map
WEST VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
N. CAROLINA
MARYLAND
PENNSYLVANIA
Longitude West from

NEW SERIES
VIRGINIA
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
SCALE OF MILES
Copyright, 1920.
Hagerstown
Frederick
Gettysburg
Westminster
Hereford
Belair
Baltimore
Towson
Glyndon
Martinsburg
Charlestown
Point of Rocks
Ellicott City
Rockville
Leesburg
Alexandria
Washington
Annapolis
Fairfax
Falls Church
Warrenton
Culpeper
Fredericksburg
Prince Frederictown
Leonardtown
Wicomico
Worcester
Somerset
Princess Anne
Snow Hill
Pocomoke City
Salisbury
Berlin
Ocean City
Seaford
Laurel
Georgetown
Lewes
Rehoboth
Milford
Harrington
Greenwood
Denton
Easton
Cambridge
Dorchester
Talbot
Queen Anne
Kent
Caroline
Spotsylvania
King George
Stafford
Prince William
Fairfax
Loudoun
Fauquier
Culpeper
Orange
Madison
Rappahannock
Warren
Clarke
Frederick
Shenandoah
Page
Rockingham
Augusta
Highland
Bath
Alleghany
Botetourt
Roanoke
Roanoke Rapids
Seaboard
Halifax
Warrenton
Jackson
Murfreesboro
Hertford
Gates
Winton
Sunbury
Gatesville
Sarem
Chowan
Perquiman
Pasquotank
Elizabeth City
Camden
Currituck
Corolla
Currituck Sound
Albemarle Sound
Pocomoke Sound
Chesapeake Bay
Atlantic Ocean
Delaware Bay
Smith I.
Tangier
Watts I.
Fox I.
Wallops I.
Assawoman
Metompkin I.
Cedar I.
Cobbs I.
Wreck I.
Godwins I.
Smith's I.
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
False Cape
Knotts Id.
Hog I.
Old Point Comfort
Fort Monroe
Hampton
Newport News
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Virginia Beach
Princess Anne
Suffolk
Isle of Wight
Smithfield
Petersburg
Prince George
Richmond
Manchester
Chesterfield
Henrico
Hanover
Caroline
Essex
King and Queen
King William
New Kent
Charles City
James City
Williamsburg
York
Gloucester
Mathews
Middlesex
Lancaster
Northumberland
Richmond
Westmoreland
Northampton
Accomac
Irvington
Tappahannock
Fredericksburg
Orange
Louisa
Goochland
Powhatan
Amelia
Nottoway
Dinwiddie
Brunswick
Greensville
Southampton
Nansemond
Isle of Wight
Surry
Sussex
Prince George
Chesterfield
Amherst
Nelson
Buckingham
Cumberland
Appomattox
Campbell
Lynchburg
Bedford
Franklin
Pittsylvania
Halifax
Charlotte
Lunenburg
Mecklenburg
Brunswick
Greensville
Southampton
Nansemond
Norfolk
Princess Anne
Accomac
Northampton
Chesapeake
Dismal Swamp
Great Dismal Swamp
Currituck Sound
Albemarle Sound
Pocomoke Sound
Chesapeake Bay
Atlantic Ocean
Delaware Bay
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Fox I.
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Accomac
Northampton
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Dismal Swamp
Great Dismal Swamp
Currituck Sound
Albemarle Sound
Pocomoke Sound
Chesapeake Bay
Atlantic Ocean
Delaware Bay

NEW SERIES
Washington
Copyright, 1920
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50
STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA
Port Angeles
Port Townsend
Whidbey Island
Admiralty Inlet
Puget Sound
Hood Canal
Columbia River
Willapa Bay
Grays Harbor
Lake Quinault
Lake Cushman
Lake Crescent
Ozette Lake
Lake Quinault
Lake Sawtooth
Lake Cushman
Lake Whatcom
Lake Samish
Lake Goodwin
Lake Stevens
Lake Roesiger
Lake Shannon
Lake Cavanaugh
Lake Creek
Lake Silver
Lake Tapps
Lake Kapowsin
Lake Tanwax
Lake Kapowsin
Lake Alder
Lake Mayfield
Lake Mossyrock
Lake Scanewa
Lake Riffe
Lake Merwin
Lake Swift
Lake Yale
Lake Kalama
Lake Lacamas
Lake Vancouver
Lake River
Lake Shannon
Lake Cavanaugh
Lake Creek
Lake Silver
Lake Tapps
Lake Kapowsin
Lake Tanwax
Lake Kapowsin
Lake Alder
Lake Mayfield
Lake Mossyrock
Lake Scanewa
Lake Riffe
Lake Merwin
Lake Swift
Lake Yale
Lake Kalama
Lake Lacamas
Lake Vancouver
Lake River
Mt. Baker
Mt. Constance
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Ellinor
Mt. Jupiter
Mt. Pitchenry Ph.
Mt. Angeles
Mt. Olympic
Mt. Rainier
Mt. Thompson
Mt. Anderson
Mt. Adams
Mt. St. Helens
Langel Pk.
Marblemount
Boston Pk.
Dome Pk.
White Horse Mt.
Glacier Pk.
Spire Pk.
Mt. Vernon
Bellingham
Everett
Seattle
Tacoma
Olympia
Aberdeen
Hoquiam
Centralia
Chehalis
Shelton
Montesano
Elma
Raymond
South Bend
Willapa Bay
Grays Harbor
Pt. Brown
Pt. Hanson
Pt. Roberts
Pt. Roberts Mil. Res.
C. Flattery
C. Alava
C. Johnson
C. Elizabeth
C. Grenville
C. Shoalwater
Leadbetter Pt.
C. Disappointment
Pt. Canby
Tatoosh
Neah Bay
Makah Ind. Res.
Quillayute
Quileute Ind. Res.
Mora
Teshwhit Id.
Hoh River Ind. Res.
Hoh Head
Quinault
Quinault Ind. Res.
Taholah
Moclips
Pacific Beach
Copalis Crg.
Oneloh
Gordonville
Humptulips
Wishkah
Simpson
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Gray Harbor
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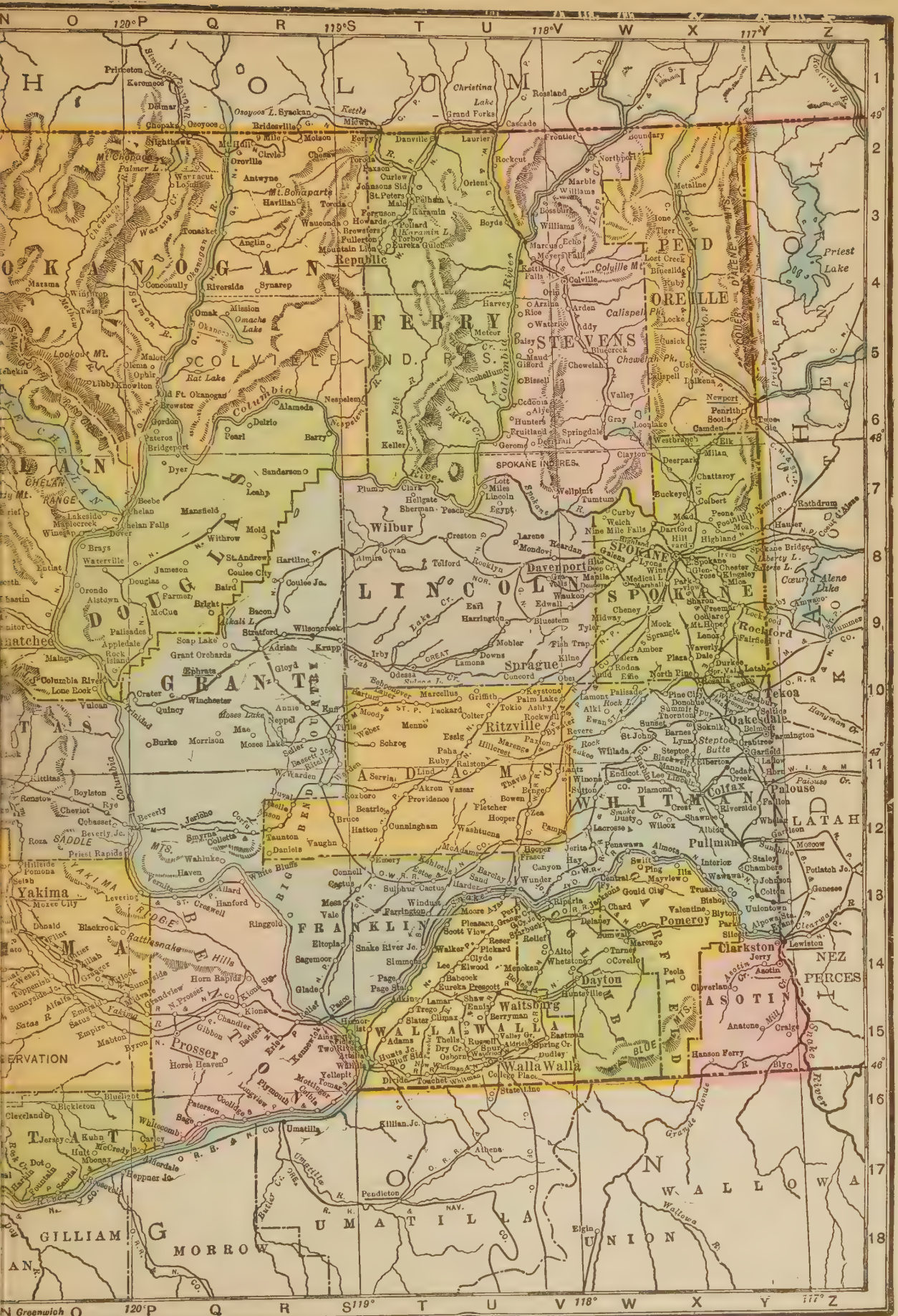
Westport
Ocosta
Bay City
Cosmopolis
Hoquiam
Aberdeen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COLVILLE IND. RES.
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CHELAN
WHITMAN
LATAH
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Wilbur
Sprague
Ritzville
Waterville
Wenatchee
Ephrata
Moses Lake
Quincy
Othello
Connell
Pasco
Kennewick
Prosser
Yakima
Ellensburg
Cle Elum
Waitsburg
Dayton
Pomeroy
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Pullman
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Tekoa
Oakesdale
Rockford
Spokane
Medical L.
Coulee City
Coulee Jc.
Soap Lake
Grand Coulee
Columbia River
Lake Roosevelt
Okanogan
Omak
Conconully
Riverside
Tonasket
Oroville
Molson
Bridgeport
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Chelan
Lake Chelan
Entiat
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Cashmere
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Peshastin
Dryden
Monitor
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Sandpoint
Bonners Ferry
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Rossland
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Midway
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Frontier
Laurier
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Curlew
Orient
Boyds
Metaline
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Cusick
Ruby
Bluslide
Lost Creek
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Chewelah Pk.
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Silverton
Rathdrum
Hauser
Post Falls
Coeur d'Alene
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Lookout Mt.
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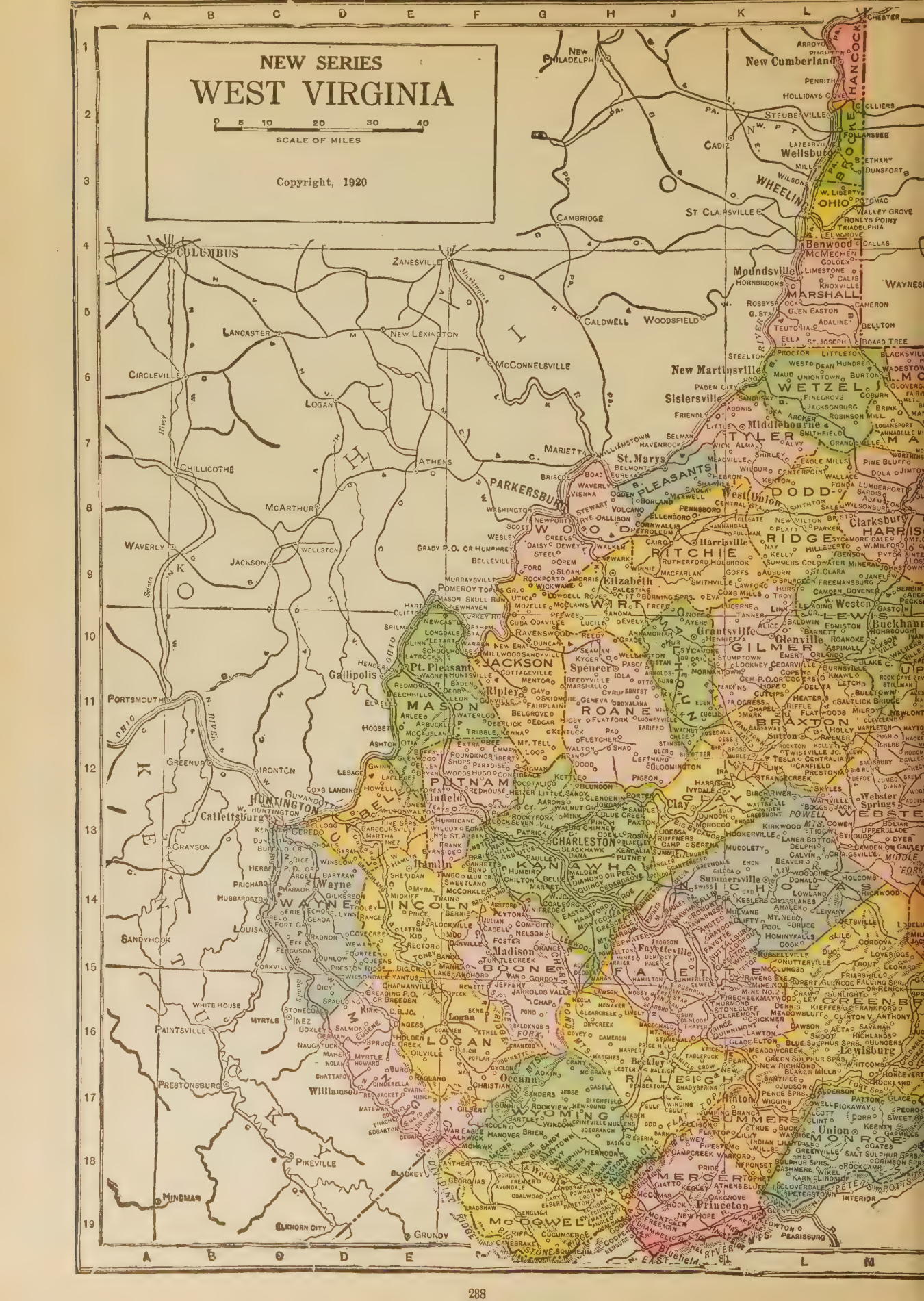
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ZANESVILLE
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ST CLAIRSVILLE
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BENWOOD
MOUNDSVILLE
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WETZEL
TYLER
PLEASANTS
RITCHIE
DODDRIDGE
HARRISON
LEWIS
GILMER
BRAXTON
CLAY
NICHOLAS
WEBSTER
UPSHUR
BARBOUR
TUCKER
RANDOLPH
PRESTON
MONONGALIA
MARION
TAYLOR
HARRISON
WOOD
JACKSON
MASON
PUTNAM
KANAWHA
ROANE
CALHOUN
GILMER
WIRT
WOOD
PARKERSBURG
MARIETTA
ATHENS
CHILLICOTHE
LANCASTER
NEW LEXINGTON
McCONNELSVILLE
LOGAN
CIRCLEVILLE
McARTHUR
JACKSON
WAVERLY
PORTSMOUTH
GREENUP
IRONTON
HUNTINGTON
Catlettsburg
GRAYSON
SANDYHOOK
PAINTSVILLE
PRESTONSBURG
PIKEVILLE
MINDMAN
ELKHORN CITY
GRUNDY
WAYNE
LINCOLN
LOGAN
BOONE
RALEIGH
FAYETTE
SUMMERS
MONROE
GREENBRIER
POCAHONTAS
PENDLETON
HARDY
MINERAL
GRANT
TUCKER
RANDOLPH
BARBOUR
UPSHUR
WEBSTER
NICHOLAS
FAYETTE
RALEIGH
SUMMERS
MONROE
GREENBRIER
POCAHONTAS
PENDLETON
HARDY
MINERAL
GRANT
MERCER
PRINCETON
McDOWELL
WELCH
BLUEFIELD
BECKLEY
OHIO RIVER
KANAWHA RIVER
NEW RIVER
GAULEY RIVER
ELK RIVER
TYGART RIVER
MONONGAHELA RIVER
WEST FORK RIVER
BIG SANDY RIVER
POTOMAC RIVER
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R.R.
B. & O. R.R.
N. & W. R.R.
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN R.R.
VIRGINIAN R.R.
TUG FORK
BIG SANDY
LITTLE KANAWHA
BIG KANAWHA
GUYANDOTTE
COAL
PAINT CREEK
CABIN CREEK
KANAWHA
GAULEY
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CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R.R.
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KANAWHA & MICHIGAN R.R.
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TUG FORK
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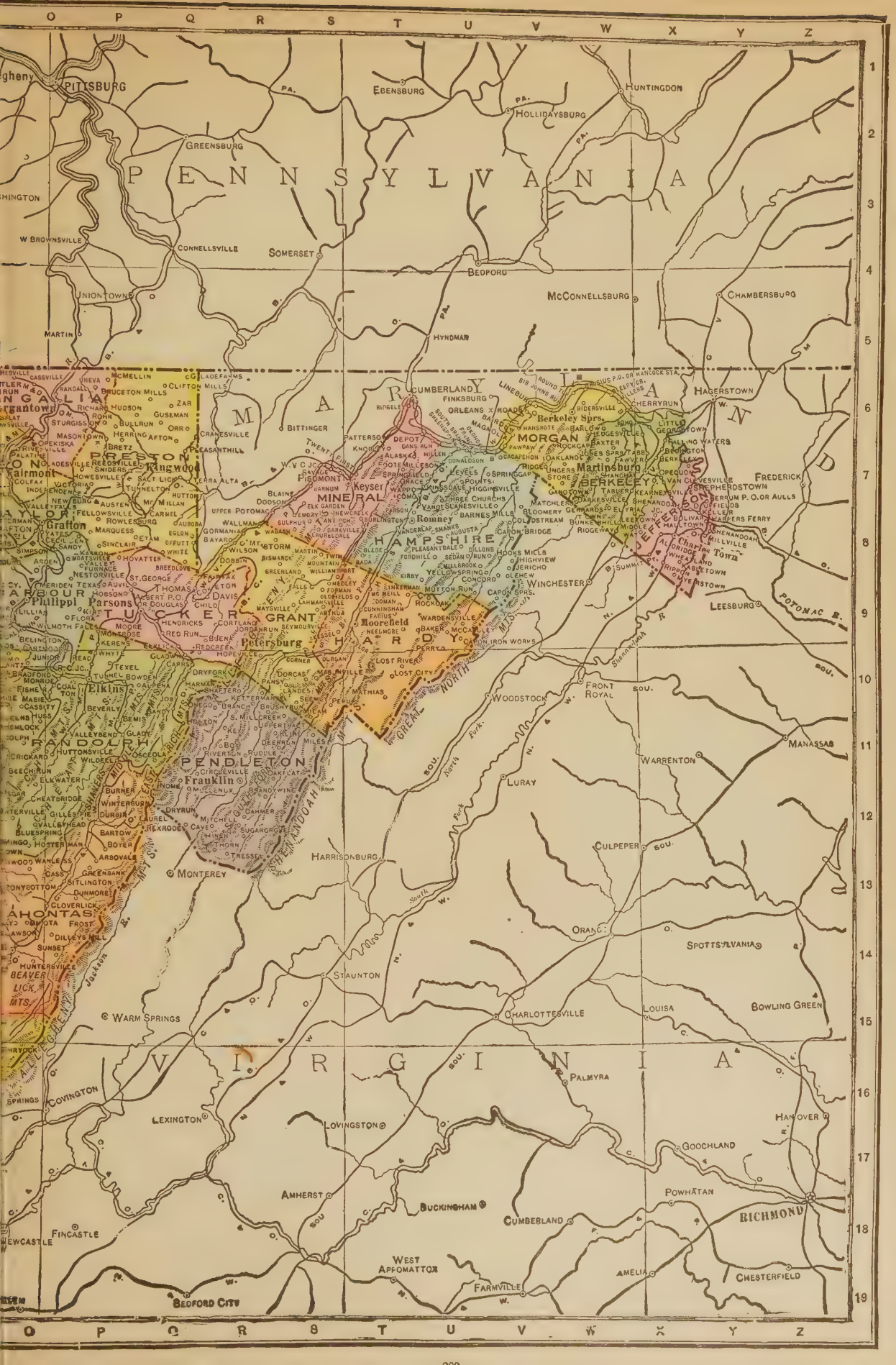
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GREENSBURG
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SOMERSET
BEDFORD
McCONNELLSBURG
CHAMBERSBURG
UNIONTOWN
HYNDMAN
CUMBERLAND
HAGERSTOWN
FREDERICK
MORGAN
Berkeley Spgs.
Martinsburg
BERKELEY
JEFFERSON
PRESTON
Kingwood
Fairmont
TAYLOR
Grafton
BARBOUR
Philippi
TUCKER
Parsons
RANDOLPH
Elkins
PENDLETON
Franklin
HARDY
Petersburg
GRANT
Moorefield
HAMPSHIRE
Romney
MINERAL
Keyser
Piedmont
Oakland
Frostburg
ALLEGANY
GARRETT
Cumberland
WASHINGTON
Hancock
Williamsport
Boonsboro
Harpers Ferry
Shepherdstown
Charles Town
Winchester
Front Royal
Woodstock
Strasburg
Leesburg
Manassas
Warrenton
Luray
Culpeper
Orange
Spottsylvania
Fredericksburg
Bowling Green
Louisa
Charlottesville
Staunton
Harrisonburg
Monterey
Warm Springs
Lexington
Lovingston
Amherst
Buckingham
Cumberland
Powhatan
Richmond
Goochland
Hanover
Palmyra
Amelia
Chesterfield
Farmville
West Appomattox
Bedford City
Fincastle
Covington
Beaver Lick Mts.
Potomac R.
Shenandoah R.
Monongahela R.
Cheat R.
Greenbrier R.
Kanawha R.
Great North Mt.
Blue Ridge Mts.
Alleghany Mts.
Valley Mts.
Cheat Mts.
Shenandoah Valley
Great Valley
Middle Creek Valley
Potomac Valley
Hampshire Valley
Cacapehon
Pawpaw
Hedgesville
Shepherdstown
Harpers Ferry
Leesburg
Manassas
Fredericksburg
Richmond
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Powhatan
Amelia
Bowling Green
Louisa
Spottsylvania
Orange
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Martinsburg
Berkeley Spgs.
Harpers Ferry
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Charles Town
Boonsboro
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Williamsport
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Frostburg
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Romney
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Franklin
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Warm Springs
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Lovingston
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Buckingham
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Potomac R.
Shenandoah R.
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Kanawha R.
Great North Mt.
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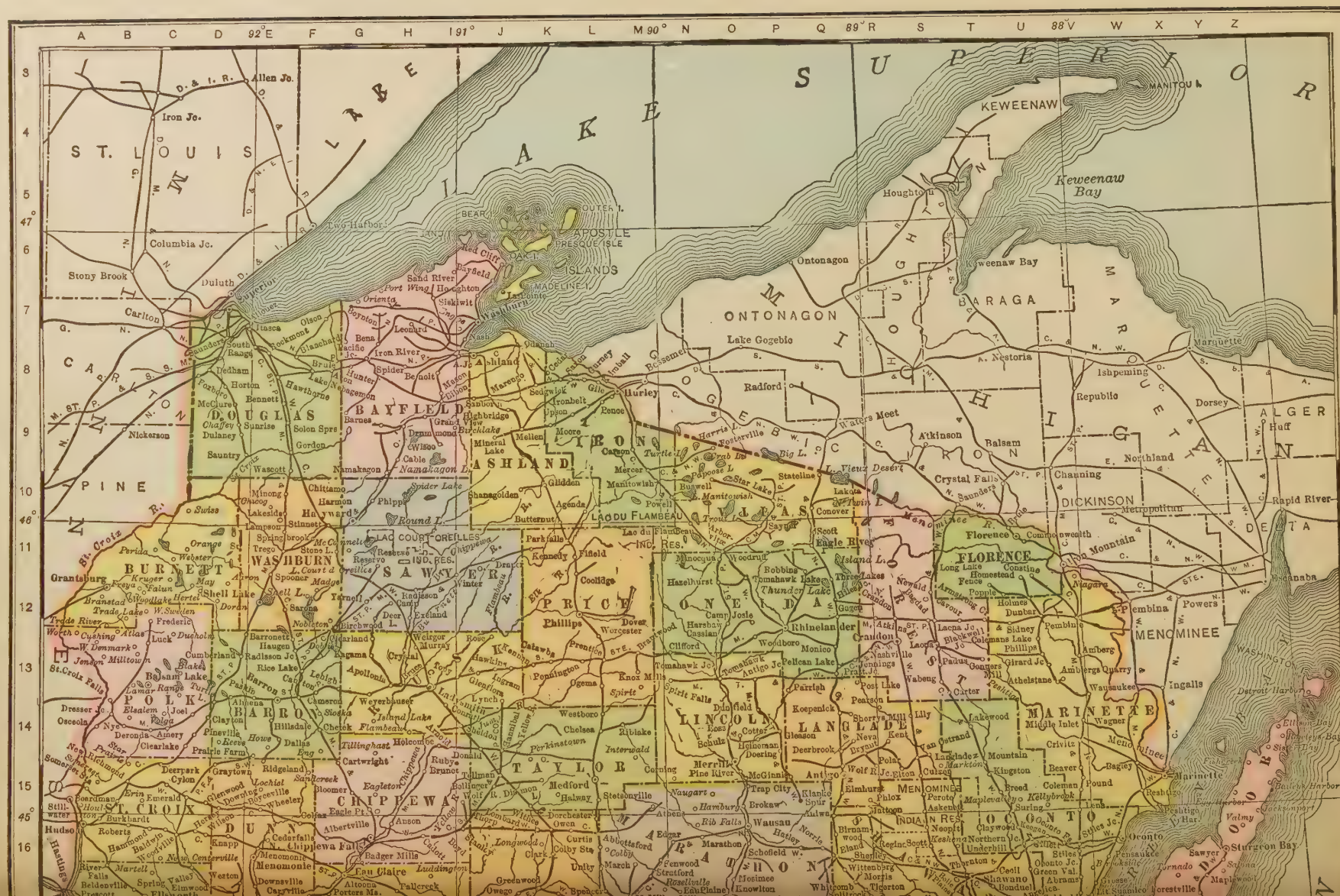
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DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
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IRON
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FLORENCE
MENOMINEE
BURNETT
WASHBURN
SAWYER
PRICE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
CHIPPEWA
TAYLOR
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
MARINETTE
OCONTO
ST. CROIX
DUNN
EAU CLAIRE
MARATHON
KEWEENAW
ONTONAGON
BARAGA
MARQUETTE
DICKINSON
IRON
ALGER
DELTA
Keweenaw Bay
Lake Gogebic
Superior
Duluth
Two Harbors
Ashland
Hurley
Iron River
Radford
Republic
Ishpeming
Marquette
Crystal Falls
Florence
Rhinelander
Antigo
Wausau
Marinette
Menominee
Oconto
Sturgeon Bay
Eau Claire
Menomonie
Chippewa Falls
Rice Lake
Hayward
Spooner
Shell Lake
Grantsburg
Superior
Ontonagon
Houghton
Hancock
Calumet
Laurium
Escanaba
Manistique
Iron Mountain
Kingsford
Powers
Pembina
Amberg
Wausaukee
Crivitz
Pound
Peshtigo
Oconto Falls
Green Bay
Kewaunee
Algoma
Ahnapee
Sturgeon Bay
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Washington
Rock Island
Plum Island
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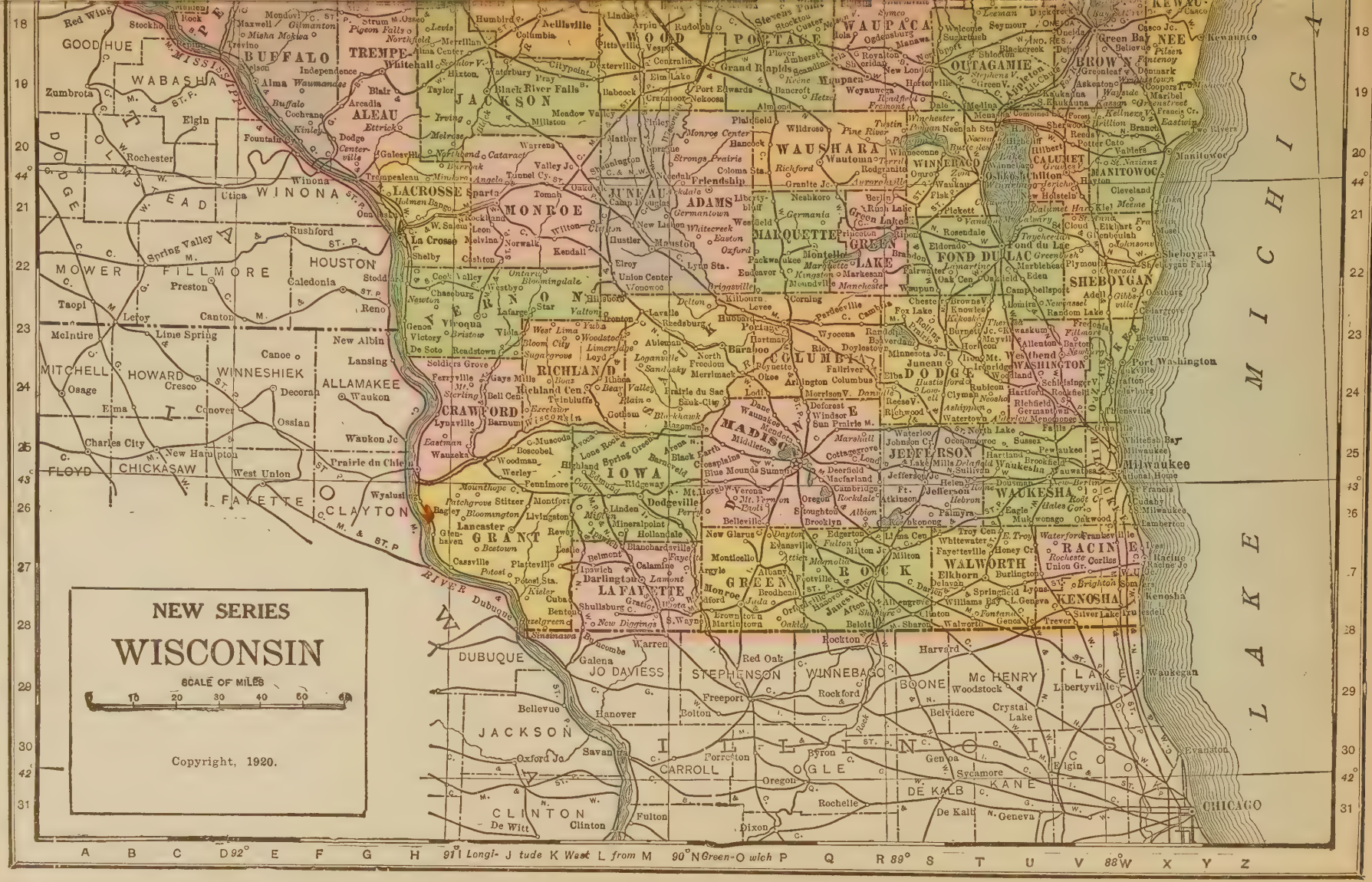
Lake Superior



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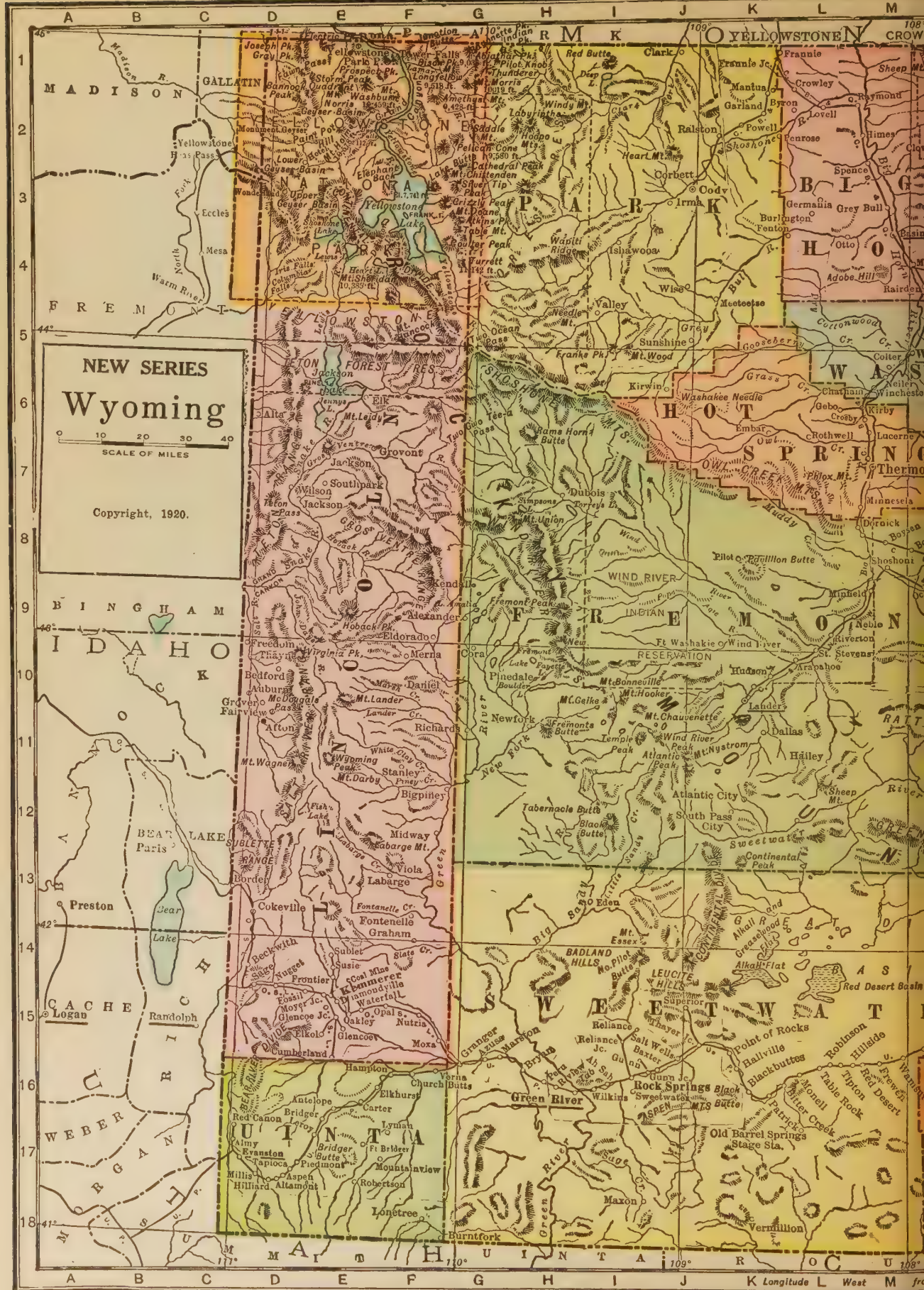
NEW SERIES
Wyoming
SCALE OF MILES
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YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
BIG HORN
HOT SPRINGS
WASHAKIE
FREMONT
INDIAN RESERVATION
WIND RIVER
SWEETWATER
UINTA
LINCOLN
SUBLETTE
TETON FOREST RES.
BEAR LAKE
CACHE
RICH
WEBER
MORGAN
SUMMIT
DAVIS
DAGGETT
SWEETWATER
CARBON
ALBANY
LARAMIE
GOSHEN
PLATTE
CROOK
WESTON
NIOBRARA
CONVERSE
NATRONA
PARK
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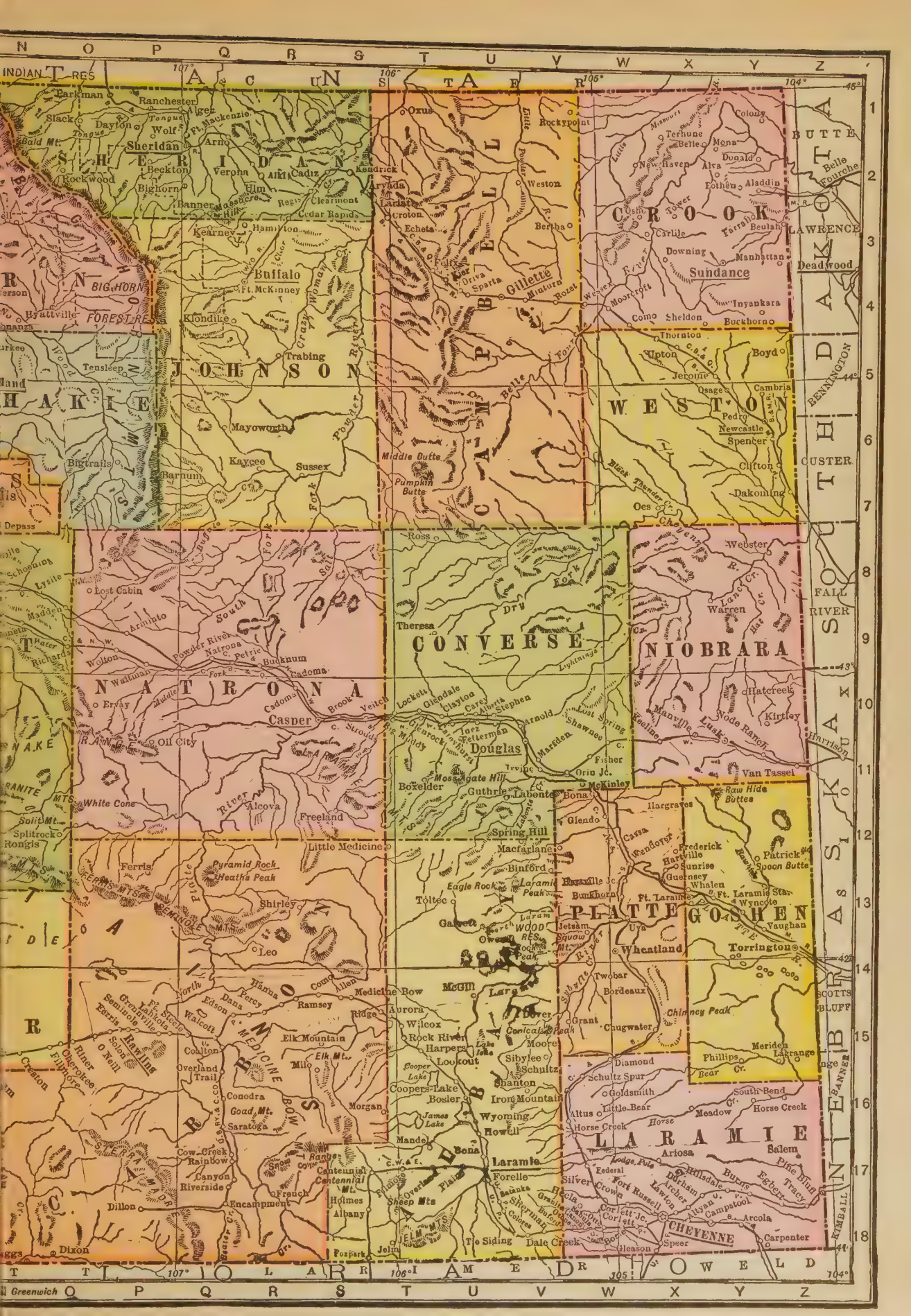
TETON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FOREST RES
HAKIE
SHERIDAN
JOHNSON
BIG HORN
CAMPBELL
CROOK
WESTON
BUTTE
LAWRENCE
DEADWOOD
BLACK HILLS
BENNINGTON
CUSTER
FALL RIVER
NIOBRARA
CONVERSE
NATRONA
Douglas
Casper
Buffalo
Sheridan
Sundance
Gillette
Newcastle
Lusk
Torrington
Wheatland
Chugwater
Laramie
Cheyenne
Pine Bluff
Encampment
Saratoga
Rawlins
Dixon
Dillon
Medicine Bow
Ferris Mts
Seminole Mts
Elk Mountain
Shirley Mts
Pumpkin Butte
Middle Butte
Powder River
Crazy Woman Cr
Big Horn R
Platte R
Belle Fourche R
Cheyenne R
Niobrara R
Lance Cr
Hat Cr
Bear Cr
Horse Creek
Chimney Peak
Scotts Bluff
Raw Hide Buttes
Spoon Butte
Laramie Peak
Eagle Rock
Pyramid Rock
Heaths Peak
White Cone
Solid Mt
Splitrock
Rongis
Lost Cabin
Arminto
Oil City
Alcova
Freeland
Casper Mt
Little Medicine
Ferris
Shirley
Leo
Medicine Bow
Ramsey
Aurora
Wilcox
Rock River
Harpers
Lookout
Sibylee
Schultz
Shanton
Iron Mountain
Wyoming
Howell
Bosler
Coopers Lake
Lake Hobbs
Lake Owen
Elk Mtn
Overland Trail
Conodra
Morgan
Goad Mt
Cow Creek
Rainbow
Canyon
Riverside
French
Holmes
Albany
Centennial
Centennial Mt
Snowy Range
Sheep Mts
Elm Mts
Mandel
Bona
Forelle
Plains
Pilot Hill
Overland
Sherman
Hecla
Granite
Buford
Corlett
Corlett Jc
Fort Russell
Lodge Pole
Federal
Silver Crown
Durham
Archer
Lawton
Ariosa
Meadow
Goldsmith
Schultz Spur
Diamond
Altus
Little Bear
South Bend
Phillips
Meriden
Lagrange
Wyncote
Ft Laramie
Ft Laramie Sta
Guernsey
Whalen
Sunrise
Harriville
Frederick
Patrick
Carna
Wendover
Hargrave
Glendo
Bona
McKinley
Orin Jc
Fisher
Van Tassel
Hatcreek
Kirtley
Manville
Node Ranch
Keeline
Harrison
Webster
Warren
Lance Cr
Hat Cr
Spencer
Clifton
Dakoming
Oes
Thornton
Upton
Boyd
Jerome
Osage
Cambria
Pedro
Ross
Theresa
Lightning
Douglas
Marsden
Arnold
Lost Spring
Shawnee
Orin Jc
Irvine
Moss Agate Hill
Boxelder
Guthrie
Labonte
Bona
Glendo
Spring Hill
Macfarlane
Binford
Bunkhorn
Laramie Peak
Eagle Rock
Toltec
Garrett
Jetsam
Wood Res
Rock Peak
Laramie Mt
Wheatland
Twobar
Bordeaux
Grant
Chugwater
Chimney Peak
Torrington
Vaughan
Meriden
Lagrange
Phillips
Bear Cr
Diamond
Schultz Spur
Goldsmith
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Altus
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Tracy
Campstool
Arcola
Carpenter
Cheyenne
Speer
Gleason
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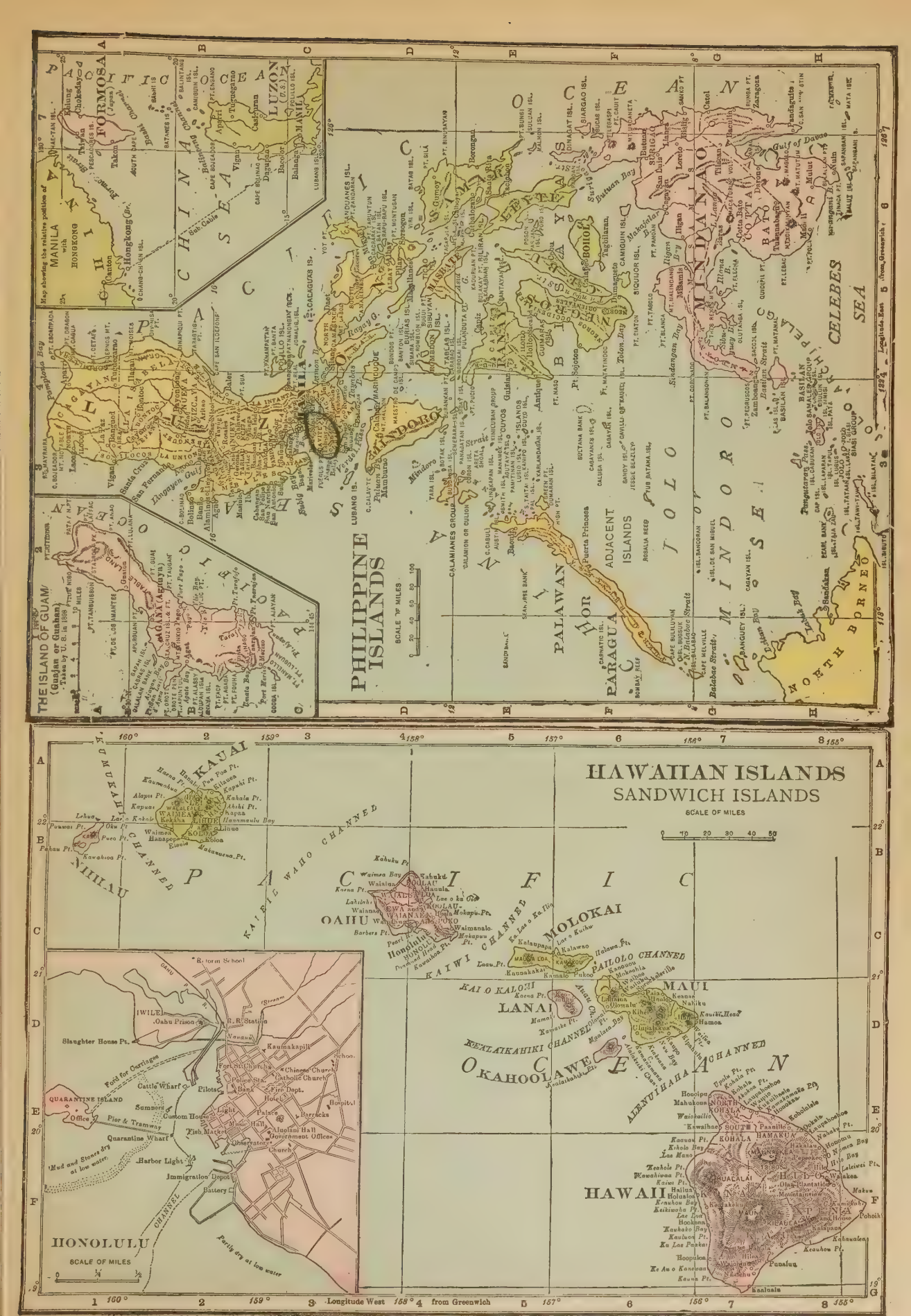
Granite
Buford
Sherman
Elm Mts
Sheep Mts
Forelle
Plains
Pilot Hill
Overland
Mandel
Bona
Laramie
Te Siding
Dale Creek
Jelm
Pozpark

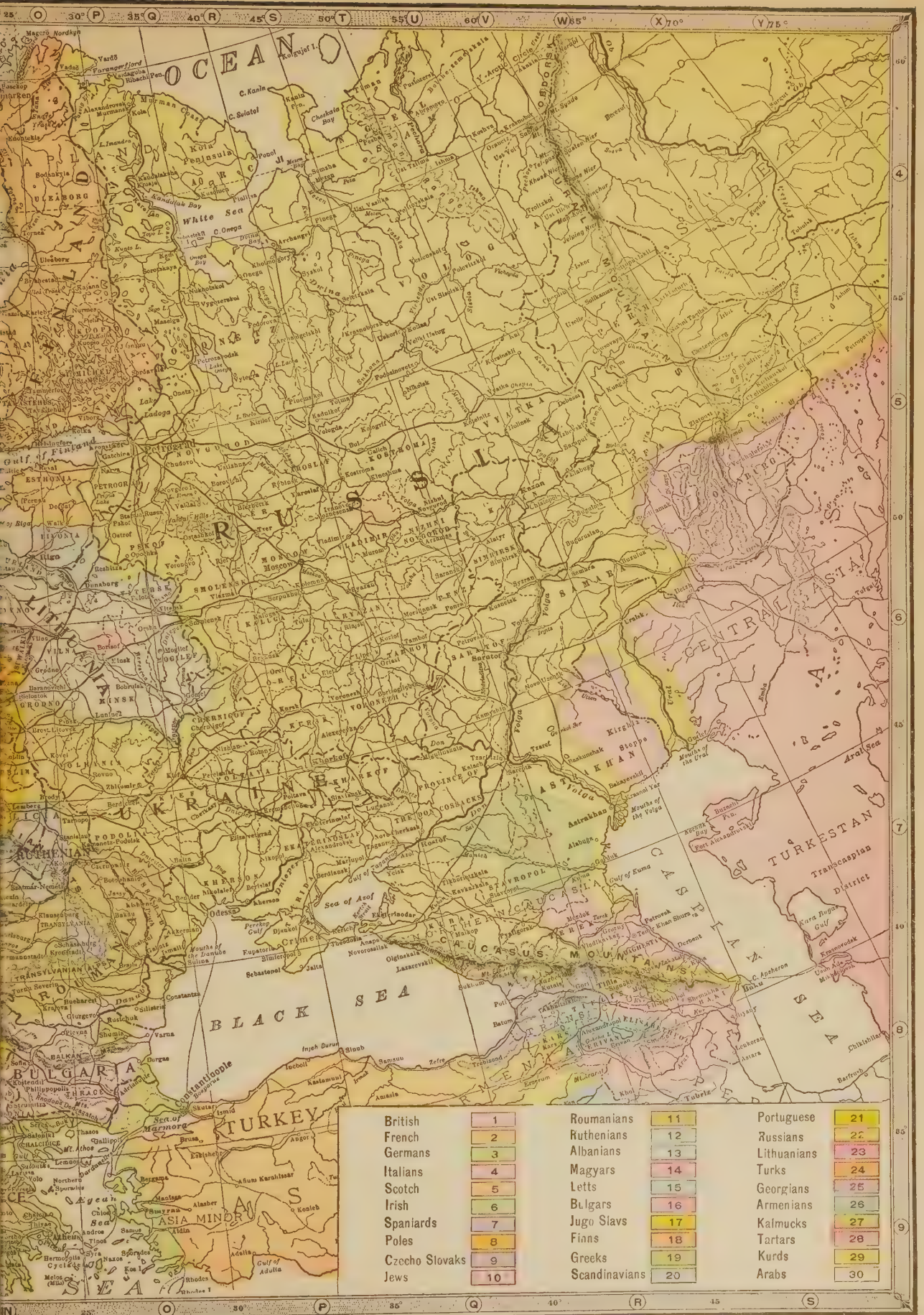
ALASKA
SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 150 200 250 300
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
BERING SEA
Mackenzie Bay
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Mackenzie R.
Peace R.
Yukon R.
Fort Yukon
Dawson
Klondike Region
Fort Selkirk
Fort Cudahy
Fairbanks
Eagle
Seward
Circle
Nome
St. Michaels or Ft. Get There
Unalakleet
Shaktolik
Koserefski
Andreafski
Kotzebue
Kowak R.
Colorado
Colcharny
Redoubt Kolmakof
Kuskokwim R.
Bristol Bay
Kaskanak
Kolmakof
Kodiak
Karluk
Unalaska
Unimak I.
Unga
Sand Point
Shumagin Is.
Sitka
Juneau
Skagway
Haines
Wrangel
Petersburg
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Providence
Fort Resolution
Fort Chipewyan
Lake Athabasca
Athabasca R.
Peace R.
Edmonton
Alberta
British Columbia
Vancouver I.
Victoria
Vancouver
Seattle
Tacoma
Portland
Hecate Strait
Queen Charlotte Is.
Prince of Wales I.
Dixon Entrance
Chilkoot Pass
White Pass
Yukon Territory
Mackenzie R.
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Lake Athabasca
Peace R.
Athabasca R.
Alberta
British Columbia
United States
Longitude West from Greenwich
COOK INLET and VICINITY.
SCALE: 0 5 10 20 30 MILES
BIRCH CR. and TRIBUTARIES.
SCALE: 0 10 30 50 70 MILES
KLONDIKE DISTRICT.
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50
Dawson
Ogilvies Observatory
Johnsville
Ft. Constantine
Ft. Cudahy
Fortymile R.
Yukon R.
Klondike R.
Indian R.
Hunker Cr.
Bonanza Cr.
Eldorado Cr.
Sulphur Cr.
Gold Run Cr.
Last Chance Cr.
Dominion Cr.
Quartz Cr.
Skookum Gulch
Hunker Creek
Bonanza Creek
Eldorado Creek
Dominion Creek
Sulphur Creek
Gold Run Creek
Last Chance Creek
Quartz Creek
Indian River
Klondike River
Yukon River
Fortymile River
Ft. Cudahy
Ft. Constantine
Johnsville
Ogilvies Observatory
Dawson
Fort Yukon
Circle
Birch Creek
Yukon River
Sushitna
Zoluiat
Cook Inlet
Turnagain Arm
Knik Arm
Anchorage
Sunrise City
Hope City
Skilokh
Lake
PORTO RICO
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20
Rail Roads
Main Roads
Cart Roads
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
San Juan
Arecibo
Aguadilla
Mayaguez
Ponce
Guayama
Humacao
Fajardo
Luquillo
Carolina
Loiza
Canovanas
Rio Grande
Trujillo Alto
Trujillo Bajo
Florencio
Naguabo
Ceiba
Juncos
Gurabo
Caguas
Aguas Buenas
Cidra
Aibonito
Barranquitas
Comerio
Naranjito
Corozal
Toa Alta
Toa Baja
Vega Alta
Vega Baja
Manati
Morovis
Ciales
Utuado
Lares
Quebradillas
Isabela
Camuy
Hatillo
Aguada
Aguadilla
Rincon
Anasco
Mayaguez
Hormigueros
Cabo Rojo
Lajas
Guanica
Yauco
Guayanilla
Penuelas
Ponce
Juana Diaz
Coamo
Salinas
Aguirre
Arroyo
Patillas
Maunabo
Yabucoa
Vieques
Culebra
Culebrita
Virgin Passage
Mona Passage
Vieques Passage
Culebra Passage
Flamingo Bay
Fulladoza Bay
Puerto Real
Ensenada Honda
Ensenada Honda
Culebra I.
Culebrita I.
Piragua Rocks
N. Chinchorro I.
S. Chinchorro I.
Soldiers Pt.
Mosquito Key
Isabel II
Flamenco
Cockroach Key
Pelican Key
White Horse Is.
Crab Island
Crab I.
Port Ferro
Port Mosquito
Port Real
Port Hospicio
Ensenada Honda
Fulladoza Bay
Flamingo Bay
Culebra I.
Culebrita I.
Virgin Passage
Mona Passage
Vieques Passage
Culebra Passage
Rail Roads
Main Roads
Cart Roads
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GREAT TOBAGO I.
LITTLE TOBAGO I.
JOST VAN DYKE
TORTOLA I.
Road Town
Fl. Burt
Fort Burt
Charlotte Amalie
ST. THOMAS
ST. JOHN I.
WATER I.
DOG I.
RAM HEAD
NORMAN I.
PETER I.
COOPER I.
SALT I.
THATCH CAY
HANS LOLLIK IS.
BUCK IS.
CARIBBEAN SEA
THE ISLANDS OF St. Thomas & St. John and their neighbors in THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.
Miles
CARIBBEAN SEA
BARONS BLUFF
NAMS BLUFF
SALT RIVER PT.
BUCK I.
Christiansted
EAST PT.
SANTA CRUZ I.
Frederichsted
FREDERIKSTED PT.
Santa Cruz Isl. (ST. CROIX)
Miles
CARIBBEAN SEA
WHITE HORSE IS.
MOSQUITO KEY
ISABEL II
FLAMENCO
COCKROACH KEY
PELICAN KEY
PT. ARENAS
PT. MOSQUITO
WEST PT.
CRAB I.
EAST PT.
Port Ferro
Port Mosquito
Port Real
Port Hospicio
Ensenada Honda
Same Scale as Porto Rico
Longitude West from Greenwich

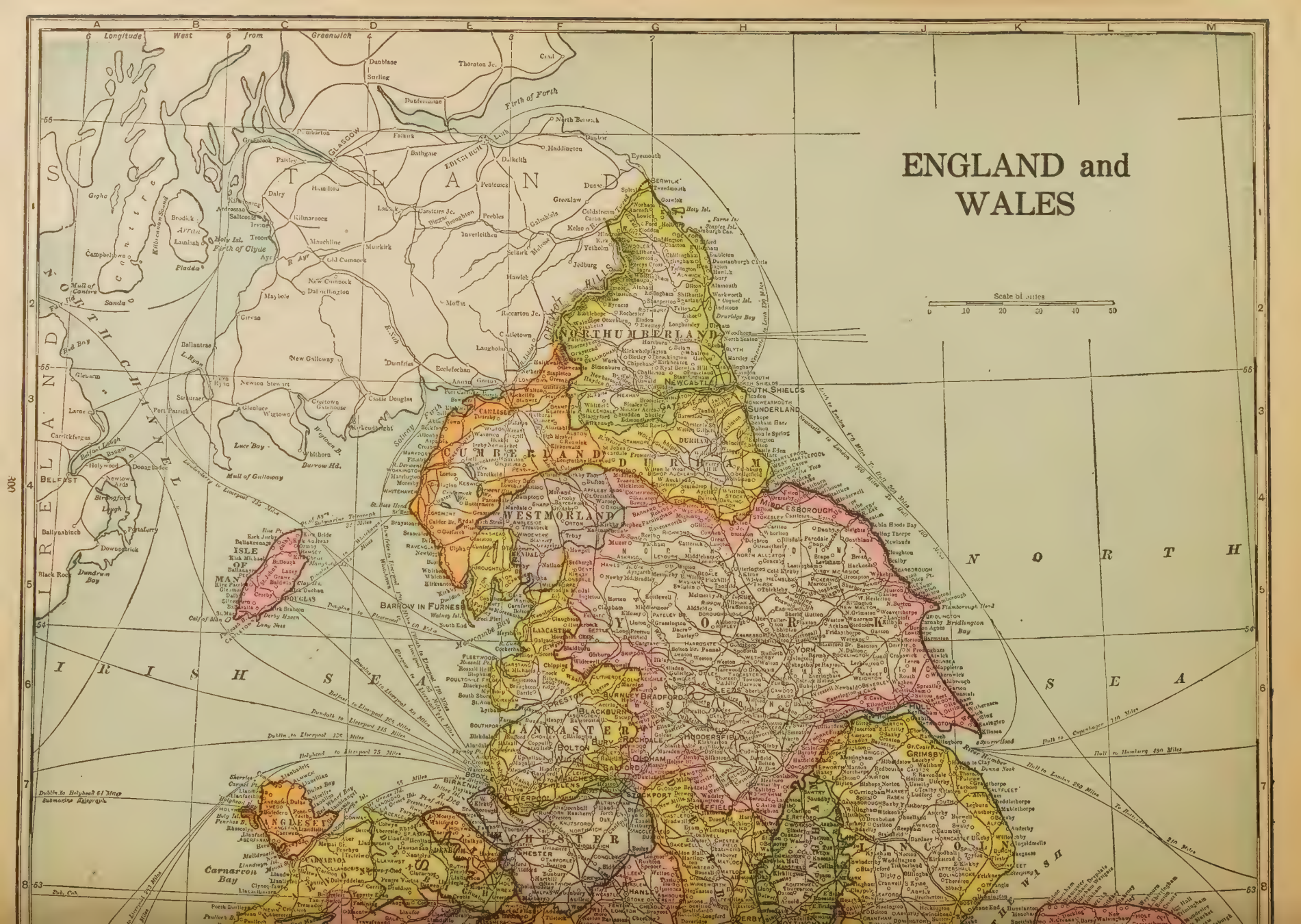

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
FORMOSA
LUZON
MINDANAO
PALAWAN
SULU ARCHIPELAGO
CELEBES SEA
SULU SEA
CHINA SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
MANILA with HONGKONG
THE ISLAND OF GUAM (Guajan or Guahan) Taken by U. S. in 1898
SCALE OF MILES
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
SANDWICH ISLANDS
SCALE OF MILES
KAUAI
OAHU
MOLOKAI
LANAI
MAUI
KAHOOLAWE
HAWAII
KAIWI CHANNEL
KEALAIKAHIKI CHANNEL
ALENUIHAHA CHANNEL
PAILOLO CHANNEL
KAIE WAHO CHANNEL
HONOLULU
SCALE OF MILES
Longitude West from Greenwich

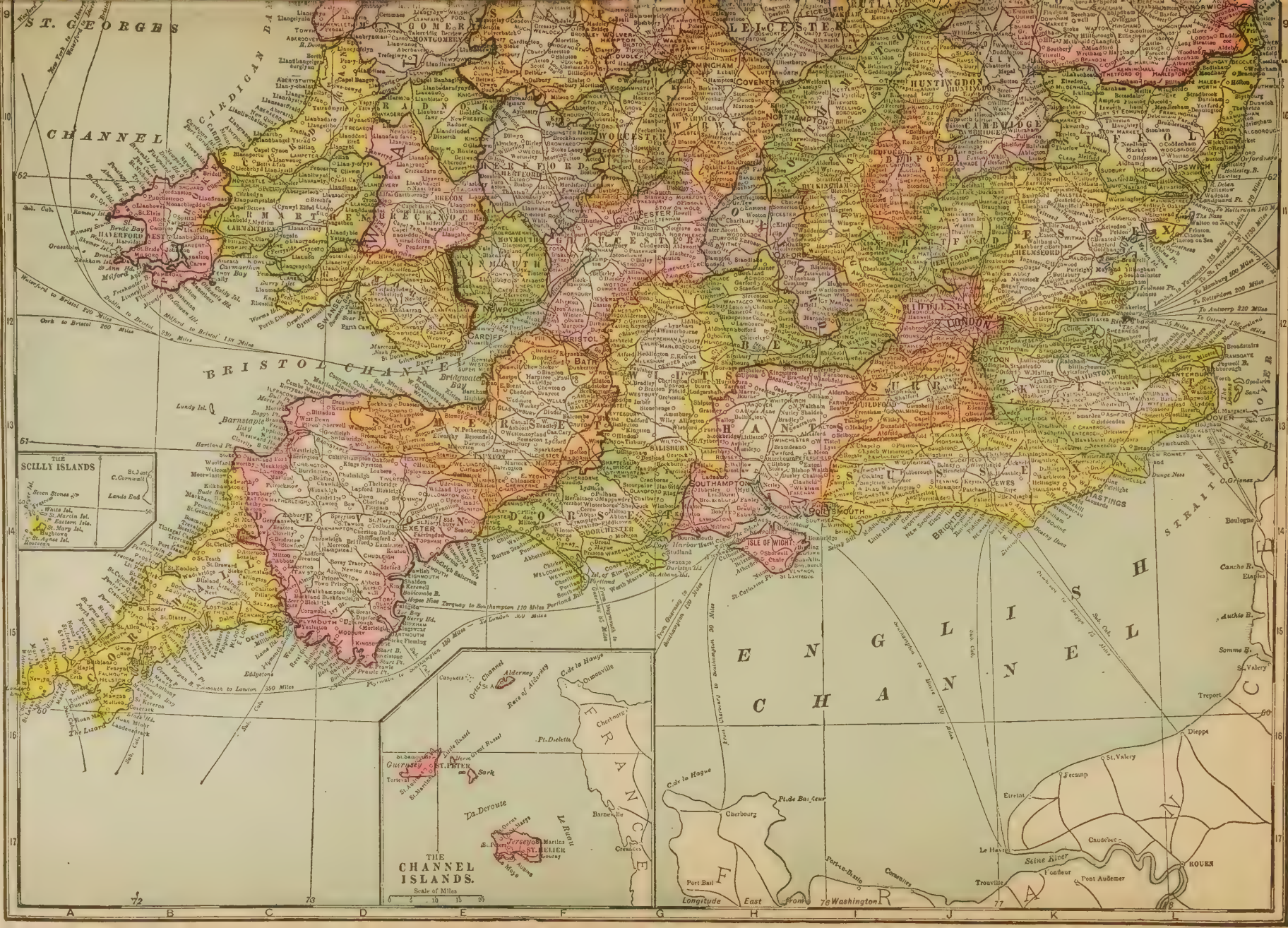
MEXICO
SCALE
150 Miles to One Inch
0 50 100 150 200
PRINCIPAL CITIES
Pop.—Thousands.
8 Acambaro ..G 8
23 Acanceh ....G 14
5 Acapulco ....J 9
6 Acatlan ....H 10
45 Aguascalientes G 7
8 Ameca .....G 6
8 Amecameca .H 9
5 Angangueo .H 8
6 Arandas ....G 7
9 Atlixco .....H 9
8 Autlan .....H 6
17 Campeche ..H 13
7 Catorce .....F 8
6 Cedral .....F 8
26 Celaya .....G 8
39 Chihuahua ..C 5
8 Chilpanzingo J 9
7 Cholula ....H 9
18 Ciudad Guzman H 7
8 Ciudad Juarez B 5
25 Colima .....H 7
8 Cordoba ....H 10
6 Cuautla ....H 9
13 Cuernavaca .H 9
14 Culiacan ...E 5
6 Dolores Hidalgo G 8
34 Durango ....E 6
6 El Carmen .H 13
8 El Rosario ..F 6
5 Encarnacion G 7
2 Ensenada de Todas Santos.B 1
5 Etzatlan ....G 6
6 Fresnillo ...F 7
5 Garcia .....E 8
8 Gomez Palacio E 7
6 Gonzales Junction .....G 8
119 Guadalajara G 7
9 Guadalupe ..F 7
35 Guanajuato .C 8
9 Guaymas ....D 3
15 Hermosillo ..C 3
7 Iguala .....H 9
20 Irapuato ....G 8
7 Ixtapalapa ..Q 6
25 Jalapa .....H 10
9 Jimenez ....D 6
12 Juchitan ....J 11
7 La Barca ...G 7
16 Lago de Moreno .....G 8
5 Lampazos ..D 8
5 La Paz .....E 3
63 Leon .....G 8
7 Linares .....E 9
7 Mapimi ....E 6
8 Matamoros .E 10
14 Matehuala ..F 8
18 Mazatlan ...F 5
62 Merida .....G 14
471 Mexico ....H 9
6 Miahuatlan ..J 10
7 Monclova ...D 8
5 Montemorelos E 9
81 Monterrey ..E 8
39 Morelia ....H 8
5 Muzquiz ...D 8
7 Nuevo Laredo D 9
37 Oaxaca ....J 10
33 Orizaba ....H 10
39 Pachuca ....G 9
15 Parral .....D 6
6 Parras .....E 7
8 Patzcuaro ..H 8
8 Penjamo ...G 8
8 Piedras Negras C 8
8 Pinos .....F 8
5 Progreso ...G 14
101 Puebla ....H 9
35 Queretaro ..G 8
14 Salamanca .G 8
35 Saltillo ....E 8
12 San Juan Bautista .....J 12
83 San Luis Potosi F 8
9 San Pedro..E 7
8 Sierra Mojada G 14
15 Silao .....G 8
16 Tampico ....F 10
7 Tehuacan ..H 10
10 Tehuantepec J 11
6 Tenango ...H 9
17 Tepic .....G 6
12 Teziutlan ..H 10
6 Tixtla .....J 9
6 Tlacolula ...J 10
6 Tlacotalpan H 11
3 Tlaxcala ...H 9
8 Tlaxiaco ....J 10
31 Toluca .....H 9
14 Torreon ....E 7
5 Tuxpam ....G 10
10 Tuxtla Gutierrez .....J 12
10 Uruapan ....H 7
5 Valladolid ..G 14
13 Valle de Santiago .....G 8
6 Venado ....F 8
29 Vera Cruz..H 10
18 Victoria ....F 9
4 Zacapu .....H 8
26 Zacatecas ...F 7
8 Zacoalco ...G 7
110° 108° 106° 104°
32° 28° 26° 24° 22°
A B C D E F G H J K
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
CAL.
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
UNITED
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
COAHUILA
DURANGO
ZACATECAS
TEPIC
JALISCO
MICHOACAN
COLIMA
GUERRERO
OAXACA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
SINALOA
NORTHERN DISTRICT
SOUTH DISTRICT
TERRITORY OF LOWER CALIFORNIA
ANGEL DE LA GUARDA
TIBURON
SAN BENITO
CEDROS
Sebastian Viscaino Bay
Bay San Cristobal
Bay Ascuncion
Bay de Bellenas
MAGDALENA BAY
Bay Magdalena
Boca de Tecapan
Bay Banderas
Hermosillo
Guaymas
Mazatlan
Durango
Chihuahua
Monterrey
Saltillo
Torreon
Zacatecas
Guadalajara
Tepic
Colima
Acapulco
Puebla
Mexico
Vera Cruz
Merida
Tampico
El Paso
Ciudad Juarez
Matamoros
Laredo
Rio Grande
Rio Conchos
Rio Nazas
Rio Aguanaval
Rio Lerma
Rio Balsas
Rio Verde
Rio Santiago
Rio Mezcala
Rio Papaloapan
Rio Coatzacoalcos
Rio Grijalva
Rio Usumacinta
Rio Hondo
Rio Panuco
Rio Soto la Marina
Rio Tamesi
Rio Tuxpan
Rio Blanco
Rio Jamapa
Rio Papagayo
Rio Atoyac
Rio Tehuantepec
Rio Tonala
Rio Suchiate
Rio Motagua
Rio Ulua
Rio Chamelecon
Rio Coco
Rio Grande
Rio Conchos
Rio Salado
Rio Sabinas
Rio Alamo
Rio Soto la Marina
Rio Tamesi
Rio Tuxpan
Rio Blanco
Rio Jamapa
Rio Papagayo
Rio Atoyac
Rio Tehuantepec
Rio Tonala
Rio Suchiate
Rio Motagua
Rio Ulua
Rio Chamelecon
Rio Coco

STATES
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
BAY OF CAMPECHI
GULF OF TEHAUNTEPEC
Wichita Falls
Dennison
Sherman
Harris
Galnesville
Fort Worth
Dallas
Texarkana
McNeil
Camden
Greenville
Yazoo City
Vicksburg
Jackson
Meridian
Selma
Montgomery
Columbus
Shreveport
Monroe
Ruston
Natchez
Brookhaven
Hattiesburg
Georgiana
Dothan
Cisco
Dublin
Hillsboro
Corsicana
Palestine
Morgan
Brownwood
Waco
Jewett
Brady
Lampasas
Rockdale
Marble Falls
Austin
Sonora
Beaumont
Alexandria
Lake Charles
Midland
Lafayette
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Mouths of Mississippi River
Houston
Galveston
San Antonio
Uvalde
Spofford
Cuero
Eagle Pass
Pleasanton
Kenedy
Carrizo Spgs.
Asherton
Artesia Wells
Skidmore
Minera
Port Lavaca
Rockport
Corpus Christi
Alice
Falfurrias
Brownsville
Monterey
Caderyta
Pedro
Teran
Ojito de Agua
Montemorelos
S. Teresa
Matamoros
Reynosa
Canales
Rosita
Mendez
Burgos
S. Jose
Cruillas
Piedra
Grande
Tinajas
Victoria
Rosa
San Francisco
Encarnacion
Pt. Zoreo
Gonzalez
Manuel
Tampico
B. de Trinidad
C. Rojo
Tuxpam
Pt. Piedras
Vera Cruz
Chiconcuelco
Huejutla
Jacala
Sesecapa
Ozoluama
Tantoyuca
Amatlan
Tamiahua
Aztla
Landa
Ventoquipa
Apulca
Tulancingo
Pachuca
Tecocico
Tepa
Tenango
Tulancingo
Ixtlahuaca
Toluca
Lerma
Tenancingo
Cuernavaca
Cuautla
Morelos
Atenango
Iguala
Olen
Tlancualpican
Pantzingo
Mexcala
Guetzalan
Acatlan
Acatlan
Quiotepec
Culcatlan
Huajuapam
Tixtla
Zumpanzo
Chilpanzingo
Jicayan
Tlaxiaco
Las Sedas
Yazona
Etla
Oaxaca
Tlacolula
Rincon
Sarapia
Ocotlan
Zaniza
Copala
Azoya
Jicayan
Pinotepa
Juquila
Miahuatlan
Tehauntepec
Salina Cruz
Pt. Escondido
Bay Dulce
Pt. Calera
Mixtepec
Puerto Angel
Pt. Angeles
Tuxtla
Chiapa
Tecpatan
Palenque
Ocosingo
Quechula
Tila
Chilon
Sayula
Omatan
Tapia
Nicapa
Sta. Rosa
Tacotalpa
Cunduacan
San Juan Bautista
Monte Christo
Savana
Minatitlan
Zanapa
Ojapa
Julie
Tonala
Aurora
Chiapilla
Reforma
Jonchitan
Chilchotes
Sayula
Humaguilla
Tenchopepe
Portugasa
Sta. Lucretia
Rincon
Sarapia
Tlacolula
Oaxaca
Etla
Tlaxiaco
Las Sedas
Yazona
Tixtla
Chilpanzingo
Mexcala
Guetzalan
Acatlan
Quiotepec
Culcatlan
Huajuapam
Tixtla
Zumpanzo
Jicayan
Copala
Azoya
Pinotepa
Juquila
Miahuatlan
Tehauntepec
Salina Cruz
Pt. Escondido
Bay Dulce
Pt. Calera
Mixtepec
Puerto Angel
Pt. Angeles
Arista
Matastique
Pueblo Nuevo
Huixtla
Tajapula
Ayutla
Ocos
Cahuana
Jerico
Tapachula
SAN-AM
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
GUATEMALA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BELIZE
TURNEEFE I.
Gulf of Honduras
Port Barrios
Port Cortez
CENTRAL AMERICA
Boca de Holkoben
P. Arenas
Silan
Progreso
Hunucma
Merida
Izamal
Citas
Hala
Ticul
Pocboc
Tenado
Bolochen
Esperanza
Iturbide
Tixmucui
Sihoeheo
Mesapich
Champoton
Sapancuy
Chicbul
Aguada
Campeche
Laguna de Terminos
Mamantel
Candelaria
S. Isabel
S. Pedro
S. Felipe
Concepcion
Komhuaz
Bacalar
Balacar
Chanchenote
Tuloom
Valladolid
Peto
Tepich
Tela
Babachano
Chansantacru
Chobo
Herrero
El Placer
Majugual
Caliban
Cozumel I.
Espiritu
Ascencion
Yalahan
La Moroma
S. Maria
Laguna, de la Madre
B. Indios Morelanos
Pt. Zoreo
B. de Trinidad
Tampico
C. Rojo
Tuxpam
Pt. Piedras
Vera Cruz
Alvarado
Tlacotalpan
S. Andres Tuxtla
Tuxtla
Chacalapa
Chiltepec
Frontenac
El Carmen
Ataska
Islas
Chillana
Puerto Mexico
S. Ana
Tuxtla
Chiltepec
Retoro
Tlacotalpa
Tlacotalpan
Carolina
Evangelista
Carolina
Saltillan
Julie
Zanapa
Ojapa
Minatitlan
Cunduacan
San Juan Bautista
Tacotalpa
Monte Christo
Savana
Tapia
Nicapa
Tila
Chilon
Omatan

NATIONALITIES
OF
EUROPE.
SCALE OF ENGLISH STATUTE MILES.
0 100 200 300 400 500
180 MILES TO ONE INCH.
KILOMETERS.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
Capitals of Countries: ◎ Secondary Capitals: ●
Railroads: ——— Submarine Telegraph Lines: ———
The provinces of Russia are shown thus: LIVONIA.
The district names shown thus: NORMANDIE; In the rest of
Europe are mediæval kingdoms and provinces, popularly used,
but, in most cases, are not now legal divisions.
Comparative Area
PENNSYLVANIA
45,215 Square Miles.
ARCTIC
Norwegian Sea
NORTH SEA
British Isles
GREAT BRITAIN
IRELAND
SCOTLAND
ENGLAND
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
DENMARK
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
ITALY
SARDINIA
Tyrrhenian Sea
Ionian Sea
MEDITERRANEAN
ATLANTIC
Bay of Biscay
AFRICA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNIS
Arctic Circle
Longitude West from Greenwich 0°
Longitude East from Greenwich 20°


OCEAN
ARCTIC
RUSSIA
FINLAND
SWEDEN
NORWAY
White Sea
Kola Peninsula
Murman Coast
Archangel
Onega
Ladoga
Petrograd
Moscow
Volga
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
CENTRAL ASIA
TURKESTAN
Transcaspian District
Kirghiz Steppe
Astrakhan
Saratov
Samara
Kazan
Nizhni Novgorod
Perm
Ural Mountains
Siberia
Yenisei
Lena
Irkutsk
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Omsk
Semipalatinsk
Orenburg
Ufa
Vyatka
Kostroma
Yaroslav
Tver
Smolensk
Minsk
Grodno
Vilna
Kovel
Volhynia
Podolia
Kherson
Ekaterinoslav
Kharkof
Chernigof
Kief
Poltava
Kursk
Voronezh
Tambof
Penza
Simbirsk
Ufa
Don Cossacks
Province of Kuban
Caucasus Mountains
Black Sea
Sea of Azof
Crimea
Sebastopol
Odessa
Kherson
Bessarabia
Roumania
Bulgaria
Constantinople
Sea of Marmora
Turkey
Asia Minor
Aegean Sea
Greece
Batum
Kars
Erivan
Persia
Baku
Derbent
Petrovsk
Grozny
Vladikavkaz
Tiflis
Kutais
Sukhum
Novorossiisk
Yalta
Sevastopol
Kertch
Taganrog
Mariupol
Berdiansk
Alexandrovsk
Ekaterinodar
Stavropol
Kizlyar
Port Alexandrovsk
Petrovsk
Mouths of the Volga
Mouths of the Ural
Mouths of the Danube
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Kuma
Gulf of Tagan
Kara Bugas Gulf
Gulf of Adalia
Gulf of Smyrna
Sea of Marmora
Aegean Sea
Ionian Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
Malta
Sicily
Corsica
Sardinia
Balearic Islands
Gibraltar
Tripoli
Algiers
Tunis
Morocco
Spain
Portugal
France
Germany
Austria-Hungary
Italy
Switzerland
Belgium
Holland
Denmark
Sweden
Norway
Finland
Scotland
Ireland
England
Iceland
Greenland
Spitzbergen
Novaya Zemlya
Franz Josef Land
Kolguef I.
Vardö
Hammerfest
Archangel
Petrograd
Moscow
Kief
Odessa
Sebastopol
Constantinople
Smyrna
Athens
Alexandria
Cairo
Port Said
Suez
Jerusalem
Damascus
Beirut
Tripoli
Algiers
Tunis
Gibraltar
Lisbon
Madrid
Barcelona
Marseilles
Paris
Berlin
Vienna
Budapest
Prague
Warsaw
Cracow
Lemberg
Brody
Riga
Reval
Helsingfors
Stockholm
Christiania
Copenhagen
Hamburg
Bremen
Amsterdam
Brussels
Antwerp
London
Edinburgh
Dublin
Liverpool
Manchester
Glasgow
Belfast
Reykjavik
Hammerfest
Tromsö
Bergen
Trondhjem
Gothenburg
Malmö
Stockholm
Upsala
Abo
Helsingfors
Wiborg
Petrograd
Reval
Riga
Libau
Memel
Königsberg
Danzig
Stettin
Berlin
Hamburg
Bremen
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Antwerp
Brussels
Ostend
Calais
Boulogne
Dover
London
Portsmouth
Plymouth
Bristol
Liverpool
Manchester
Leeds
Hull
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Belfast
Dublin
Cork
Queenstown
Galway
Limerick
Waterford
Wexford
Dublin
Belfast
Londonderry
Donegal
Sligo
Galway
Limerick
Cork
Queenstown

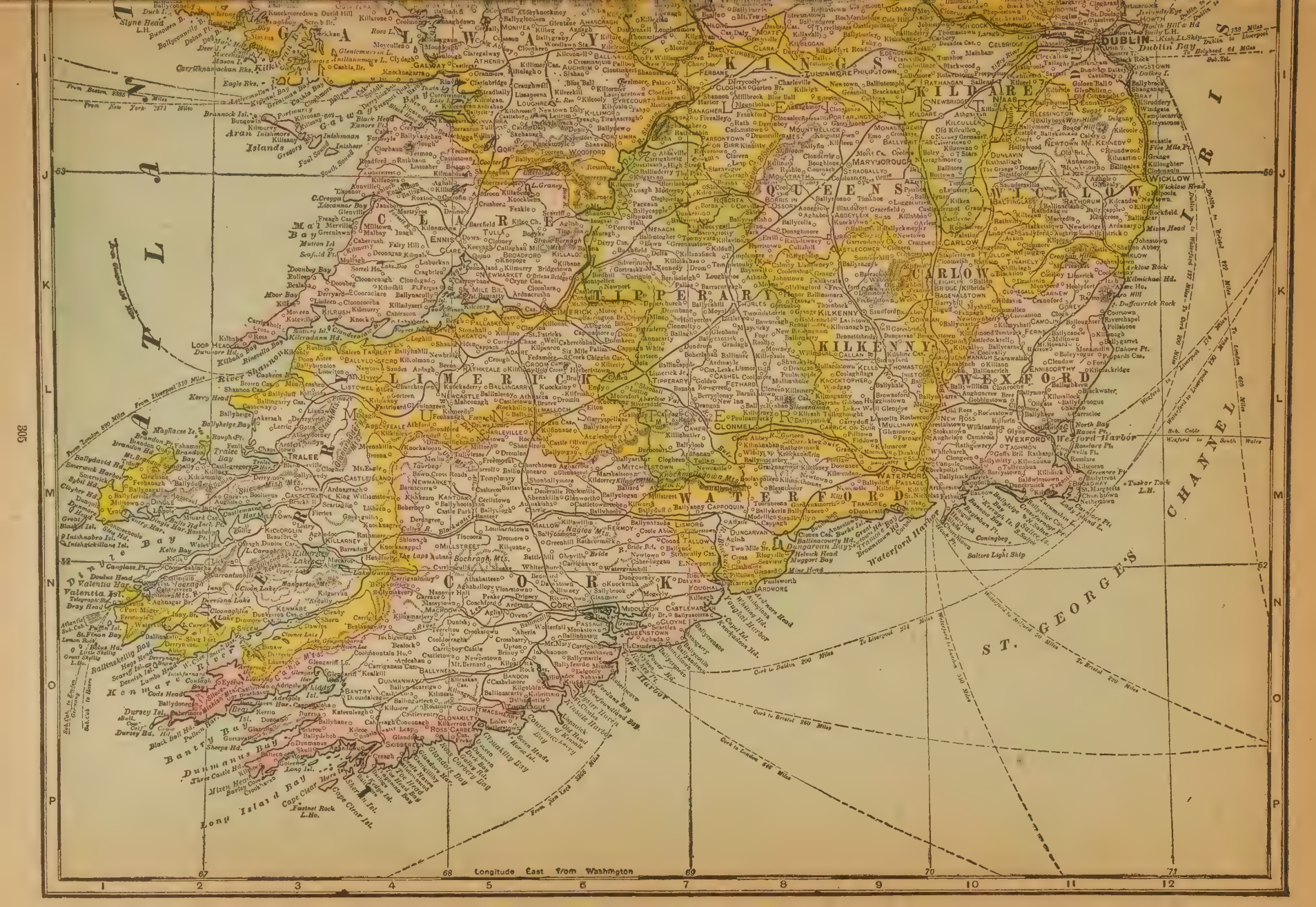

ENGLAND and WALES
Longitude West from Greenwich
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL
NORTH CHANNEL
Firth of Forth
Firth of Clyde
Solway Firth
Mull of Galloway
Mull of Cantire
Isle of Man
Anglesey
Holyhead
Liverpool
Manchester
Leeds
Bradford
Sheffield
Hull
Newcastle
Carlisle
Durham
Northumberland
Cumberland
Westmorland
Lancaster
Chester
York
Lincoln
Derby
Nottingham
Stafford
Salop
Warwick
Leicester
Rutland
Northampton
Huntingdon
Cambridge
Norfolk
Suffolk
Essex
Hertford
Bedford
Buckingham
Oxford
Berkshire
Gloucester
Monmouth
Hereford
Worcester
Shropshire
Cheshire
Flintshire
Denbigh
Merioneth
Carnarvon
Anglesey
Cardigan
Pembroke
Carmarthen
Glamorgan
Brecknock
Radnor
Montgomery
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Dumfries
Ayr
Lanark
Berwick
Roxburgh
Selkirk
Peebles
Haddington
Dunbar
Stirling
Perth
Fife
Forfar
Kincardine
Aberdeen
Banff
Elgin
Nairn
Inverness
Argyll
Bute
Arran
Ailsa Craig
Isle of Man
Douglas
Peel
Castletown
Ramsey
Belfast
Londonderry
Dublin
Holyhead to Kingstown 64 Miles Submarine Telegraph
Dublin to Holyhead 61 Miles Submarine Telegraph
Dublin to Liverpool 120 Miles
Holyhead to Liverpool 75 Miles
Liverpool to Douglas 40 Miles
Douglas to Portpatrick 28 Miles
Douglas to Belfast 60 Miles
Douglas to Whitehaven 40 Miles
Douglas to Fleetwood 40 Miles
Douglas to Ardrossan 60 Miles
Douglas to Greenock 70 Miles
Liverpool to Belfast 120 Miles
Liverpool to Londonderry 300 Miles
Liverpool to Limerick 300 Miles
Liverpool to Waterford 210 Miles
Liverpool to Cork 276 Miles
Liverpool to Dublin 210 Miles
Liverpool to Glasgow 220 Miles
Liverpool to Edinburgh 220 Miles
Liverpool to Aberdeen 300 Miles
Liverpool to Hull 160 Miles
Liverpool to London 220 Miles
Liverpool to Portpatrick 140 Miles
Liverpool to Whitehaven 40 Miles
Liverpool to Fleetwood 40 Miles
Liverpool to Ardrossan 60 Miles
Liverpool to Greenock 70 Miles
Hull to London 250 Miles
Hull to Copenhagen 710 Miles
Hull to Hamburg 430 Miles
Hull to Rotterdam 370 Miles
Hull to Grimsby 30 Miles
Hull to Goole 30 Miles
Hull to Selby 30 Miles
Hull to Doncaster 30 Miles
Hull to Sheffield 30 Miles
Hull to Leeds 30 Miles
Hull to Bradford 30 Miles
Hull to Manchester 30 Miles
Hull to Liverpool 30 Miles
Hull to Chester 30 Miles
Hull to Shrewsbury 30 Miles
Hull to Worcester 30 Miles
Hull to Gloucester 30 Miles
Hull to Bristol 30 Miles
Hull to Exeter 30 Miles
Hull to Plymouth 30 Miles
Hull to Penzance 30 Miles
Hull to Falmouth 30 Miles
Hull to Truro 30 Miles
Hull to Redruth 30 Miles
Hull to Camborne 30 Miles
Hull to Helston 30 Miles
Hull to Penryn 30 Miles
Hull to Falmouth 30 Miles
Hull to Truro 30 Miles
Hull to Redruth 30 Miles
Hull to Camborne 30 Miles
Hull to Helston 30 Miles
Hull to Penryn 30 Miles

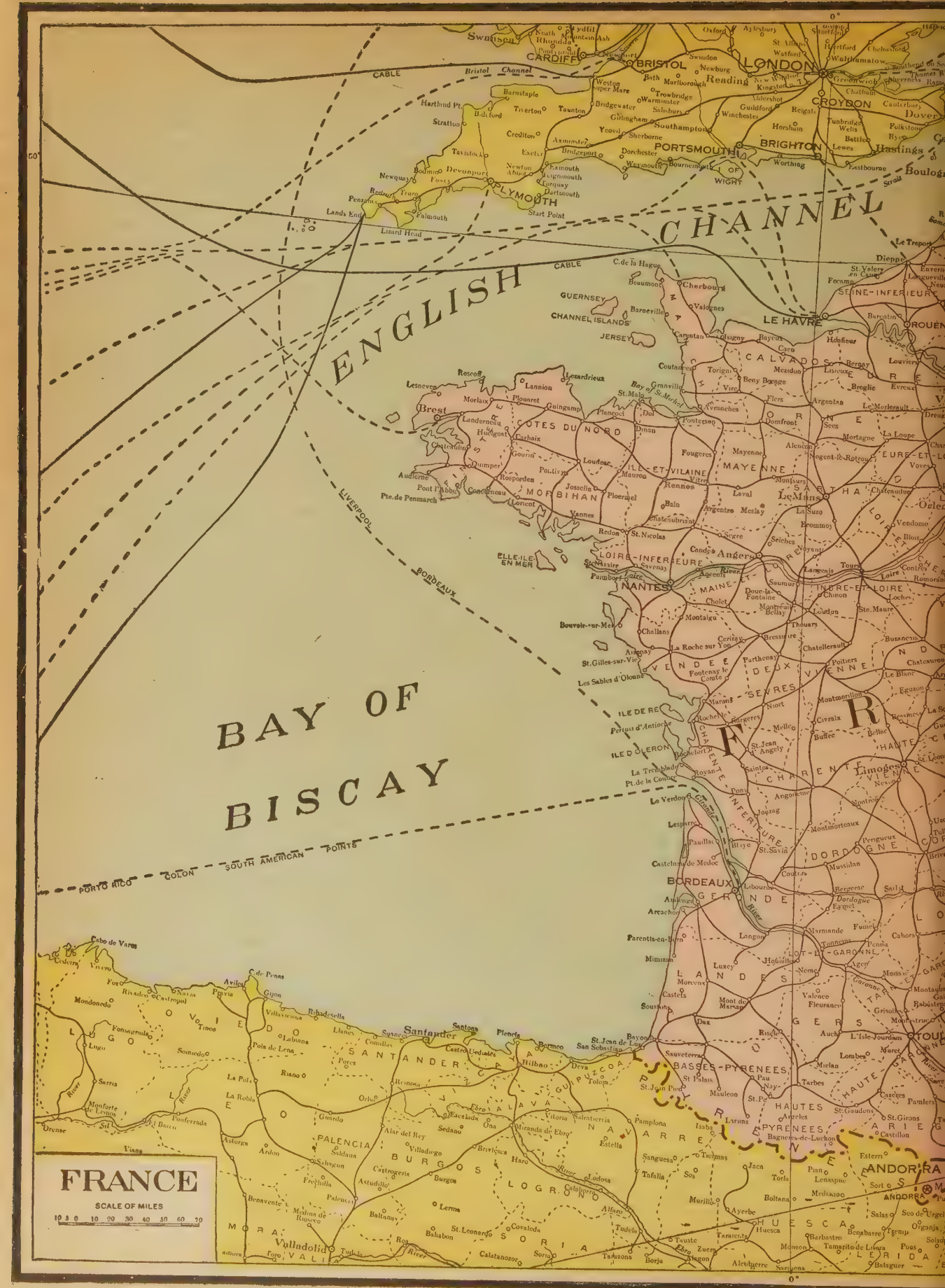

ST. GEORGES
CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
THE SCILLY ISLANDS
THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.
Scale of Miles
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Longitude East from 76 Washington
Cork to Bristol 260 Miles
Waterford to Bristol 220 Miles
Dublin to Bristol 210 Miles
Milford to Bristol 130 Miles
Falmouth to London 390 Miles
Plymouth to London 200 Miles
Portland to Southampton 110 Miles
Hope Nose Torquay to Southampton 110 Miles
To Rotterdam 200 Miles
To Antwerp 210 Miles
To Amsterdam 220 Miles
To Hamburg 500 Miles
To St. Petersburg 1200 Miles
To Archangel 1700 Miles
To Gothenburg 750 Miles
To Copenhagen 600 Miles
To Rotterdam 140 Miles
Boulogne
Dieppe
Treport
St. Valery
Fecamp
Caen
Caudebec
Le Havre
Trouville
Pont Audemer
Honfleur
Caerbourg
Cherbourg
Barneville
Granville
Alderney
Guernsey
Sark
Jersey
St. Helier
St. Peter
Ortac
Casquets
Race of Alderney
Pt. Deletta
Pt. de Barfleur
C. de la Hague
C. de la Hogue
Port Bail
Portsmouth
Southampton
Isle of Wight
Brighton
Hastings
Dover
Calais
Cancale B.
Authie B.
Somme B.
Seine River
KOUEN
Swansea
Cardiff
Bristol
Bath
Exeter
Plymouth
Falmouth
Penzance
Milford
Haverfordwest
Carmarthen
Aberystwith
Worcester
Gloucester
Hereford
Oxford
Reading
Salisbury
Winchester
Chichester
Guildford
Canterbury
Ipswich
Norwich
Cambridge
Peterborough
Lincoln
Nottingham
Leicester
Coventry
Birmingham
Wolverhampton
Shrewsbury
Chester
Liverpool
Manchester
Stafford
Derby
Northampton
Bedford
Huntingdon
Ely
Colchester
Chelmsford
Maidstone
Rochester
Ashford
Hastings
Lewes
Arundel
Portsmouth
Southampton
Dorchester
Weymouth
Taunton
Wells
Bridgewater
Barnstaple
Bideford
Launceston
Truro
Redruth
Helston
Penzance
Camborne
St. Ives
Newquay
Padstow
Bodmin
Liskeard
Looe
Fowey
Falmouth
Truro
Penryn
Falmouth
Helford R.
Fal R.
Tamar R.
Severn R.
Wye R.
Usk R.
Taff R.
Towy R.
Teifi R.
Dee R.
Mersey R.
Humber R.
Trent R.
Ouse R.
Thames R.
Medway R.
Stour R.
Avon R.
Exe R.
Tamar R.
Tweed R.
Forth R.
Clyde R.
Solway Firth
Irish Sea
North Sea
Bristol Channel
English Channel
Straits of Dover
Portland Bill
Lundy Isl.
Barnstaple Bay
Bridgewater Bay
Carmarthen Bay
Milford Haven
St. Brides Bay
Ramsey Isl.
Skomer Isl.
Grassholm
Caldy Isl.
Worms Head
Mumbles
Scilly Isles
St. Agnes Isl.
St. Mary Isl.
St. Martin Isl.
White Isl.
Eastern Isle
Western Isle
Lands End
C. Cornwall
Start Pt.
Prawle Pt.
Eddystone
Rame Head
The Lizard
Manacle Rocks
Longships
Wolf Rock
Runnelstone
Hartland Pt.
Foreland
Needles
Beachy Head
Dungeness
Orfordness
Harwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Cromer
Wash
Boston
Grimsby
Hull
Flamborough Head
Scarborough
Whitby
Tees
Hartlepool
Sunderland
Newcastle
Berwick
Holy Island
Farne Islands
Coquet Isl.
Alnwick
Morpeth
Hexham
Carlisle
Penrith
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Blackburn
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Chester
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Hereford
Leominster
Worcester
Kidderminster
Stourbridge
Dudley
Walsall
Lichfield
Tamworth
Nuneaton
Rugby
Warwick
Leamington
Stratford
Evesham
Tewkesbury
Cheltenham
Gloucester
Stroud
Cirencester
Swindon
Marlborough
Devizes
Trowbridge
Frome
Shepton Mallet
Wells
Glastonbury
Yeovil
Sherborne
Dorchester
Weymouth
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Crediton
Okehampton
Launceston
Bude
Boscastle
Tintagel
Wadebridge
Padstow
Newquay
St. Austell
Fowey
Looe
Liskeard
Callington
Tavistock
Plymouth
Kingsbridge
Salcombe
Dartmouth
Brixham
Torquay
Teignmouth
Dawlish
Exmouth
Sidmouth
Seaton
Lyme Regis
Bridport
Weymouth
Portland
Swanage
Poole
Christchurch
Lymington
Yarmouth
Newport
Ryde
Cowes
Sandown
Shanklin
Ventnor
Freshwater
Alum Bay
Needles
Hurst Castle
Keyhaven
Milford
Lymington
Beaulieu
Hythe
Southampton
Netley
Fareham
Gosport
Portsmouth
Havant
Chichester
Bognor
Littlehampton
Worthing
Shoreham
Brighton
Newhaven
Seaford
Eastbourne
Pevensey
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Romney
Hythe
Folkestone
Dover
Deal
Sandwich
Ramsgate
Margate
Whitstable
Faversham
Sittingbourne
Chatham
Rochester
Gravesend
Tilbury
Southend
Shoeburyness
Foulness Pt.
Maplin Sands
Mouse Lt.
Sunk Head
Gunfleet
Harwich
Felixstowe
Orfordness
Aldeburgh
Southwold
Lowestoft
Yarmouth
Cromer
Sheringham
Wells
Hunstanton
Wash
Boston
Skegness
Mablethorpe
Louth
Grimsby
Cleethorpes
Immingham
Hull
Spurn Head
Withernsea
Hornsea
Bridlington
Flamborough Head
Filey
Scarborough
Whitby
Redcar
Middlesbrough
Stockton
Hartlepool
Sunderland
Shields
Tynemouth
Newcastle
Blyth
Ashington
Morpeth
Berwick
Holy Island
Farne Islands
Coquet Isl.
Alnwick
Wooler
Cheviot
Hexham
Haltwhistle
Carlisle
Penrith
Kendal
Lancaster
Morecambe
Fleetwood

ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
Longitude West 5° from Greenwich.
North Rona
North Barra
Sule Isl.
Stack Isl.
Butt of Lewis
Cape Wrath
Flannanis. or Seven Hunters
Scarpa Isl.
Skerryvore
Dunnet Hd.
Duncansby Hd.
Noss Hd.
Tarbet Ness
Chanonry Pt.
Fraserburgh
Peterhead
Buchan Ness
Rattray Pt.
Kinnaird Hd.
Whinnyfold
Girdle Ness
Aberdeen
Stonehaven
Montrose
Arbroath
Buddon Ness
Tay Bridge
Dundee
Tay Mouth
Firth of Tay
Firth of Forth
Bell Rock
Inchkeith
Leith
Edinburgh
Berwick
Holy Isl.
Farne Isls.
Longstone
Coquet Isl.
Cheviot
Tweed
Solway Firth
Mull of Galloway
Burrow Hd.
Ailsa Craig
Arran
Kintyre
Mull of Kintyre
Islay
Jura
Gigha
Colonsay
Oronsay
Rathlin Isl.
Fair Isl. lies 26 Miles East North East of North Ronaldsay.
Ward Hd.
North Haven
Fair Isl.
South Haa.
Papa Westray
North Ronaldsay
Dennis Hd.
Noup Hd.
WESTRAY
SANDAY
Kirkwall
Stromness
Scapa Flow
Hoy
Flotta
Burray
South Ronaldsay
Pentland Skerries
Duncansby Hd.
John o' Groats
Skirza Hd.
Dunnet Hd.
Holburn Hd.
Thurso
Castletown
Scrabster
Strathy Pt.
Cape Wrath
Kyle of Durness
Rhiconich
Loch Inchard
Loch Laxford
Loch Eriboll
Tongue
Kyle of Tongue
Farout Hd.
Whiten Hd.
Hope Isl.
Rispond
Strathan
Melness
Kyle of Durness
Loch Hope
Ben Hope
Ben Loyal
Ben Klibreck
Ben Armine
Ben More
Ben Stack
Ben Hee
Ben Meadie
Ben Dorrodill
Ben Griam Beg
Ben Griam More
Ben Clibreck
Ben Chielt
Ben Wyvis
Ben Nevis
Ben Cruachan
Ben Lawers
Ben Lomond
Ben Venue
Ben Ledi
Ben Vorlich
Ben More
Ben Chonzie
Ben Voirlich
Ben Ghlas
Ben Vrackie
Ben Macdui
Ben Avon
Ben Muich Dhui
Ben Aan
Ben Rinnes
Ben Aigan
Ben Newe
Ben Aden
Ben Tee

SCOTLAND
IRELAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
SOLWAY FIRTH
FIRTH of FORTH
NORTH SEA
ARGYLL
BUTE
INVERARAY
ROTHESAY
COLONSAY
COLL ISL.
TIREE ISL.
ARRAN
AYR
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
WIGTOWN
DUMFRIES
LANARK
RENFREW
GLASGOW
LINLITHGOW
STIRLING
PERTH
FORFAR
KINROSS
FIFE
EDINBURGH
HADDINGTON
BERWICK
PEEBLES
SELKIRK
ROXBURGH
MONTROSE
NORTH SEA
SCALE OF MILES.
0 5 10 20 30
Longitude West from Greenwich
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

IRELAND
Longitude West from Greenwich
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20 25
NORTH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DONEGAL BAY
Tory Isl.
Horn Hd.
Malin Head
Inishtrahull Sound
Inishtrahull L.H.
Tor Rocks
Bloody Foreland
Aran-Isl.
Boylagh Bay
Slieve Snaght
Slieve Dart Mts.
Slieve League
Sheep Haven
Lough Foyle
Lough Swilly
Lough Neagh
Lough Erne
Lough Gill
Lough Melvin
Lough Allen
Lough Ree
Lough Derg
Lough Corrib
Lough Mask
Lough Conn
Lough Carra
Lough Gara
Lough Key
Lough Arrow
Lough Gill
Lough Macnean
Lough Sheelin
Lough Ennell
Lough Owel
Lough Derravaragh
Lough Ramor
Lough Sillan
Lough Gowna
Lough Kinale
Lough Forbes
Lough Rinn
Lough Boderg
Lough Funshinagh
Lough Glinn
Lough Meelagh
Lough Bofin
Lough Nafooey
Lough Fee
Lough Inagh
Lough Doo
Lough Shindilla
Lough Muck
Lough Fadda
Lough Anure
Lough Salt
Lough Eske
Lough Finn
Lough Mourne
Lough Foyle
Lough Swilly
Lough Neagh
Lough Erne
Lough Gill
Lough Melvin
Lough Allen
Lough Ree
Lough Derg
Lough Corrib
Lough Mask
Lough Conn
Lough Carra
Lough Gara
Lough Key
Lough Arrow
Lough Gill
Lough Macnean
Lough Sheelin
Lough Ennell
Lough Owel
Lough Derravaragh
Lough Ramor
Lough Sillan
Lough Gowna
Lough Kinale
Lough Forbes
Lough Rinn
Lough Boderg
Lough Funshinagh
Lough Glinn
Lough Meelagh
Lough Bofin
Lough Nafooey
Lough Fee
Lough Inagh
Lough Doo
Lough Shindilla
Lough Muck
Lough Fadda
Lough Anure
Lough Salt
Lough Eske
Lough Finn
Lough Mourne
DONEGAL
LONDONDERRY
TYRONE
FERMANAGH
ARMAGH
MONAGHAN
CAVAN
LEITRIM
SLIGO
MAYO
ROSCOMMON
LONGFORD
WESTMEATH
LOUTH
MEATH
DUBLIN
ANTRIM
DOWN
Rhinns Pt.
Maol na Oa
Port Askaig
Port Ellen
Gigha I.
Campbeltown
SCOTLAND
ISLAY
JURA
CANTIRE
Londonderry
Giants Causeway
Portrush
Ballycastle
Rathlin Isl.
Fair Hd.
Torr Pt.
Glasgow 161 Miles
Belfast
Lough Belfast
Strangford Lough
Carlingford Lough
Dundalk Bay
Drogheda
Liverpool 185 Miles
Holyhead 75 Miles
Greenore
Wexford
Arklow
Dublin
Howth
Kingstown
Skerries
Balbriggan
Rockabill
Lambay Isl.
Ireland's Eye
Malahide
Portmarnock
Clontarf
Sandymount
Dalkey
Bray
Greystones
Wicklow
Arklow
Courtown
Gorey
Enniscorthy
Wexford
Rosslare
Tuskar Rock
Saltee Isls.
Hook Hd.
Waterford
Dungarvan
Youghal
Ballycotton
Cork
Kinsale
Old Head of Kinsale
Galley Hd.
Clonakilty
Skibbereen
Baltimore
Mizen Hd.
Crookhaven
Bantry
Bantry Bay
Whiddy I.
Glengarriff
Kenmare
Dursey I.
Valentia I.
Skellig Rocks
Puffin I.
Ballinskelligs
Portmagee
Cahirciveen
Dingle
Dingle Bay
Tralee
Fenit
Brandon Hd.
Brandon Mt.
Smerwick Harbour
Ferriter's Cove
Dunmore Hd.
Slea Hd.
Blasket Sound
Blasket Isls.
Great Blasket I.
Inishtooskert
Inishvickillane
Tearaght I.
Inishnabro
Inishnagarra
Inishnacarra
Inishnamuck
Inishnamuckbeg
Inishnamuckmore
Inishnamuckbeg
Inishnamuckmore
Inishnamuckbeg
Inishnamuckmore


CLARE
GALWAY
KINGS
QUEENS
KILDARE
DUBLIN
WICKLOW
CARLOW
TIPPERARY
KILKENNY
LIMERICK
WEXFORD
WATERFORD
CORK
Dublin Bay
Waterford Harbour
ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL
Longitude East from Washington


ENGLISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
FRANCE
SCALE OF MILES
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
CABLE
Bristol Channel
LIVERPOOL
BORDEAUX
PORTO RICO
COLON
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
GUERNSEY
CHANNEL ISLANDS
JERSEY
ELLE-ILE EN MER
ILE DE RE
ILE D'OLERON
Cardiff
Swansea
Bristol
London
Southampton
Portsmouth
Brighton
Plymouth
Cherbourg
Le Havre
Dieppe
Boulogne
Brest
Nantes
Angers
Le Mans
Rouen
Caen
Bordeaux
Limoges
Poitiers
La Rochelle
Santander
Bilbao
San Sebastian
Pamplona
Burgos
Valladolid
Palencia
Logrono
Soria
Huesca
Andorra
Lerida
Cabo de Vares
Finisterre
Coruna
Lugo
Orense
Oviedo
Gijon
Avilés
Leon
Astorga
Zamora
Salamanca
Benavente
Toro
Tudela
Estella
Vitoria
Irun
Jaca
Ayerbe
Barbastro
Monzon
Tamarite de Litera
Balaguer
Aleubierre
Sariñena
Tarazona
Borja
Calatayud
Sorio
Tafalla
Sangüesa
Lodosa
Haro
Briviesca
Miranda de Ebro
Sedano
Aranda
Roa
Peñafiel
Tudela
Tauste
Zuera
Huesca
Jaca
Sos
Torla
Plan
Lenaspue
Medinaceli
Sort
Andorra
Salas
Seo de Urgel
Organja
Tremp
Pons
Solsona
Manresa
Igualada
Vich
Gerona
Figueras
Perpignan
Narbonne
Carcassonne
Toulouse
Auch
Pau
Tarbes
Lourdes
Mont de Marsan
Dax
Bayonne
Biarritz
St. Jean de Luz
St. Jean Pied de Port
Mauleon
Oloron
Orthez
Mimizan
Arcachon
Royan
Pointe de la Coubre
Les Sables d'Olonne
Fontenay le Comte
Niort
Parthenay
Poitiers
Chatellerault
Loudun
Thouars
Saumur
Cholet
Montaigu
Challans
Bourgneuf
Pornic
Redon
Vannes
Lorient
Quimperlé
Quimper
Douarnenez
Brest
Morlaix
Lannion
Roscoff
Lesneven
Carhaix
Guingamp
Paimpol
Dinan
Dol
St. Malo
Granville
Avranches
Coutances
Carentan
Cherbourg
Valognes
Barneville
Beaumont
Cap de la Hague
Fecamp
St. Valery en Caux
Le Treport
Eu
Abbeville
Amiens
Montdidier
Compiègne
Soissons
Laon
Rheims
Epernay
Chalons
Vitry le François
Bar le Duc
Commercy
Toul
Nancy
Epinal
Remiremont
Belfort
Mulhouse
Colmar
Strasbourg
Metz
Thionville
Longwy
Sedan
Mezieres
Charleville
Hirson
Vervins
Laon
Soissons
Meaux
Paris
Versailles
Rambouillet
Dreux
Evreux
Lisieux
Pont l'Eveque
Honfleur
Bayeux
Isigny
Vire
Falaise
Argentan
Alençon
Mortagne
Nogent-le-Rotrou
Dreux
Chartres
Orleans
Gien
Montargis
Fontainebleau
Melun
Provins
Coulommiers
Meaux
Senlis
Beauvais
Gisors
Les Andelys
Pont de l'Arche
Elbeuf
Rouen
Yvetot
Dieppe
Le Treport
Eu
Abbeville
Amiens
Montdidier
Compiègne
Soissons
Laon
Rheims
Epernay
Chalons
Vitry le François
Bar le Duc
Commercy
Toul
Nancy
Epinal
Remiremont
Belfort
Mulhouse
Colmar
Strasbourg
Metz
Thionville
Longwy
Sedan
Mezieres
Charleville
Hirson
Vervins
Laon
Soissons
Meaux
Paris
Versailles
Rambouillet
Dreux
Evreux
Lisieux
Pont l'Eveque
Honfleur
Bayeux
Isigny
Vire
Falaise
Argentan
Alençon
Mortagne
Nogent-le-Rotrou
Dreux
Chartres
Orleans
Gien
Montargis
Fontainebleau
Melun
Provins
Coulommiers
Meaux
Senlis
Beauvais
Gisors
Les Andelys
Pont de l'Arche
Elbeuf
Rouen
Yvetot

10°
60°
SCHOUWEN
WALCHEREN
East Scheldt
ZEELAND
NORTH BRABANT
Tilburg
Zeebrugge
Ostend
Nieuport
ANTWERP
Bruges
EAST FLANDERS
ANTWERP
Roubaix
Tournay
Lille
Armentières
Hazebrouck
Bailleul
Cassel
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Le Touquet
Berck
Abbeville
Amiens
Arras
Albert
Bapaume
Cambrai
Le Cateau
Cambrésis
Péronne
St. Quentin
Roisel
Vervins
Chauny
Noyon
Compiègne
Soissons
Villers Cotterets
Meaux
Montmirail
Dormans
Epernay
Château Thierry
Fismes
Reims
Rethel
Juvisy
Courtrai
Roubaix
Tourcoing
Lille
Armentières
Hazebrouck
Bailleul
Cassel
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Le Touquet
Berck
Abbeville
Amiens
Arras
Albert
Bapaume
Cambrai
Le Cateau
Cambrésis
Péronne
St. Quentin
Roisel
Vervins
Chauny
Noyon
Compiègne
Soissons
Villers Cotterets
Meaux
Montmirail
Dormans
Epernay
Château Thierry
Fismes
Reims
Rethel
Juvisy
PARIS
SEINE ET-MARNE
Melun
Nangis
Provins
Coulommiers
Meaux
Montmirail
Dormans
Epernay
Château Thierry
Fismes
Reims
Rethel
Juvisy
Courtrai
Roubaix
Tourcoing
Lille
Armentières
Hazebrouck
Bailleul
Cassel
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Le Touquet
Berck
Abbeville
Amiens
Arras
Albert
Bapaume
Cambrai
Le Cateau
Cambrésis
Péronne
St. Quentin
Roisel
Vervins
Chauny
Noyon
Compiègne
Soissons
Villers Cotterets
Meaux
Montmirail
Dormans
Epernay
Château Thierry
Fismes
Reims
Rethel
Juvisy
BELGIUM
ANTWERP
GHENT
Malines
Louvain
BRUSSELS
Nivelles
Charleroi
Namur
Dinant
Huy
LIEGE
Verviers
Eupen
Malmedy
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Verdun
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Ligny
Vaucouleurs
Revigny
Ste. Menehould
Clermont
Varennes
Grandpré
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Juvisy
Courtrai
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Tourcoing
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Armentières
Hazebrouck
Bailleul
Cassel
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Le Touquet
Berck
Abbeville
Amiens
Arras
Albert
Bapaume
Cambrai
Le Cateau
Cambrésis
Péronne
St. Quentin
Roisel
Vervins
Chauny
Noyon
Compiègne
Soissons
Villers Cotterets
Meaux
Montmirail
Dormans
Epernay
Château Thierry
Fismes
Reims
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Juvisy
NETHERLANDS
Zaandam
Amsterdam
Haarlem
Leyden
The Hague
Rotterdam
Dordrecht
Gorkum
Utrecht
Amersfoort
Zwolle
Deventer
Arnhem
Nijmegen
Tiel
Zutphen
Apeldoorn
Enschede
Hengelo
Almelo
Winschoten
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Sneek
Harlingen
Franeker
Dokkum
Delfzijl
Emden
Leer
Papenburg
Meppen
Lingen
Rheine
Steinfurt
Ahaus
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Borken
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Aix-la-Chapelle
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Crefeld
Mönchengladbach
Rheydt
Dortmund
Hörde
Hamm
Lippstadt
Soest
Warburg
Paderborn
Detmold
Höxter
Holzminden
Northeim
Einbeck
Hildesheim
Peine
Brunswick
Wolfenbüttel
Helmstedt
Magdeburg
Halberstadt
Quedlinburg
Aschersleben
Bernburg
Köthen
Dessau
Wittenberg
Torgau
Oschatz
Grimma
Leipzig
Halle
Merseburg
Weissenfels
Naumburg
Zeitz
Altenburg
Zwickau
Chemnitz
Freiberg
Dresden
Meissen
Riesa
Bautzen
Görlitz
Liegnitz
Breslau
Oppeln
Ratibor
Kattowitz
Beuthen
Gleiwitz
Hindenburg
Tarnowitz
Myslowitz
Sosnowitz
Dombrowa
Kielce
Radom
Warsaw
Plock
Mlawa
Soldau
Neidenburg
Lyck
Johannisburg
Angerburg
Goldap
Insterburg
Gumbinnen
Pillkallen
Tilsit
Memel
Kovno
Grodno
Bialystok
Brest-Litovsk
Pinsk
Kovel
Rovno
Dubno
Tarnopol
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Przemysl
Jaroslau
Tarnow
Gorlice
Neu Sandec
Cracow
Trzebinia
Bielitz
Teschen
Jablunkau
Trentschin
Sillein
Rosenberg
Kaschau
Eperies
Tokay
Miskolcz
Szolnok
Debreczin
Nagy Varad
Arad
Temesvar
Lugos
Orsova
Turnu Severin
Craiova
Slatina
Pitesti
Campulung
Kronstadt
Hermannstadt
Schässburg
Mediasch
Sighisoara
Bistritz
Klausenburg
Dees
Szamos Ujvar
Nagy Karoly
Grosswardein
Debreczin
Szolnok
Miskolcz
Tokay
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Rosenberg
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Dessau
Köthen
Bernburg
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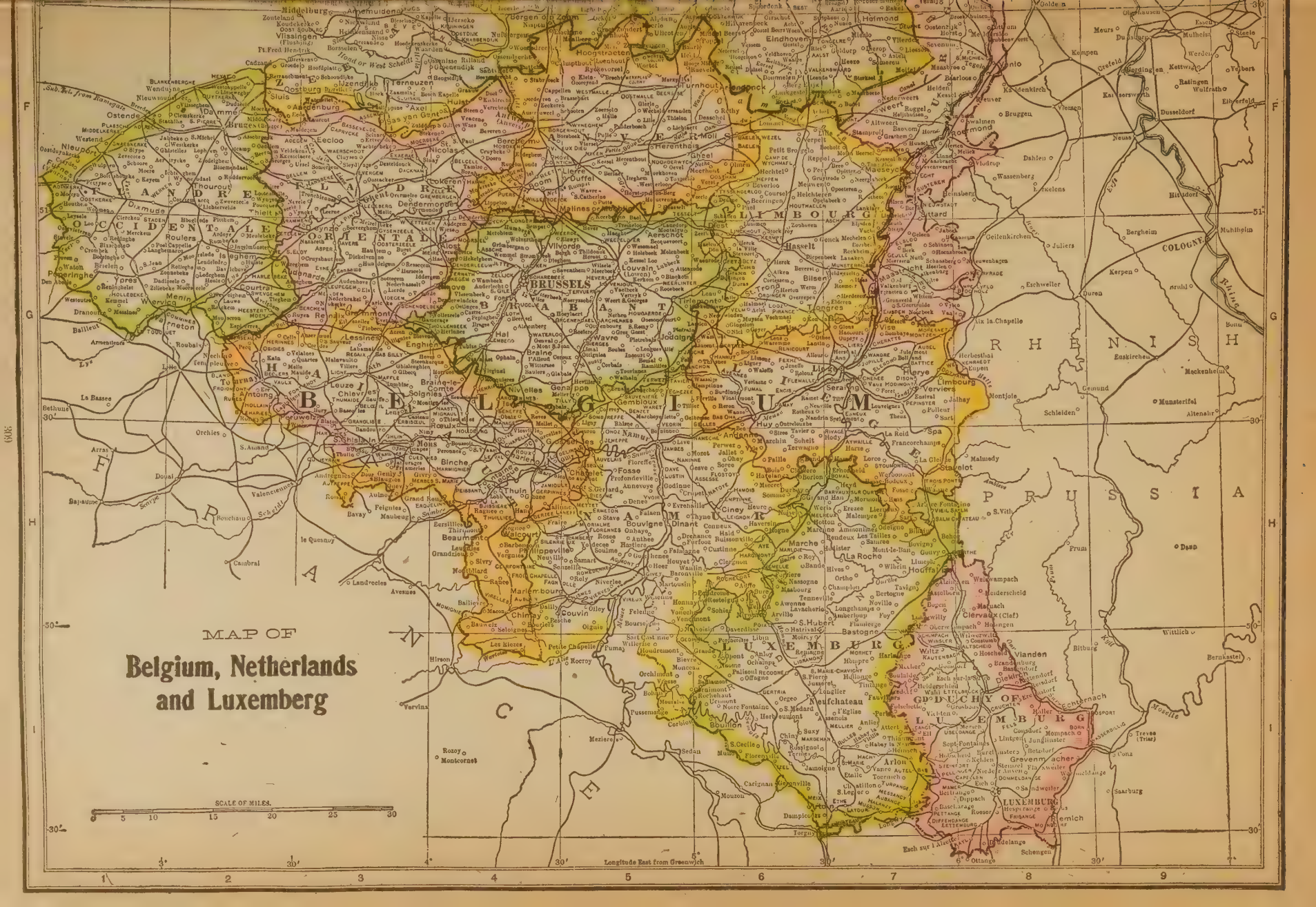
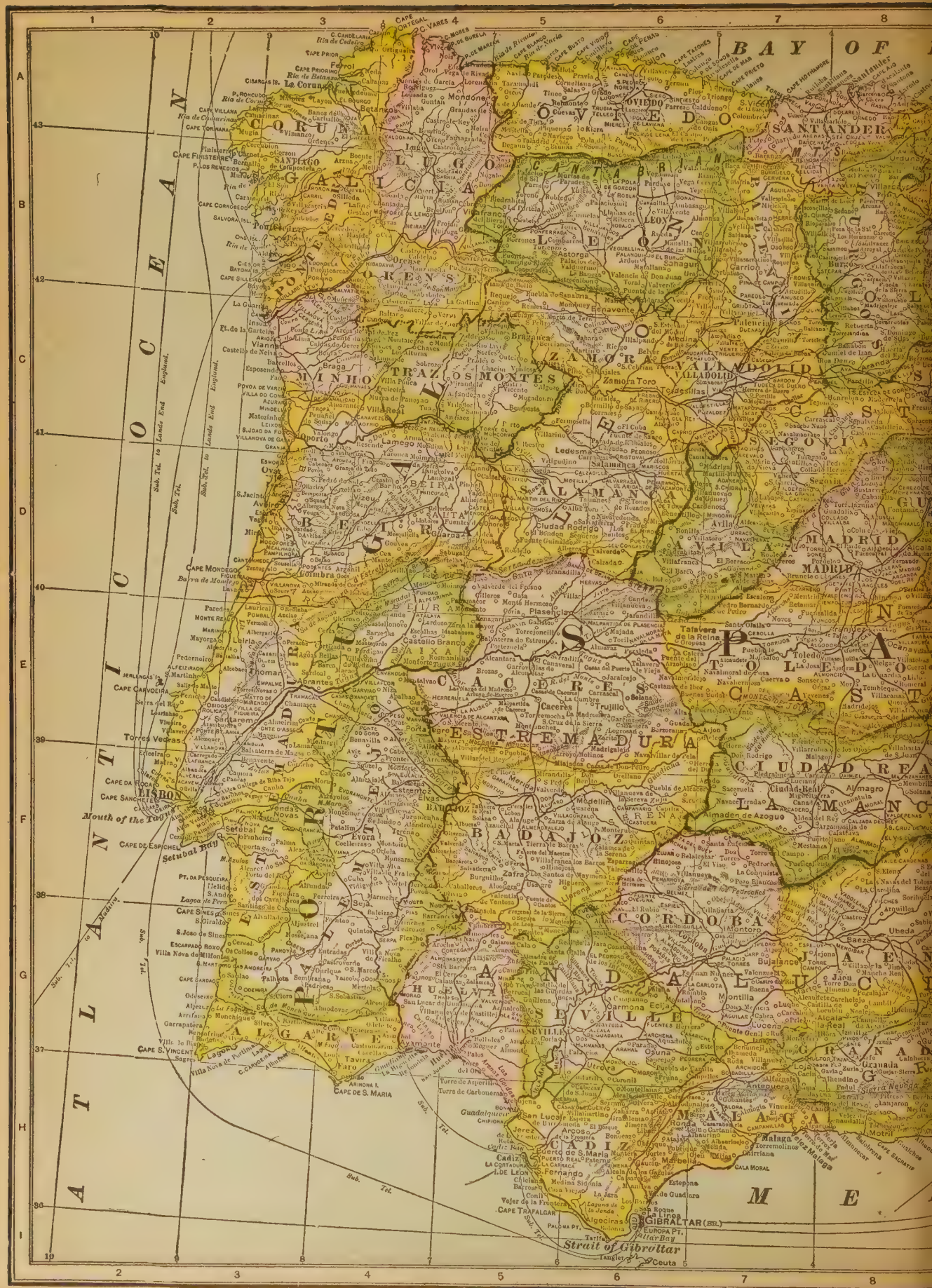
Quedlinburg
Halberstadt
Magdeburg
Helmstedt
Wolfenbüttel
Brunswick
Peine
Hildesheim
Einbeck
Northeim
Holzminden
Höxter
Detmold
Paderborn
Lippstadt
Soest
Warburg
Hamm
Recklinghausen
Dortmund
Hörde
Crefeld
Rheydt
Mönchengladbach
Aix-la-Chapelle
Cologne
Kr

Longitude East from Greenwich
NORTH SEA
De Wadden
Vlie Stroom
Sub. Tel. from Lowestoft (England) to Borkum
Sub. Tel. from Lowestoft (England)
Sub. Tel. from Vlissingen (Flushing) to Orwell
Mouth of the Rhine.
Mouth of the Scheldt, Meuse and Rhine.
New Channel of Meuse (Nieuwe Waterweg)
Hoek van Holland
Goereesche Gat
Brouwershaven Gat
Flakee
Schouwen
TERSCHELLING
AMELAND
BORKUM
ROTTUM
BOSCHPLAAT
RANDZEL
VLIELAND
TEXEL
HENGST OR JACKIJST
Oost Vlieland
Oosterend
Hoorn
Formerum
Midlaren
Landon
West Terschelling
NOORDVAARDER
WAARD
GRONEET
Harlingen
Cocksdorp
Oosterend
Burg
Oudeschild
Den Oever
Hindelopen
Workum
Bree Zand
Stavoren
Koudum
Molkwerum
Wieringen
De Helder
Huisduinen
Willemsoord
Nieuwediep
Balgzand
Callantsoog
Schagen
Barsingerhorn
Medemblik
Enkhuizen
Oosterleek
Hoorn
Urk
Schokland
Vollenhove
Blokzijl
Meppel
Staphorst
Genemuiden
Zwolle
Kampen
Elburg
Harderwijk
Hattem
Deventer
Zutphen
Dieren
Arnhem
Doesburg
Doetinchem
Nijmegen
Wageningen
Ede
Amersfoort
Utrecht
Zeist
Rhenen
Wijk bij Duurstede
Culemborg
Vianen
Gorinchem
Leerdam
Schoonhoven
Oudewater
Gouda
Woerden
Alphen
Leiden
Haarlem
Amsterdam
Zaandam
Purmerend
Edam
Monnickendam
Marken
Volendam
Broek
Alkmaar
Egmond
Bergen
Petten
Callantsoog
Den Helder
Huisduinen
Texel
Oudeschild
Burg
Oosterend
Cocksdorp
Harlingen
Franeker
Leeuwarden
Sneek
Bolsward
Workum
Hindelopen
Stavoren
Sloten
Joure
Heerenveen
Oldeberkoop
Wolvega
Steenwijk
Blankenham
Kuinre
Ossenzijl
Giethoorn
Meppel
Vollenhove
Urk
Schokland
Elburg
Harderwijk
Hattem
Zutphen
Deventer


MAP OF
Belgium, Netherlands
and Luxemberg
SCALE OF MILES.
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Longitude East from Greenwich
BELGIUM
NETHERLANDS
LUXEMBURG
PRUSSIA
RHENISH
BRUSSELS
ANTWERP
LIMBOURG
LIEGE
NAMUR
HAINAULT
FLANDRE ORIENTALE
FLANDRE OCCIDENTALE
BRABANT
GD DUCHY OF
LUXEMBURG
Middelburg
Vlissingen
Flushing
Zeebrugge
Ostende
Dunkerque
Dixmude
Ypres
Menin
Courtrai
Tournay
Lille
Roubaix
Armentieres
Lens
Bethune
La Bassee
Arras
Douai
Valenciennes
Cambrai
Le Quesnoy
Avesnes
Landrecies
Maubeuge
Mons
Binche
Charleroi
Namur
Dinant
Philippeville
Marienbourg
Chimay
Couvin
Rocroy
Fumay
Hirson
Vervins
Mezieres
Sedan
Montcornet
Rozoy
Bouillon
Florenville
Arlon
Carignan
Longwy
Virton
Neufchateau
Bastogne
Marche
La Roche
Houffalize
Wiltz
Clervaux
Diekirch
Ettelbruck
Grevenmacher
Echternach
Remich
Luxemburg
Esch sur Alzette
Differdange
Dudelange
Schengen
Ottange
Aix la Chapelle
Eupen
Malmedy
Verviers
Limbourg
Spa
Stavelot
Huy
Liege
Seraing
Tirlemont
Louvain
Wavre
Jodoigne
Hasselt
Tongres
Maestricht
Visé
Waremme
Hannut
Gembloux
Namur
Andenne
Ciney
Dinant
Philippeville
Charleroi
Binche
Mons
Tournay
Ath
Leuze
Lessines
Enghien
Hal
Nivelles
Genappe
Waterloo
Wavre
Jodoigne
Tirlemont
Louvain
Aerschot
Diest
Hasselt
Tongres
Maestricht
Visé
Herve
Verviers
Limbourg
Eupen
Malmedy
Spa
Stavelot
Houffalize
La Roche
Marche
Bastogne
Neufchateau
Virton
Arlon
Carignan
Longwy
Montmedy
Sedan
Mezieres
Rocroy
Fumay
Hirson
Vervins
Landrecies
Avesnes
Maubeuge
Valenciennes
Douai
Lille
Roubaix
Armentieres
Courtrai
Menin
Ypres
Dixmude
Furnes
Nieuport
Ostende
Zeebrugge
Middelburg
Vlissingen
Flushing
Terneuzen
Hulst
Axel
Sluis
Aardenburg
Oostburg
Eecloo
Ghent
Alost
Termonde
Lokeren
Saint Nicolas
Berchem
Malines
Lierre
Duffel
Turnhout
Herenthals
Gheel
Hasselt
Tongres
Maestricht
Visé
Aix la Chapelle
Eupen
Malmedy
Spa
Stavelot
Houffalize
Clervaux
Diekirch
Ettelbruck
Grevenmacher
Echternach
Remich
Luxemburg
Esch sur Alzette
Differdange
Dudelange
Schengen
Ottange
Longwy
Virton
Arlon
Carignan


PORTUGAL
GALICIA
CORUÑA
LUGO
ORENSE
PONTEVEDRA
ASTURIAS
OVIEDO
SANTANDER
LEON
PALENCIA
ZAMORA
VALLADOLID
TRAZOSMONTES
MINHO
BEIRA
SALAMANCA
CACERES
ESTREMADURA
CASTILLA
SEGOVIA
MADRID
TOLEDO
CIUDAD REAL
BADAJOZ
CORDOBA
HUELVA
SEVILLE
ALGARVE
JAEN
GRANADA
MALAGA
CADIZ
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Strait of Gibraltar
GIBRALTAR (BR.)
Cape St. Vincent
Cape Trafalgar
Cape Finisterre
Lisbon
Setubal Bay
Mouth of the Tagus
Oporto
Coimbra
Badajoz
Seville
Cordoba
Granada
Malaga
Cadiz
Ceuta
Tangier

MAP OF
SPAIN, PORTUGAL
ANDORRA and GIBRALTAR
SCALE OF MILES.
0 10 20 40 60 80
GULF OF LION
PYRENEES MOUNTAINS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BALEARIC ISLANDS
MAJORCA
MINORCA
IVIZA
FORMENTERA
CABRERA
NAVARRA
ARAGON
CATALONIA
HUESCA
LERIDA
GERONA
BARCELONA
TARRAGONA
TERUEL
CASTELLON
VALENCIA
MURCIA
ALICANTE
GULF OF VALENCIA
Mouths of the Ebro
Cape de Gata
Cape Tenes
Cape Khamis
Orleansville
Cheliff
Algiers
Bougie
Philippeville
Bona
Tunis
Bizerta
Algeria
Africa
Longitude from Greenwich
West
East

GERMANY
SCALE OF MILES
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
COPYRIGHT, 1920
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
COPENHAGEN
SEELAND
FYEN
LANGELAND
ALSEN
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
KIEL
KIEL CANAL
HAMBURG
ALTONA
LÜBECK
BREMEN
HANOVER
BRUNSWICK
LINDEN
MAGDEBURG
CHARLOTTENBURG
AMSTERDAM
THE HAGUE
ROTTERDAM
UTRECHT
GRONINGEN
FRIESLAND
OVERYSSEL
GUELDERLAND
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
ANTWERP
GHENT
BRUSSELS
LIEGE
CLEVES
COLOGNE
AIX LA CHAPELLE
DÜSSELDORF
ELBERFELD
BARMEN
ESSEN
DORTMUND
MÜNSTER
BIELEFELD
OSNABRÜCK
WESTPHALIA
RHINE PROVINCE
HESSE NASSAU
KASSEL
FRANKFURT
GIESSEN
WÜRZBURG
MANNHEIM
KARLSRUHE
STUTTGART
WÜRTTEMBERG
STRASSBURG
NANCY
METZ
REIMS
LUXEMBURG
ARDENNES
FRANCE
BAVARIA
NUREMBERG
AUGSBURG
MUNICH
FREIBURG
BASEL
ZÜRICH
BESANÇON
DIJON
LEIPZIG
HALLE
DRESDEN
CHEMNITZ
MUHLHAUSEN
ERFURT
GOTHA
COBURG
ALTENBURG
ZWICKAU
SCHWEIDNITZ
GÖRLITZ
BOHEMIA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
PILSEN
KARLSBAD
MARIENBAD
EGER
PRAGUE
AUSTRIA
SALZBURG
INNSBRUCK
LAKE CONSTANCE
LAKE OF LUCERNE
LAKE OF ZURICH
LAKE OF GENEVA
LAKE OF THUN
LAKE OF BIENNE
LAKE OF NEUFCHATEL
LAKE OF MORAT
LAKE OF WALLENSTADT
LAKE OF ZUG
LAKE OF WALLENSEE
LAKE OF LUGANO
LAKE OF MAGGIORE
LAKE OF COMO
LAKE OF GARDA
LAKE OF AMMER
LAKE OF STARNBERG
LAKE OF CHIEM
LAKE OF TEGERN
LAKE OF KOCHEL
LAKE OF WALCHEN
LAKE OF WÖRTH
LAKE OF MILLSTATT
LAKE OF ZELL
LAKE OF WOLFGANG
LAKE OF TRAUNSTEIN
LAKE OF HALLSTADT
LAKE OF ATTER
LAKE OF MONDSEE
LAKE OF WOLFGANG
LAKE OF TRAUNSEE

BALTIC SEA
TO ALLIES
GERMANY
EAST PRUSSIA
DANZIG
BAY OF DANZIG
LITHUANIA
POLAND
POSEN
WARSAW
BRESLAU
BRÜNN
VIENNA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
SILESIA
SLOVAKIA
GALICIA
LODZ
KIELCE
LUBLIN
SIEDLCE
BIALYSTOK
GRODNO
KOVNO
TILSIT
KÖNIGSBERG
ALLENSTEIN
ELBING
MARIENWERDER
BROMBERG
FRANKFURT
KALISZ
PLOCK
WARTHE
NOTEC
VISTULA
NIEMEN
NAREW
BUG
SAN
DNIESTER
PRUTH
DANUBE
ODER
ELBE
MOLDAU
THAYA
MARCH
GRAN
THEISS
KATTOWITZ
GLEIWITZ
BEUTHEN
GÖRLITZ
LIEGNITZ
GRAUDENZ
THORN
CULM
STRASBURG
MARIENBURG
PILLAU
MEMEL
KOWNO
WILNA
GRODNO
BIALYSTOK
BREST LITOWSK
PINSK
KOWEL
LUTSK
RIVNE
TARNOPOL
STANISLAU
CZERNOWITZ
KOLOMEA
STANISLAWOW
DROHOBYCZ
BORYSLAW
STRYJ
SAMBOR
PRZEMYSL
JAROSLAU
RZESZOW
TARNOW
CRACOW
NEU SANDEC
NOWY TARG
ZAKOPANE
KASCHAU
EPERIES
HOMONNA
SZOLYVA
UNGVAR
MUNKACS
BEREGSZASZ
HUSZT
TERESELPAT
SZIGET
SZINYER VARALJA
FELSO
NYIR-BATOR
SZATMAR-NEMETI
MATE-SZALKA
KIS VARDA
NAGY SZOLLOS
TECSO
HALMA
MISKOLCZ
DEBRECZEN
SZOLNOK
CSAP
UHELY
TORNA
ROSENAU
ROZSNYO
DOBSCHAU
IGLO
ZIPSER NEUDORF
KESMARK
LEUTSCHAU
PODOLIN
PIWNICZNA
ALT-SANDEC
GRYBOW
GORLICE
JASLO
KROSNO
RYMANOW
LISKO
STARY SAMBOR
DROHOBYCZ
BORYSLAW
STRYJ
SKOLE
BOLECHO
TUCHLA
DOLINA
ROZNIATO
TURKA
PRZEMYSL
DYNOW
MOSCISKA
GRODEK
RUDKI
CHYROW
KOMARNO
MIKOLAJOW
ZYDACZOW
JAWORZNO
ZOLKOWICE
LUDACZOW
RAWARUSKA
CIESZANOW
PRZEWORSK
RZESZOW
JAROSLAU
JAWOROW
TARNOW
DEBICA
PILZNO
DYNOW
MIELEC
KOLBUSZOWA
DABROWA
DZIALOSZYCE
STOPNICA
MIECHOW
PINCZOW
SZTASZOW
OPATOW
OSTROWIEC
SANDOMIERZ
TARNOBRZEG
CHMIELNIK
JEDRZEJOW
KIELCE
CHECINY
SKARZYSKO
RADOMSKO
OPOCZNO
RADOM
ZWOLEN
ILZA
SZYDLOWIEC
KONSKIE
PRZEDBORZ
KLECKO
OLSZTYN
ZARKI
CZESTOCHOWA
PIOTRKOW
TOMASZOW
LODZ
ALEXANDROW
ZGIERZ
PABIANICE
LASK
SIERADZ
WIELUN
OSTROWO
KALISZ
KROTOSCHIN
RAWITSCH
LISSA
FRAUSTADT
NEUSALZ
GLOGAU
SPREMBERG
SORAU
MUSKAU
FORST
GUBEN
LUBBEN
LUCKENWALDE
JUTERBOG
TREUENBRIETZEN
BELZIG
BRANDENBURG
POTSDAM
SPANDAU
BERLIN
CHARLOTTENBURG
FRANKFURT
FURSTENBERG
CROSSEN
SONNENBURG
MESERITZ
ZIELENZIG
SCHWERIN
WRONKE
OBORNIK
SCHRODA
WRESCHEN
GNESEN
INOWRAZLAW
BROMBERG
LABISCHIN
BUDSIN
KOLMAR
SCHNEIDEMUHL
DEUTSCH KRONE
FLATOW
JASTROW
NAKEL
MROTSCHEN
KONITZ
SCHLOCHAU
BUTOW
LAUENBURG
NEUSTADT
PUTZIG
HELA
NEUFAHRWASSER
DIRSCHAU
MARIENBURG
MEWE
STUHM
RIESENBURG
MARIENWERDER
GRAUDENZ
THORN
CULMSEE
BRIESEN
STRASBURG
SOLDAU
OSTERODE
HOHENSTEIN
ORTELSBURG
WILLENBERG
NEIDENBURG
LAUTENBURG
GOLDAP
OLECKO
LYCK
ANGERBURG
GUTTSTADT
SENSBURG
ALLENSTEIN
HEILSBERG
BARTENSTEIN
GERDAUEN
MEHLSACK
MUHLHAUSEN
ELBING
PREUSSISCH-EYLAU
INSTERBURG
GUMBINNEN
STALLUPOENEN
MARIAMPOL
KALWARYA
OLITA
WILKOWISZK
PILKALLEN
WEHLAU
KREUZBURG
FRIEDLAND
LABIAU
KÖNIGSBERG
PILLAU
FISCHHAUSEN
BRUSTERORT
HAFF
RUSSIAN
TILSIT
RAGNIT
HEINRICHSWALDE
KRAM
KURISCHES
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Torda
Gyeres
Maros Vasarhely
Sovarad
Szasz-Regen
Bonczhida
Banffy Hunyad
Deva Vanya
Grosswardein
Turkeve
Kis Ujszallas
Puspok Ladany
Debreczin
Hajdu Szob
Szekely Hid
Margita
Silagy Csch
Zilah
Tasnad
Nagy Karoly
N. Szombat
Szatmar Nemeti
Mate-Szalka
Nyir-Bator
Kis Varda
Nagy Szollos
Halmi
Tecso
Szigut
Felso Visso
Borsa
Szinyer Varalja
Felso-Banya
Nagy Banya
O Rodna
Dorna-Watra
Naszod
Bistrita
Olah Toplicza
Deesz
Magyaros
Szamos Ujvar
Gyergyo Szent-Miklos
Kolomea
Kotzmann
Banilla
Russiach
Wiznitz
Kuczurmare
Bohoineth
Zabie
Sereth
Radautz
Brodina

JUGO-SLAVIA
AND THE
BALKAN-STATES
SCALE OF MILES
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AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
VIENNA
BUDAPEST
GRAZ
TRIESTE
VENICE
GULF OF VENICE
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALIAN INCORONATA CLAIMS
FREE CITY
SOLTA
BRAZZA
LESINA
LISSA
CURZOLA
SABBIONCELLO
LAGOSTA
MELEDA
TRIEST
CORFU
CABLE
CONSTANTINOPLE
BELGRADE
SZEGEDIN
Temesvar
Kraguyevats
Kruševac
Novi Bazar
MONTENEGRO
CETINJE
DURAZZO
Brindisi
Taranto
GULF OF TARANTO
ROME
NAPLES
Foggia
Bari
ANCONA
Ravenna
S. MARINO
ISCHIA
PONZA
PAXOS
CORFU
EPIRUS
ALBANIA
SERVIA
BOSNIA
HERZEGOVINA
CROATIA AND SLAVONIA
CARNIOLA
CARINTHIA
ISTRIA
TYROL
BAVARIA

Czernowitz
BUKOWINA
BESSARABIA
UKRAINE
KISHINEV
YASSY
ODESSA
Grosswardein
TRANSYLVANIA
MOLDAVIA
Kronstadt
Galatz
Braila
WALLACHIA
BUKAREST
DOBRUDJA
Constanza
BLACK SEA
Varna
Shumla
Rustchuk
Silistria
Danube
Pruth
Dniester
Mouths of the Danube
St. George's Mouth
ODESSA CABLE
CONSTANTINOPLE CABLE
SALONICA CABLE
SOFIA
BULGARIA
Philippopolis
Adrianople
TURKEY
CONSTANTINOPLE
Scutari
Bosphorus
SEA OF MARMORA
MARMORA
Gallipoli
Dardanelles
Gulf of Saros
Gulf of Xeros
Gulf of Orfani
Gulf of Kassandra
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Athos
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Lamia
SALONICA
CHALCIDICE
NEUTRAL TERR.
Karyes
SAMOTHRACE
IMBROS
LEMNI
MITILINI
AEGEAN SEA
KHILIODROMIA
THASOS
Kavala
Porto Lagos
Dedeagach
Enos
Rodosto
Panderma
Balikesri
Kum Kaleh
Eski Stamboul
Assos
Bergama
Kirkagaten
Chavdiro
Abullonia Lake
Manias Gol
Mudania
Brusa
Ismid
Lofko
Isnik Lake
Otlio
Yalova
Scutari
Chatalja
Fener-koi
Riva
Sungarlu
Midia
Podima
Ormanli
Tirkos
Iniada
Tirnovo
Kovtchas
Karabunar
Gektepe
Kirk-Kilisse
Uskub
Harmanli
Seimen
Kozludza
Philippopolis
Tatar Pazardjik
Panagiuriste
Pazardjik
Karlovo
Kalofer
Nova Zagora
Jambol
Sliven
Karnabat
Burgas
Aidos
Varbica
Osman Bazar
Shumla
Prevadia
Balcik
Kavarna
Dobric
Mangalia
Tuzla
Karapuno
Kahnanlaklar
Tutrakan
Silistria
Oltenita
Calarasi
Fetesclo
Medgidia
Cherna voda
Tulcea
Isaktcha
Macin
Galatz
Braila
Ismail
Reni
Kilia
Sulina
Wilkow
Izmail
Bolgrad
Kagul
Leowo
Tarutino
Akkerman
Ovidiopol
Karolinka
Tatar-bunar
Sadunguewo
Nerusclo
Tarakbunar
Kulm
Klostitz
Egendtuno
Mannheim
Strassburg
Karpinent
Tschutschelija
Leipzig
Kourni
Tiraspol
Bendery
Radujeneni
Kischinev
Orgheyev
Kriuljany
Gregoriopol
Dubossary
Tiraspol
Rybnica
Rezina
Bender
Tighina
Cahul
Vulcanesti
Comrat
Ceadir-Lunga
Tschadyr Lunga
Basarabeasca
Tarutino
Arcis
Tiraspol
Sarepta
Tiraspol
Balabanka
Tatar-bunar
Sadunguewo
Nerusclo
Tarakbunar
Kilia
Mouths of the Danube
Wilkow
Izmail
Sulina
Kilia Sulina
Tulcea
Macin
Braila
Galatz
Reni
Ismail
Bolgrad
Kagul
Leowo
Tarutino
Akkerman
Ovidiopol
Karolinka
ODESSA
Bogoroshdestvesko
Hoffnungsthal
Berezovka
Worms
Ant. Kapolpol
Ant. Kapolpol
Ant. Kapolpol

ALBANIA
JUGO SLAVIA
BULGARIA
GREECE
TURKEY
IONIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Strait of Otranto
Gulf of Arta
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Arcadia
Gulf of Koron
Gulf of Kolokythia
Gulf of Salonika
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Kissamos
Gulf of Mirabello
Gulf of Almyros
Gulf of Pagasae
Gulf of Orfano
Gulf of Kavalla
Durazzo
Bay of Durazzo
Cape Rodoni
Cape Palia
Cape Laghi
Cape Linguetta
Cape Bianco
Cape Kephali
Cape Kalogria
Cape Kiparissia
Cape Gallo
Cape Matapan
Cape Malea
Cape Trakhili
Cape Sidero
Cape Grosso
Cape Limenaria
Cape Pori
Cape Kissavo
Cape Palyur
Cape Anapho
Cape Spada
Cape Busa
Cape Kria
Cape Melisa
Cape Littinos
Cape Salmone
Cape Plessidl
Cape Skyli
Cape Malea
Corfu
Corfu Channel
Fano Isl.
Salmastraki Isl.
Paxo Isl.
Antipaxo Isl.
Saseno Isl.
Pt. Samana
Karatsta Lagoon
Ithaca
Cephalonia
Zante
Zante Isl.
Harpy I.
Strivali or Stamphane I.
Convent I.
Cerigo Isl.
Cervi I.
Falconera I.
Karavi I.
Hydra I.
Spezzia
Spezzia Poulo I.
Sabbatiki
Leonidion
Kaymeni I.
Makronisi Is.
Dragonera Is.
Gaudo Pulo I.
Gaulis I.
Paximadia Is.
Gaidaro Nisi I.
Kupho Nisi I.
Sapienza I.
Cabrera I.
Formigos I.
Venetiko I.
Prodano I.
Monemvasia I.
Aegina I.
Poros I.
Salamis I.
Skopelos I.
Skiathos I.
Skyros
Crete or Candia
Candia (Megalokastron)
Canea Bay
Suda Bay
Almyro Bay
Retimo Bay
Mirabello Bay
Messara Plain
Messara B.
Kisamos Bay
Kissamos Bay
Phodele Bay
Yanisades Is.
Elasa I.
Dia I.
Standia I.
Gramvousa
Spakia I.
Mt. Panaretí
Mt. Peristeri
Mt. Kaimaktsalan
Mt. Voras
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Ossa
Mt. Pelion
Mt. Ossa
Mt. Kissovo
Mt. Ardam
Mt. Kavari
Mt. Budzikaki
Mt. Allias
Mt. Kandili
Mt. Khiomo
Mt. Parnassus
Mt. Trikhorfou
Mt. Zagara
Mt. Voidia
Mt. Olonos
Mt. Aroania
Mt. Khelmos
Mt. Lycaeum
Mt. Ida
Mt. St. Theodori
Mt. Dikte
Mt. Aphendi Kavusi
Mt. Kadistra
Mt. Kastelli
Mt. Sitia
Mt. Zaro
Mt. Thripti
Mt. Kophinas
Mt. Kedros
Mt. Kalamos
Mt. Kandili
Mt. Kissavo
Mt. Plessidl
Mt. Pelion
Mt. Ossa
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Ardam
Mt. Kavari
Mt. Budzikaki
Mt. Allias
Mt. Kandili
Mt. Khiomo
Mt. Parnassus
Mt. Trikhorfou
Mt. Zagara
Mt. Voidia
Mt. Olonos
Mt. Aroania
Mt. Khelmos
Mt. Lycaeum
Mt. Ida
Mt. St. Theodori
Mt. Dikte
Mt. Aphendi Kavusi
Mt. Kadistra
Mt. Kastelli
Mt. Sitia
Mt. Zaro
Mt. Thripti
Mt. Kophinas
Mt. Kedros
Mt. Kalamos
Longitude East 25 from Greenwich

MAP OF
GREECE
COPYRIGHT, 1920.
TURKEY
SEA OF MARMORA
CONSTANTINOPLE
GREEK CLAIMS
SMYRNA
MITYLENE OR LESBOS ISL.
LEMNOS ISL.
IMBROS ISL.
SAMOTHRAKI ISL.
THASOS ISL.
TENEDOS ISL.
STRATI ISL.
SAMOS ISL.
NIKARIA ISL.
FOURNI ISL.
PATMOS OR PATIMO I.
LIPSO I.
LERO I.
KALIMNO I.
KAPPARI I.
NISYRO I.
SYMI I.
TILOS I.
KARKI I.
RHODES ISL.
SCARPANTO (KARPATHOS) ISL.
STASIDA I.
C. PRASONISI
KHIOS ISL.
PSARA I.
ANTI PSARA I.
OINOUSSAI ISL.
SANTORIN I.
ANAPHI I.
CHRISTIANA I.
PLACO I.
ASTROPALIA ISL.
NAXOS ISL.
PAROS I.
ANTIPAROS I.
SERPHO I.
SIPHANTO I.
MILO I.
POLYKANDRO I.
SYRA I.
TINOS ISL.
MYKONI I.
ANDROS ISL.
KEA I.
THERMIA I.
HERMOPOLIS
CAPE MALATRA
CAPE KARTSIMO
CAPE TZETRA
CAPE DORO
CAPE OKTHONIA
CAPE VURKOS
CAPE BABA
CAPE KARA
CAPE SUVLA
CAPE SANTO
ATHOS MT.
PERCHTH MT.
MT. KORONO
GULF OF SALONIKA
GULF OF STROS
GULF OF ADRAMYTI
GULF OF SMYRNA
GULF OF SCALA NOVA
GULF OF MENDELIA
GULF OF KOS
GULF OF SYMI
GULF OF MARMARA
GULF OF ISMID
BAY OF MUDROS
BAY OF VOLO
BAY OF PAGASAI
BAY OF MARMARIS
BAY OF MARATHON
BAY OF SALAMIS
BAY OF ELEUSIS
BAY OF ARGOS
BAY OF NAUPLIA
BAY OF KISSAMOS
BAY OF SUDA
BAY OF CANDIA (HERACLEION)
BAY OF MIRABELLO
BAY OF SITIA
BAY OF PALAIKASTRON
BAY OF ARMYRO
BAY OF KALAMATA
BAY OF KOLOKYTHIA
BAY OF NAVARINO
BAY OF PHYLOS
BAY OF KYPARISSIA
BAY OF ARKADIA
BAY OF PATRAS
BAY OF ITEA
BAY OF ALIVERI
BAY OF KARYSTOS
BAY OF VOLISSO
BAY OF MASTIKO
BAY OF KARLOVASSI
BAY OF VATHY
BAY OF PYTHAGORION
BAY OF KAMARI
BAY OF PERISSA
BAY OF KOLPOS
BAY OF KISSAMOS
BAY OF SUDA
BAY OF CANDIA (HERACLEION)
BAY OF MIRABELLO
BAY OF SITIA
BAY OF PALAIKASTRON
BAY OF ARMYRO
BAY OF KALAMATA
BAY OF KOLOKYTHIA
BAY OF NAVARINO
BAY OF PHYLOS
BAY OF KYPARISSIA
BAY OF ARKADIA
BAY OF PATRAS
BAY OF ITEA
BAY OF ALIVERI
BAY OF KARYSTOS
BAY OF VOLISSO
BAY OF MASTIKO
BAY OF KARLOVASSI
BAY OF VATHY
BAY OF PYTHAGORION
BAY OF KAMARI
BAY OF PERISSA
BAY OF KOLPOS
AEGEAN SEA
CRETAN SEA
DARDANELLES
Longitude East from Greenwich

MAP OF
RUSSIA
SCALE OF MILES.
0 25 50 100 150 200 250 300
Longitude East from Greenwich
ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
WHITE SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
BALTIC SEA
SEA OF AZOF
CASPIAN SEA
LAPLAND
FINLAND
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
COURLAND
POLAND
LITHUANIA
VOLHYNIA
PODOLIA
BESSARABIA
GALICIA
KOLGUEF ISL.
VAIGATZ ISL.
NOVAIA ZEMBLA
BIELOI ISL.
LOFODEN ISLANDS
KANIN PENIN.
KOLA PENINSULA
TAURIDA
CRIMEA
PETROGRAD
MOSCOW
ARCHANGEL
KIEF
ODESSA
SEBASTOPOL
KHERSON
KHARKOF
KURSK
ORLOF
TULA
KALUGA
SMOLENSK
MOHILEF
MINSK
GROD NO
WILNA
KOVNO
MITAU
RIGA
REVAL
ABO
HELSINGFORS
STOCKHOLM
GOTHLAND
OELAND
NIJNI NOVGOROD
KAZAN
PERM
VIATKA
VOLOGDA
ARKHANGEL
OLONETZ
TVER
YAROSLAF
KOSTROMA
VLADIMIR
TULA
RIAZAN
TAMBOF
PENZA
SIMBIRSK
SARATOF
ASTRAKHAN
SAMARA
ORENBURG
UFA
TOBOLSK
TOMSK
YENISEISK
IRKUTSK
YAKUTSK
OKHOTSK
KAMTCHATKA
KAMTCHATKA PENIN.
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
AMOOR R.
SEA OF KAMTCHATKA
BEHRING'S STRAIT
BEHRING'S SEA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
NORTH CAPE
BEAR ISL.
LOFODEN ISLANDS
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Longitude East from Greenwich

PRUSSIA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
RUSSIA
TURKEY
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA (15 ft. Below Sea Level)
SEA OF AZOF
Gulf of Perekop
Mouths of the Danube
Mouths of the Volga
Mouths of the Ural
Sea of Marmora
Gulf of Athens
Gulf of Kuma
Czerevitza Bay (Mertvoi Dead Bay)
Alexander Bay
Kara Bugaz Gulf
Chelekeni I.
Ogartchinski I.
Aral Sea
Lake Tengiz
Lake Balkash
Lake Issik-Kul
Lake Alakul
Lake Ala-Kul
Lake Zaisan
Lake Ebi-Nor
Lake Dzaisan-Nor
Lake Tere-Khol
Lake Kara-Kul
Lake Sassyk-Kul
Lake Ak-Kul
Lake Kara-Kul
Lake Tere-Kul
Lake Kara-Kul
Lake Tere-Kul
Lake Kara-Kul
Lake Tere

POLAND
SCALE OF MILES
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
COPYRIGHT 1920
BALTIC SEA
GULF OF RIGA
GOTSKA SANDO
FARO
GOTTLAND
OESEL ID.
DAGO ID.
CABLE
REVEL
HELSINGFORS
PETROGRAD
COPENHAGEN
LÜBECK
ANTWERP
STOCKHOLM
RIGA
CABLE
BORNHOLM
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
COURLAND
LITHUANIA
SWEDEN
BERGSLAGEN
OLAND
LEKINGE
GERMANY
EAST PRUSSIA
WEST PRUSSIA
DANZIG
BAY OF DANZIG
Libau
Windau
Mitau
RIGA
Tilsit
Königsberg
Memel
Niemen River
Kowno
VILNA
Dvinsk
Pernau
Reval
Arensburg
Hapsal
Baltischport
Werro
Petschory
Pskow
Lake Pskow
Oppekull
Smolensk
Marienburg
Bolowsk
Warkland
Ryezhitsa
Feimany
Wyschki
Druya
Vidzy
Dawgelischki
Svyentsiany
Nowjewiroka
Michalischki
Budsslaw
Molodetschno
Woronowo
Rakow
Lida
Nalibok
Iwenes
Mir
Stolbzy
Walewka
Lunno
Mosty
Wensowez
Grodno
Osery
Lebeda
Augustowo
Suwalki
Seiny
Prelensk
Orany
Olita
Troki
Jesno
Jewje
Wilkowiszk
Mariampol
Stalluponen
Gumbinnen
Pillkallen
Insterburg
Wehlau
Pillau
Fischhausen
Brusterort
Labiau
Ragnit
Tauroggen
Eiragola
Keidany
Schaty
Janow
Jurburg
Wilki
Schirwinty
Gedroizi
Labonary
Vilkomir
Kelmy
Telshi
Schadow
Poniewessi
Linkowo
Sheime
Bauske
Sessau
Autz
Schonberg
Alt-Sauken
Illuxt
Dwinsk
Dermen
Preli
Lievenhov
Kreuzburg
Yakobstadt
Friedrichstadt
Lennewalden
Uxkull
Lemburg
Sissegel
Bonifassawo
Sesswegen
Schwanenburg
Ronnenburg
Wenden
Segewold
Seltinghof
Adsel
Wolmar
Pernigel
Rujen
Walk
Werro
Petschory
Gutmannsbach
Woiste
Sarra
Moisekull
Odenpah
Rappin
Ringen
Fellin
Dorpat
Ecks
Grivki
Torgel
Pernau
Tessama
Leal
Hapsal
Merjama
Paenkull
Keddafer
Emmast
Moon
Werden
St. Jakoby
Feunern
Pamerort
Kuzwist
Lowel
Zerel
Pissen
C. Domesnas
Kolken
Dondan
Rujen
Windau
Sasmacken
Markgrafen
Talsen
Angern
Muhlgraben
Tukkum
Zabeln
Kandau
Sessenhof
Dsirren
Schrunden
Doblen
Mitau
Durben
Libau
Prekuln
Nd Bartau
Schkudy
Ruziu
Salanty
Polangen
Krottingen
Plungjany
Kulje
Memel
Schmolle
Wewersnany
Shwingi
Heydekrug
Russ
Kurisches Haff
Heinrichswalde
Labiau
Fischhausen
Pillau
Brusterort
Krayo
Neukuhren
Cranz
Rossitten
Nekso
Stolpmunde
Leba
Putzig
Hela
Neustadt
Neuenburg
Neufahrwasser
Rurenwalde
Stolp
Schlawe
Lollbruck
Kamnin
Treptow
Kolberg
Pollnow
Butow
Rummelsburg
Belgard
Greifenberg
Bublitz
Baldenburg
Schivelbein
Neustettin
Regenwalde
Gollnow
Tempelburg
Hammerstein
Schlochau
Konitz
Tuchel
Neuenburg
Schwetz
Graudenz
Marienwerder
Deutsch Eylau
Riesenburg
Marienburg
Mewe
Stuhm
Gerdauen
Angerburg
Goldap
Margrabowa
Darkehmen
Kalwarya
Mehlsack
Bartenstein
Heilsberg
Guttstadt
Allenstein
Sensburg
Masurian Lakes
Lyck
Osterode
Hohenstein
Willenberg
Ortelsburg
Radzilow
Kusnica
Dombrowo
Skidel
Schtschutschin
Grodno
Kalwarya
Wilkowiszk
Mariampol
Kowno
Wladislawow
Niemen River
Jurburg
Janow
Wilki
Schirwinty
Gedroizi
Labonary
Vilkomir
Schaty
Eiragola
Keidany
Tauroggen
Skadwibje
Leissagola
Montwidow
Uzjany
Traschkuny
Ponevyzh
Subotsch
Novo Alexandrovsk
Skopischki
Abeli
Ponemunok
Druya
Dwinsk
Illuxt
Alt-Sauken
Courland Aa
Bauske
Schonber

POSEN
PRUSSIA
POLAND
WARSAW
LODZ
BRESLAU
Görlitz
Liegnitz
Gleiwitz
Beuthen
Königshütte
Cracow
LEMBERG
Przemysl
BRÜNN
VIENNA
Neusatz
Temesvar
Arad
Debreczin
Nagy Varad
Kaschau
Munkacs
Ungvar
Lublin
Brest Litovsk
Pinsk
Kowel
Rowno
Dubno
Tarnopol
Stanislau
Kolomea
Czernowitz
BUKOWINA
GALICIA
HUNGARY
SILESIA
MORAVIA
CARPATHIAN MTS.
Danube
Vistula
Oder
Dniester
Bug
Pilica
Prosna
Warta
Narew
San
Bzura
Donajec
Dunajec
Poprad
Hernad
Theiss
Save
Drave
Waag
Gran
Raab
Marchegg
Pressburg
Komorn
Ofen
Pesth
Szegedin
Temesvar
Arad
Debreczin
Nagy Varad
Kaschau
Munkacs
Ungvar
Lemberg
Przemysl
Cracow
Warsaw
Lublin
Brest Litovsk
Pinsk
Kowel
Rowno
Dubno
Tarnopol
Stanislau
Kolomea
Czernowitz
BUKOWINA
GALICIA
HUNGARY
SILESIA
MORAVIA
CARPATHIAN MTS.
Danube
Vistula
Oder
Dniester
Bug
Pilica
Prosna
Warta
Narew
San
Bzura
Donajec
Dunajec
Poprad
Hernad
Theiss
Save
Drave
Waag
Gran
Raab
Marchegg
Pressburg
Komorn
Ofen
Pesth
Szegedin
325
50
50
20°

MAP OF
SWEDEN and
NORWAY
Longitude East from Greenwich.
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
Arctic Circle
SCALE OF MILES.
0 10 20 30 80 130
TROMSOE ISLANDS
LOFODEN ISLANDS
West Fiord
Sulitelma
Kebnekaise
Sarekjokko
Voluvara Mt.
Kittila
Kinlangi
L. Kemi
Kitka Lake
Ijo
Ulea
Carlo
Tauvo L.
Brahestad
Ulea Lake
Gamla Carleby
Nya Carleby
Holmo
Angso
Umea
Skelleftea
Piteo
Lulea
Boden
Gellivara
Pajala
Kengis
Kolari
Pello
Turtola
Karunki
Alkula
Nartimo
Kemi
Tornea
Over Kalix
Over Lulea
Over Tornea
Carl Gustaf
Haparanda
Sandskar
Hedenfors
Rabacken
Elfsbyn
Arvidsjaur
Jockmock
Jokkmokk
Quickjock
Gellivara
Kurravaara
Jukkasjarvi
Kiruna
Lulea
Pitea
Skellefteo
Umea
Byskea
Norsjo
Burtrask
Nysatra
Storon
Biuro Hd.
Lofanger
Gumboda
Dalkarlea
Dorotea
Asele
Vilhelmina
Stensele
Lycksele
Ayalilden
Frostkage
Granoby
Granasele
Sorsele
Jorn
Arjeplog
Stor Lake
Silkeo
Buskele
Pausele
Orm L.
Wolgs L.
Frostviken
Kvarnberg L.
Ormsjo
Tasjo
Holmo
Gafsele
Rodom
Pjallso
Junsele
Bjorna
Nordmaling
Yaker
Holmsund
Sjofors
Gadden I.
Skyttmyra
Sarvar
Rotan
Kyrko
Roda
Torrberg
Bjurholm
Vaxtjo
Hallen
Lugan
Ragunda
Hammerdal
Stromsund
Ange
Hallsberg
Orebro
Karlskoga
Degerfors
Filipstad
Arvika
Kristinehamn
Karlstad
Kongsvinger
Eidsvold
Hamar
Lillehammer
Gudbrandsdal
Dovre
Romsdal
Throndhjem
Throndhjem Fiord
Stenkyar
Levanger
Verdal
Snaasen
Snaasen L.
Namsos
Namsen Fiord
Namsen R.
Foldal
Folden Fiord
Folden L.
Rorvik
Vigten
Lekoe
Bindals Fiord
Bindal
Torghatten
Torget
Brono
Vageno
Alstono
Dyrnaso
Dyrnas
Lovunden
Tombo
Threnen
Waeso
Hesmona
Luroe
Meloe
Kunnen Hd.
Beieren
Rodo
Landegode I.
Hundsholm
Sandhorn
Fuglo
Rosto
Sorland
Vaero
Moskenes
Moskenstrom
Malstrom
Reino
Lofotodden
Flagstado
Gimso
Ulvo
Vaago
Ost Vaago
Vest Vaago
Langenas
Skogso
Bjorosund
Andenes
Andoy
Ando
Senjen
Grylo
Sand
Andfiord
Ramsund
Tjeldsund
Ofot Fiord
Ofotbanen
Ofoten
Ofot L.
Rombaksfiord
Rombaksbotn
Narvik
Beisfiord
Beisfiord L.
Hamnes
Vannaa
Hamnesfiord
Kvaloe
Ribnaso
Kvalo
Tromsoe
Tromsoe Sund
Tromsoe Fiord
Balsfiord
Nordkjos
Storsteras
Malangen
Malangen Fiord
Bardo
Saveien
Krokeen
Viken
Ramfiord
Ramfiord L.
Ramfiord R.
Kvenangen Fiord
Kvenangen
Kvenangen L.
Kvenangen R.
Jukkasjarvi
Kurravaara
Kattelvaara
Jukkas Jarvi
Kiruna
Luossajoki
Luossajarvi
Kirunavaara
Kattelvaara
Kiruna Mt.
Luossajarvi
Kiruna
Kurravaara
Jukkasjarvi

NORTH SEA
SKAGERRACK
CATTEGAT
BALTIC SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
Gulf of Riga
Bohus
Bay
Lake Wener
Lake Hielmar
Lake Mälar
Bight of Norrkoping
Sandhammar Pt.
Longitude East from Greenwich.
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
FINLAND
TRONDHEIM
JEMTLAND
HERNOSAND
STOCKHOLM
GOTHLAND
OELAND
CHRISTIANSAND
CHRISTIANIA
GOTEBORG
The Naze
Tannis Bay
Jammer Bay
Frederikshavn
Hjorring
Liim Fiord
Randers Fiord
Aarhuus
Ringkjobing
Viborg
Fredericia
Ribe
Christiansfeld
Apenrade
Hadersleben
Tondern
Flensburg
Sonderburg
Nyborg
Korsor
Helsingborg
Landskrona
Malmo
Ystad
Trelleborg
Carlscrona
Calmar
Wexio
Christianstad
Ystad
Gottska Sando
Visby
Faro
Faro Sound
Hoborg Ft.
Fal Pt.
Oeland Pt.
Stuka
Ulangan
Memel
Libau
Windau
Riga
Milan
Shavli
Reval
Port Baltic
Hango Hd.
Helsingfors
Sweaborg
Aland I.
Bjorko
Abo
Nystad
Raumo
Biorneborg
Tammerfors
Tavastehus
Christinestad
Jyvaskyla
Frederikshamn
Borga
Kokars
Kundo
Hogsal
Dago
Arensburgo
Torneau
Kolken
Gotska Sando
Bodar
Nora
Hernosand
Sundsvall
Gefle
Upsala
Stockholm
Nykoping
Norrkoping
Linkoping
Motala
Wadstena
Carlsborg
Orebro
Carlstad
Wenersborg
Gothenburg
Marstrand
Uddevalla
Strengnas
Arboga
Westeras
Falun
Fahlun
Hedemora
Gefleborg
Sundswall
Hernosand
Ostersund
Ostmarken
Lofoten Is.
Hammerfest
Alten
Kautokeino
Tromsoe
Hammerfest
Vardoehus
Kola
Archangel
Onega
Petersburg
Wiborg
Nystad
Aland I.
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Baltic Sea
Skagerrack
Kattegat
Sound
Cattegat
Christiania Fiord
Bolhus Bay
Lake Wener
Lake Hielmar
Lake Mälar
Bight of Norrkoping
Sandhammar Pt.
Longitude East from Greenwich.
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M.
N
6
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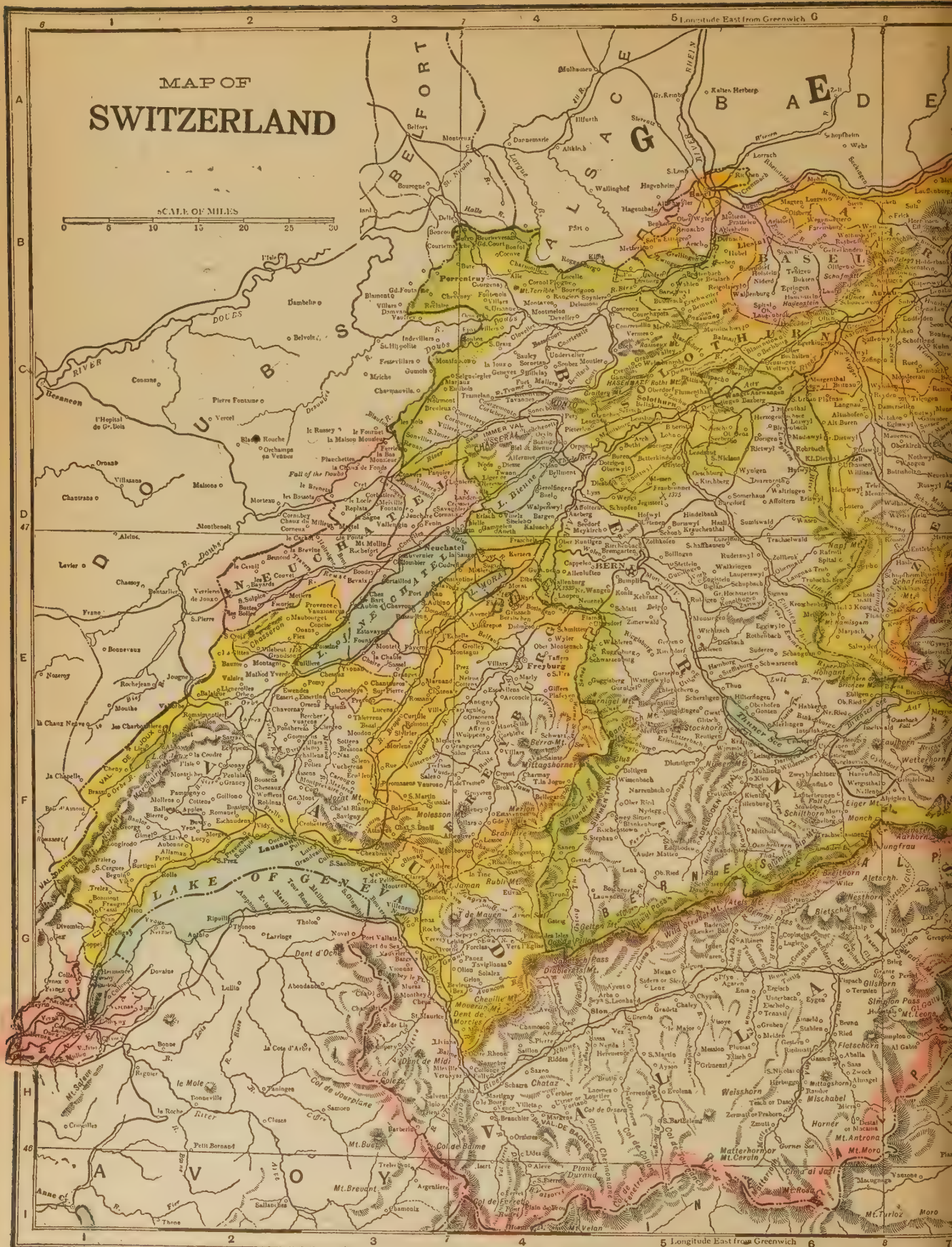
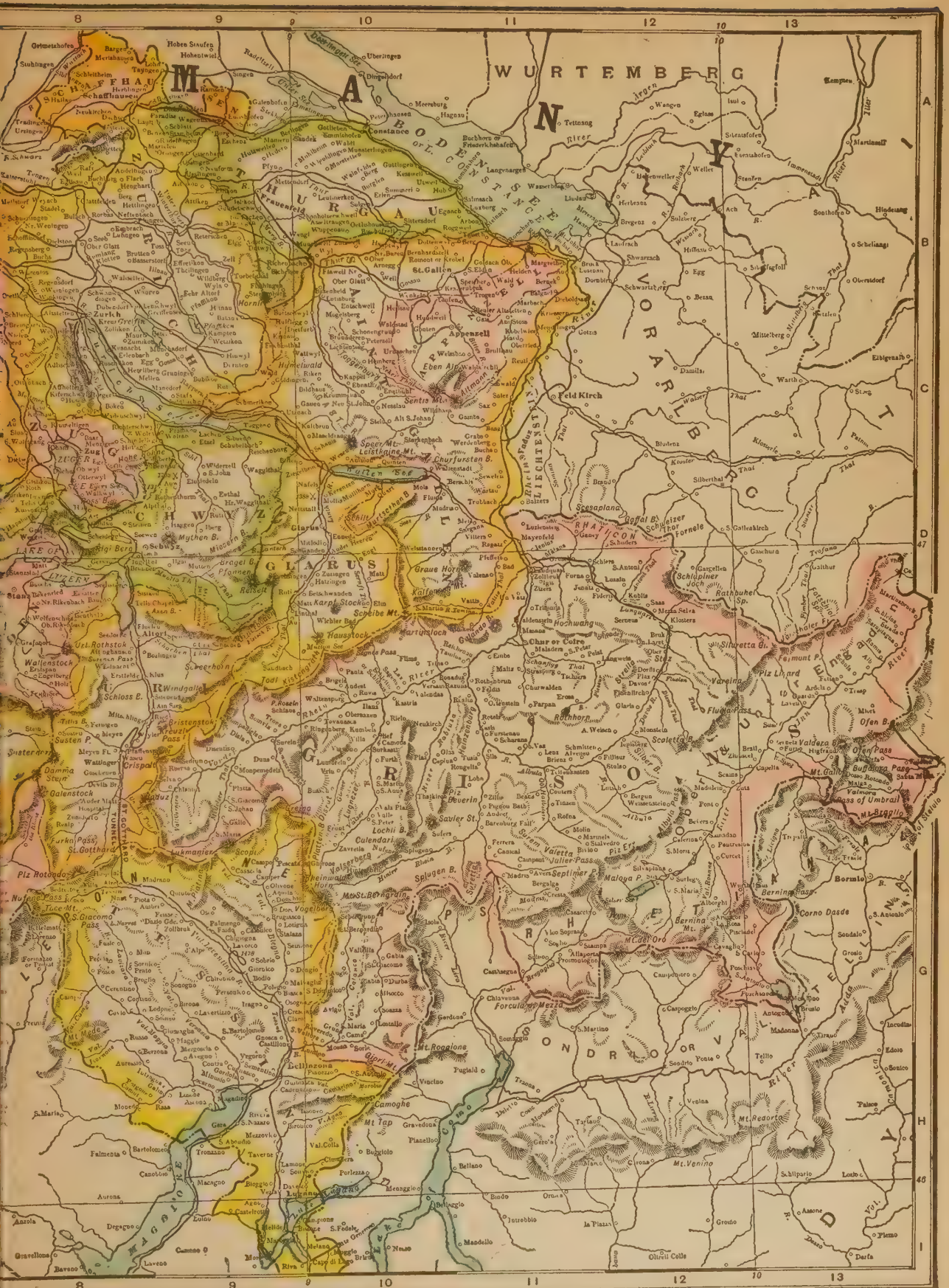
10
12
15
18
20
22
24
56
58
60
62


MAP OF
SWITZERLAND
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Longitude East from Greenwich
Neuchatel
Lake of Geneva
Lake of Lucerne
Lake of Zurich
Lake of Constance
Lake of Thun
Lake of Brienz
Lake of Wallenstadt
Lake of Zug
Lake of Lugano
Lake of Maggiore
Lake of Walen
Lake of Sempach
Lake of Hallwyl
Lake of Baldegg
Lake of Aegeri
Lake of Sarnen
Lake of Alpnach
Lake of Lungern
Lake of Brienz
Lake of Thun
Lake of Neuchatel
Lake of Biel
Lake of Murten
Lake of Zurich
Lake of Constance
Lake of Wallenstadt
Lake of Zug
Lake of Lugano
Lake of Maggiore
Lake of Walen
Lake of Sempach
Lake of Hallwyl
Lake of Baldegg
Lake of Aegeri
Lake of Sarnen
Lake of Alpnach
Lake of Lungern


WURTEMBERG
BODENSEE
Constance
Lindau
Bregenz
Feldkirch
Bludenz
St. Gallen
Appenzell
Herisau
Zurich
Winterthur
Schaffhausen
Frauenfeld
Thurgau
Glarus
Sentis Mt.
Speer Mt.
Leistkamm Mt.
Churfursten
Mattstock
Graue Hörner
Scheibe Mt.
Hausstock
Martinsloch
Wallenstock
Urnerrothstock
Windgallen
Schloss E.
Crispalt
Susten P.
Sustenhorn
Damma Stein
Galenstock
Furka Pass
St. Gotthard
Piz Rotondo
Lukmanier
Scopi
Rheinwald Horn
Mt. St. Bernardin
Splugen
Splugen P.
Tambo
Piz Beverin
Savier St.
Lochli B.
Culendari
Calanda
Ringelspitz
Kistenstock
Todi
Tödi
Rheinwald
Hinterrhein
Vorderrhein
Oberalp P.
Oberalp
Lukmanier P.
Piz Lucendro
Piz Medel
Piz Terri
Piz Cristallina
Piz Forno
Piz Campo Tencia
Piz Rondadura
Piz Curciusa
Piz Valrhein
Piz Vogelberg
Piz Grisch
Piz Platta
Piz Scalotta
Piz Mundaun
Piz Beverin
Piz Ault
Piz Mitgel
Piz Tomül
Piz Curvèr
Piz Mundaun
Piz Scalotta
Piz Platta
Piz Grisch
Piz Vogelberg
Piz Valrhein
Piz Curciusa
Piz Rondadura
Piz Campo Tencia
Piz Forno
Piz Cristallina
Piz Terri
Piz Medel
Piz Lucendro

EASTERN RUMELIA
TURKEY IN EUROPE
Adrianople
CONSTANTINOPLE
(STAMBOUL)
Sea of Marmora
BLACK SEA
ASIA MINOR
ANATOLIA
KARAMANIA
KASTAMUNI
KONIEH
MENTESHE
KARAMANIA
KAISARIEH
SIVAS
AMASIA
ARMENIA
KURDISTAN
MESOPOTAMIA
SYRIA
LEBANON
PALESTINE
ARABIA
EGYPT
AFRICA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gulf of Adalia
Gulf of Iskanderun
CRETE OR CANDIA
(To Turkey)
CYPRUS
(KIBRIS)
(Administered by Great Britain)
RHODES
Mouths of the Nile
ALEXANDRIA
Abukir
Damietta
Port Said
El Mansura
Tanta
Menouf
Natron Lakes
Ismailia
Suez
Gulf of Suez
CAIRO
Pyramids
Desert of El Tih
Maghurah
Bitter L.
Gizeh
Lake Menzaleh
Lake Burullus
Rosetta Mouth
Damietta Mouth
Kas Burun
Ras Itraki
El-Arish
Jaffa
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Gaza
Askalan
BEIRUT
DAMASCUS
Tripoli
Latakia
Alexandretta
Gulf of Iskanderun
Antioch
Aleppo
Orontes
Euphrates
Tigris
Mesopotamia
Kaisarieh
Sivas
Amasia
Kastamuni
Angora
Konieh
Adana
Tarsus
Mersina
Cyprus
Famagusta
Larnaka
Limasol
Paphos
Rhodes
Smyrna
Gulf of Smyrna
Mytilene
Chios
Samothrace
Gallipoli
Dardanelles
Sea of Marmora
Brusa
Kutahia
Afium Karahissar
Aidin
Denizli
Mugla
Scala Nova
Ephesus
Sardis
Magnesia
Adramyti
Gulf of Adramyti
Lesbos
Samothrace
Enos
Gulf of Saros
Dedeagatch
Salonica
Gulf of Salonica
Volo
Gulf of Volo
Lepanto
Gulf of Lepanto
Zante
Cephalonia
Santa Maura
Corfu
Prevesa
Gulf of Arta
Janina
Valona
Gulf of Valona
Durazzo
Scutari
Lake of Scutari
Montenegro
Cettinje
Antivari
Dulcigno
Cattaro
Ragusa
Bocche di Cattaro
Trebinje
Mostar
Narenta R.
Metkovich
Sebenico
Spalato
Lesina
Curzola
Lissa
Ancona
Pesaro
Rimini
Ravenna
Venice
Trieste
Fiume
Carlstadt
Agram
Essek
Peterwardein
Semlin
Belgrade
Widdin
Rustchuk
Silistria
Varna
Shumla
Kustendje
Mangalia
Constanza
Sulina
Danube R.
Sea of Azov
Kertch
Yenikale
Strait of Kertch
Sea of Azov
Taganrog
Rostoff
Don R.
Sea of Azov
Crimea
Sebastopol
Balaklava
Cape Chersonesus
Eupatoria
Perekop
Isthmus of Perekop
Theodosia
Kaffa
Cape Kaffa
Sea of Azov
Caucasus
Mt. Elbruz
Kuban R.
Anapa
Taman
Strait of Kertch
Sea of Azov
Black Sea
Trebizond
Rizeh
Batoum
Poti
Kutais
Redout Kaleh
Kars
Erzerum
Erzingan
Sivas
Tokat
Amasia
Samsun
Kastamuni
Sinub
Sinope
Kizil Irmak
Yeshil Irmak
Angora
Kaisarieh
Konieh
Karaman
Adana
Tarsus
Mersina
Alexandretta
Gulf of Iskanderun
Aleppo
Orontes
Euphrates
Tigris
Mesopotamia
Mosul
Nineveh
Diarbekir
Mardin
Orfa
Bir
Aleppo
Antioch
Latakia
Tripoli
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
Acre
Haifa
Mt. Carmel
Nazareth
Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Jordan R.
Dead Sea
Jerusalem
Jaffa
Gaza
Askalan
Kaisarieh
Sivas
Amasia
Samsun
Kastamuni
Angora
Konieh
Karaman
Adana
Tarsus
Mersina
Alexandretta
Gulf of Iskanderun
Aleppo
Orontes
Euphrates
Tigris
Mesopotamia
Mosul
Nineveh
Diarbekir
Mardin
Orfa
Bir
Aleppo
Antioch
Latakia
Tripoli
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
Acre
Haifa
Mt. Carmel
Nazareth
Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Jordan R.
Dead Sea
Jerusalem
Jaffa
Gaza
Askalan
Translations:
D., Dagh, Jebel, Mountain; Gol, Lake; Bahr, Sea; Chai, River; Wady, Dry River Bed; Nahr, River; Su, Water; Kuju, Kuduk, Ain, Spring, Fountain, Source; Seil, Stream; Ak, Akh, White; Kara, Black; Kizil, Red; Ras, Burun, Cape; Bander, Ghubbet, Bay; Tule, Mound; Kefr, Village; Kulat, Palace.
Places with over
Important places
6,000 Feet Depths
10,860
10,980
8,040
6,000
3,000
600
Sub. Tel.
Sub. Tel. to Malta
Sub. Tel. to Athens and Candia
European Ports
Asiatic Ports
Sub. Tel. to Odessa
Sub. Tel. to Otranto

TURKEY IN ASIA,
ASIA MINOR (ANATOLIA), ARMENIA, KURDISTAN,
MESOPOTAMIA AND SYRIA.)
WITH PART OF
RUSSIAN TRANS-CAUCASIA.
Scale, 90 English Statute Miles to One Inch.
Kilometers.
Capital of Empire:
Capitals of Vilayets:
When the name of the Sanjak is not shown, it is in all cases the same as its Capital, shown thus :
Battlefields:
Railroads:
Steamship Lines:
Submarine Telegraph:
Canals
Forts:
Lighthouses:
Elevations in English Feet:
Depths in English Feet:
Ancient Geographical names: Ephesus
Turkey of the Ottoman Empire comprises as immediate possessions:
In Europe:
Turkey proper, ... 61,200 Sq. Miles.
In Asia:
Crete, ... 2,949
Asia Minor, ... 206,378
Armenia & Kurdistan, 89,264
Mesopotamia, ... 100,205
Syria, ... 115,144
Arabia, ... 173,700
In Africa:
Tripoli & Bengazi, 308,738
Total, 1,147,578 Sq. Miles.
Nominal Possessions: Samos (tributary principality), Cyprus (administered by Great Britain), Bosnia, Herzegovina and Novibazar (administered by Austria-Hungary), Bulgaria with Eastern Rumelia, Egypt (tributary under English influence).

1
100
2
110
3
120 Longitude 4 East 130 from 5 Greenwich 140
6
150
7
A
B
C
50
40
30
IRKUTSKAYA
TRANSBAIKALIA
AMURIA
MANCHURIA
CHINESE EMPIRE
MONGOLIA
DESERT OF GOBI (GOBI DESERT)
SEA OF OKHOTSK
KAMTCHATKA
KURILE (CHI SHIMA) ISLANDS
SEA OF JAPAN
JAPAN
YELLOW SEA
Lake Baikal
Irkutsk
Chita
Nertchinsk
Blagoveschensk
Khabarovka
Vladivostok
Peking
Mukden
Hankow
Kiakhta
Urga
Kalgan
Tientsin
Port Arthur
Dalny
Wei-hai-Wei
Seoul
Fusan
Yokohama
Tokio
Osaka
Nagasaki
Hakodate
Sapporo
Yezo
Hondo
Kiushiu
Shikotan
Onekotan
Paramushir
Simushir
Urup
Iturup
Kunashiri
Sakhalin
Langri Sakhalin (Russian)
Tartary Strait
Gulf of Liau-tung
Korea Bay
Yellow Sea
Sea of Japan
Sea of Okhotsk
Pacific Ocean
Lots Wife or Rico de Oro

JAPAN, CHOSEN, CHINA
AND THE
INTERNATIONAL NEUTRAL ZONES
WITH THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Siam, Indo-China, Amur, Etc.
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300
Longitude East 120 from Greenwich
110
130
PACIFIC OCEAN
CHINA SEA
SIAM
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
PHILIPPINE (UNITED STATES) ISLANDS
LUZON
MINDANAO
FORMOSA
HAINAN I.
BORNEO
MALAY PENINSULA
Tropic of Cancer

INDIA.
Scale of Miles.
0 25 50 100 200 300 400
185 Miles to One Inch.
0 100 200 300 400 500
Kilometers.
French Possessions :
Portuguese Possessions :
Capitals of Countries :
Capitals of Provinces and Native States :
Railroads
Canals :
Elevations in English Feet.
INDIA is either directly or indirectly under British Rule, and includes BRITISH INDIA and the NATIVE STATES. The former is in all respects under the direct control of British Officials. For administrative purposes, British India is divided into PROVINCES, which are shown in different colors. Native States under control of the Central Government are shown in yellow with colored outline. Where the native territory is controlled by the government of the British Province in which it is located, it is shown in yellow tint.
NEPAL and BHUTAN are independent States.
Longitude East from Greenwich
KASHMIR
PUNJAB
RAJPUTANA
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
OUDH
BENGAL
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIND
BALUCHISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
TIBET
EMPIRE
Khatmandu
Calcutta
Lahore
Delhi
Lucknow
Allahabad
Jeypore
Ajmere
Gwalior
Indus R.
Ganges R.
Jumna R.
Kailas Mt. 19,196
Dhawalagiri Pk. 26,826
Mt. Everest (Gaurisankar) 29,002
Mt. Godwin Austen 28,250
Mt. Masherbrum 25,660
Mt. Kand
Mt. Abur
Thar or Indian Desert
Bahawalpur Desert
Great Rann of Cutch
Gulf of Cutch
Months of the Indus
Punakha
Tassisudon
Tongsong
Chumulari
Ranchanjanga
Sikkim
Darjiling
Gangtok
Phari
Tuna
Dam Dim
Baxa
Buxa
Barpeta
Gauhati
Nowgong
Shillong
Cherra Punji
Sylhet
Gura Hills (Khasi Hills)
Jaintia Hills
Naga Hills
Manipur
Cachar
Chittagong (Islamabad)
Arakan
Kutaboda
Mashka
Sagar
Nerbudda R.
Mahanadi R.
Godavery R.
Kistna R.
Pennar R.
Cauvery R.
Vindhya Range
Satpura Range
Aravalli Hills
Western Ghats
Eastern Ghats
Nilgiri Hills
Cardamum Hills
Palghat Pass
Bhore Ghaut
Thull Ghaut
Kandalla
Poona
Satara
Kolapur
Belgaum
Dharwar
Goa
Karwar
Mangalore
Cannanore
Calicut
Tellicherry
Coimbatore
Madura
Tinnevelly
Palamcottah
Cape Comorin
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Pondicherry
Madras
Vellore
Arcot
Cuddapah
Nellore
Ongole
Guntur
Masulipatam
Rajahmundry
Cocanada
Vizagapatam
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Pulicat Lake
Colair Lake
Kurnool
Bellary
Hyderabad
Secunderabad
Aurungabad
Ellora
Ajunta
Nagpur
Chanda
Raipur
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Jubbulpore
Saugor
Damoh
Sagar
Jhansi
Gwalior
Agra
Delhi
Meerut
Lucknow
Allahabad
Benares
Gaya
Patna
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Dinapur
Berhampur
Moorshedabad
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapur
Jessore
Dacca
Mymensingh
Sylhet
Chittagong
Akyab
Arracan
Pegu
Martaban
Tenasserim
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Islands
Ceylon
Maldive Islands
Laccadive Islands
Gulf of Manaar
Palk Strait
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Gulf of Cambay
Gulf of Kutch
Gulf of Oman
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Mekran Coast
Kirthar Mts.
Sulaiman Mts.
Khyber Pass
Bolan Pass
Gomal Pass
Kurram Pass
Peiwar Pass
Shutargardan Pass
Baroghil Pass
Darkot Pass
Karakorum Pass
Lowarai Pass
Salt Lake
Lanak Pass
Hindu Kush
Karakorum Mts.
Himalaya Mts.
Kong Kong Lakes
Wular Lake
Dal Lake
Manasarowar Lake
Rakas Lake
Yarkand R.
Shyok R.
Indus R.
Sutlej R.
Jhelum R.
Chenab R.
Ravee R.
Beas R.
Kabul R.
Kabul
Peshawar
Attock
Rawalpindi
Srinagar
Leh
Skardo
Gilgit
Yarkand
Kashgar
Khotan
Yasin
Chitral
Huza
Nagar
Baltistan
Dardistan
Kohistan
Chilas
Afghanistan
Kandahar
Ghazni
Khelat-i-Ghilzai
Quetta
Pishin
Sibi
Jacobabad
Shikarpur
Sukkur
Khairpur
Hyderabad
Umarkot
Jesalmir
Bikaner
Jodhpur
Ajmere
Jeypore
Lucknow
Allahabad
Benares
Gwalior
Agra
Delhi
Meerut
Lahore
Amritsar
Jullundur
Ludhiana
Ferozepore
Multan
Bahawalpur
Dera Ghazi Khan
Dera Ismail Khan
Leiah
Mianwali
Jhang
Montgomery
Lyallpur
Sheikhupura
Gujranwala
Gujrat
Jhelum
Rawalpindi
Attock
Peshawar
Kohat
Bannu
Dera

BERAR
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
HYDERABAD
MYSORE
Bastar
Bombay
Hyderabad
Madras
Bangalore
Pondicherry (French)
Mouths of the Godavari
Mouths of the Kistna
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
MINICOY
MALDIVE ISLANDS
CEYLON
Colombo
Gulf of Manar
Palk Strait
Coromandel Coast
Malabar Coast
Longitude East from Greenwich
BOMBAY and Vicinity.
Scale of Miles.
Bombay
Bombay Harbor
Middle Ground
Oyster Rock Battery
Observatory
Kolaba Pt.
Back Bay
Malabar Pt.
Kumbola Hill
Malabar Hill
Mahalakshmi Temples
Victoria Gardens
Docks
Castle
Government Docks
Trombay
Elephanta I.
CALCUTTA and Vicinity.
Scale of Miles.
Calcutta
Howrah
Botanic Gardens
Fort William
Hooghly R.
Chandernagar (French)
Serampur
Barrackpur
Baranagore
Dum Dum
Sealdah
Naihati
Tajpur
Bhatpara
Berhampur
Jagannath
Puri
Cuttack
Kanker
Sihoa
Armori
Warora
Chanda
Wun
Kelapur
Basim
Mahore
Kadirabad
Aurangabad
Jalna
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Maldive Islands
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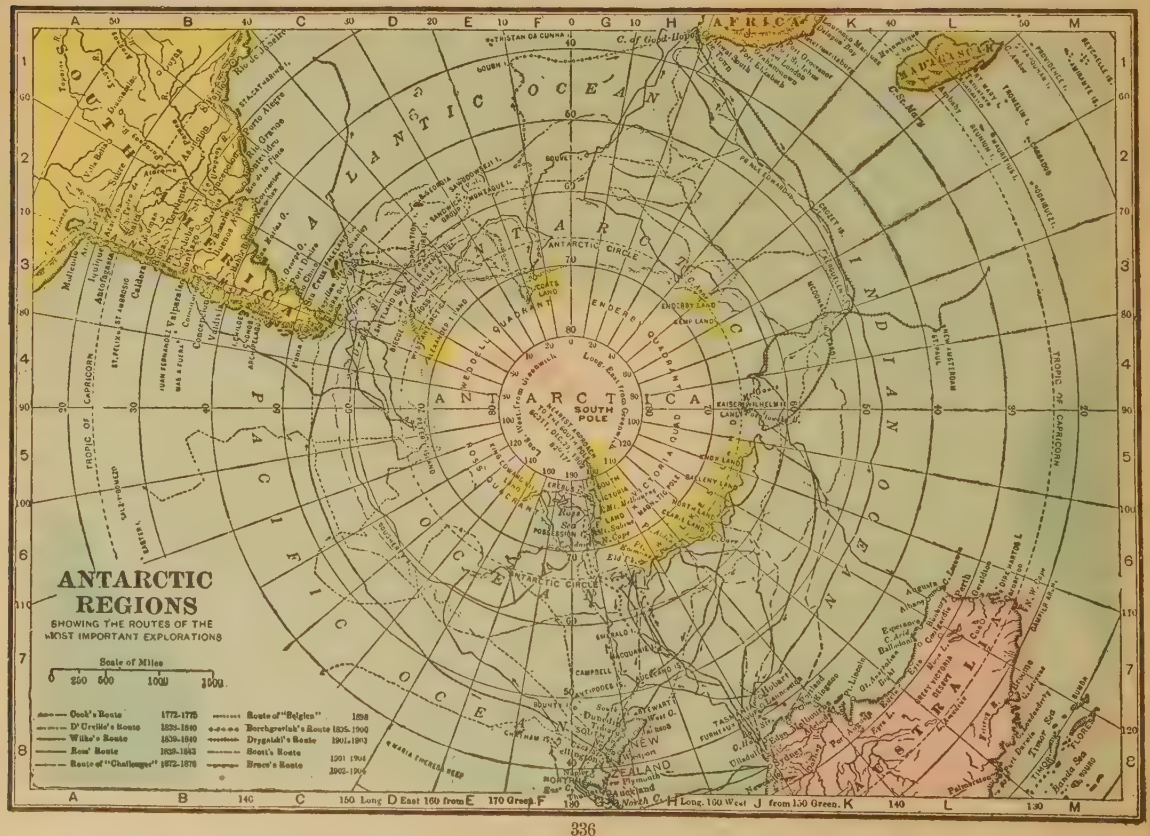
ARCTIC REGIONS
scale of Miles
0 100 200 400 600
Commander Peary discovered the North Pole April 6, 1909.
See map also for other expeditions, their routes and Farthest North Points
NORTH POLE
PEARY NORTH POLE
APRIL 6, 1909
PEARY APRIL, 1906
NANSEN'S FARTHEST NORTH
ABRUZZI, 1900
86° 34'
JEANNETTE SUNK JUNE 12, 1881
NANSEN LEFT "FRAM" MARCH 14, 1895
Meridian of Greenwich
ARCTIC CIRCLE
EUROPE
ASIA
GREENLAND
NORTH AMERICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN


ANTARCTIC REGIONS
SHOWING THE ROUTES OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EXPLORATIONS
Scale of Miles
0 250 500 1000 1500
Cook's Route 1772-1775
D'Urville's Route 1838-1840
Wilke's Route 1838-1840
Ross' Route 1839-1843
Route of "Challenger" 1872-1876
Route of "Belgica" 1898
Borchgrevink's Route 1895-1900
Drygalski's Route 1901-1903
Scott's Route 1901-1904
Bruce's Route 1902-1904
SOUTH POLE
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
ANTARCTICA
SOUTH AMERICA
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN

Bhutan

Bhutan is an independent kingdom lying in the Eastern Himalayas, with an area of 20,000 square miles, a large percentage of which is clothed with forests. Bhutan was formerly occupied by a tribe called Tephus. These were conquered by Tibetan soldiers in the 18th century. After the massacre of one of its garrisons in adjoining territory, Great Britain exacted a land indemnity.

Bhutan is a land of majestic scenery, cataracts leaping out of the high defiles and eventually finding their way to the Brahmaputra. The natives are fine physical specimens, though not addicted to soap and water. They build houses of three and four stories, and are skilled in carpentry.

The cottages in the mountains are set in the midst of a cleared area which is devoted to cultivation. Barley, wheat, buckwheat, chillies, turnips and potatoes (only lately introduced) are produced. Rice, maize, musk and silk are also of importance. The native ponies are of great excellence and are reared in large numbers.

Manufactures are largely for home consumption. They consist of coarse blankets, buffalo soles for snow boots, bowls carved from wood, and such arms as swords, spears and arrow heads. Buddhism is the nominal religion, but the people's ancient fetishism is extensively practiced.

China

The Chinese lay claim, formally at least, to an antiquity exceeding that of any other part of the world. They even contend that the first man was a Chinaman. Such a claim cannot, of course, be either confirmed or denied, as it carries us back to the misty land of myth. History, however, gives the Chinese a very great age, dating back at least to 2000 B. C., when Pao reigned, though no really trustworthy chronicles are found before the era of Confucius in the 6th century B. C. The four or five dynasties recorded by Chinese historians before this date, in a detailed and explicit manner, must be considered as resting on legend and tradition.

It was under the Tsin dynasty, 249-210 B. C., that the Great Wall was built. This wall, erected to shut out foreign invaders, is 1500 miles long; its height varies from 20 to 30 feet. At intervals of about 200 yards watchtowers, 40 feet high, are inserted. The base of the wall is from 15 to 25 feet thick and its summit averages about 12 feet in width. During the period of the "Three Kingdoms", 220 A. D., China was filled with factions, almost constantly at war with one another.

This unhappy period was brought to a close with the establishment of the Suy dynasty, in 590-618. Laws were improved, books added to the imperial library, and science, industry and commerce greatly promoted. In the 13th century Jenghis Khan invaded the country and destroyed more than ninety cities. Under Kublai, who ascended the throne in 1259, China reached the zenith of her power and glory. His authority was recognized from the Arctic Ocean to the Straits of Malacca. During his reign the country was visited by the famous traveler, Marco Polo.

Soon after his death the Mongols established their empire, in 1280. The Mings came into power in 1368. Then, 300 years later, the Manchus fastened their yoke upon China, founding a dynasty which lasted until the present decade, when the government became republican in form. Recent wars were with Great Britain, in 1840, by which the latter country gained Hongkong; Japan, which resulted disastrously and effected the independence of Korea and the cession of Formosa to Japan. Then, in 1898, came the "open door", Port Arthur and Talienwan being leased to Russia, Wai-hai-wei to Great Britain, Kiauchau to Germany (taken from her by Japan in the Great War), and the Bay of Kwang-Chau to France.

China, with its dependencies, exceeds in area and population the whole of Europe, the country comprising 4,277,000 square miles. It consists mainly of a high terraced land and a great, fertile plain. This plain is intersected by two mighty rivers—the Hwangho and Yangtse Kiang—and numerous canals. The country is divided into two parts: China proper and the conquered lands to north and west—Manchuria, Mongolia, Little Bokhara and Tibet. The coast line is reckoned at 4500 miles. The climate is rather rigorous, with hot summers and severe winters.

The religion, customs and political life of China may be traced back to the era of Confucius, the great sage and lawgiver. He did much to restore the ancient institutions, for which he was alternately honored and exiled by the emperors. In China, individualism sinks to its lowest ebb. In the state, popularly regarded as the creation of heaven, all life centers. The laws regulate every activity, moral conduct and even etiquette. They prescribe

GIANT BUDDHA AT KIATANG, CHINA.

The full figure is about one hundred and fifty feet feet in height and is perhaps the most remarkable of these gigantic cliff-hewn representations of Buddha.

the Chinaman's dress, and even the cut of his hair. There are no castes, the only distinction being between the emperor and his subjects.

Every father of a family receives an allotment of land. In some sections the land is owned communally. Intelligence, not birth, qualifies for office, and a kind of civil service examination is held. The highest examinations are conducted by the emperor himself. Marriage is as old as the state, and women are held in much greater respect than is the case in most Oriental countries. Polygamy is permitted but seldom practised. The binding of women's feet has recently been abolished.

In China agriculture is the pre-eminent industry. The great bulk of the inhabitants gain their livelihood from the soil, though their holdings are very small and their manner of cultivation primitive. For this, however, the Chinese compensates by his diligence. Irrigation is in wide use. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and buckwheat are the staple crops in the north. Farther south rice, cotton, tobacco, the poppy and fruits are grown.

Tea is by all means the most valuable product, being largely grown in the fertile valley of the Yangtse-Kiang. Opium is also widely produced. The minerals are abundant, but the natives have never developed the mines or allowed concessions to the foreigner. The chief manufactures are porcelain and silks, which are esteemed all over the world. Embroidery, lacquered wares, carved woods and tortoise-shell, ivory and horn are important hand products. Imports and exports are valued annually at $550,000,000.

Peking is the imperial city and the center of Chinese trade. Canton is famous for its manufactures. Shanghai is the chief seaport and carries on a thriving foreign business. The ancient caravan routes are still in use, though exports to Europe go largely by way of the Siberian railroad or the sea. Internal traffic is by river, canal, road and railway. China now has 5,500 miles of railway and of telegraph lines nearly 40,000 miles.

Until a few years ago education was confined to the study of Chinese classics. Roman Catholic missionaries were the first to introduce education on western models. Protestant missions have followed this example and established universities and medical schools as well. In the last ten years, however, state primary and secondary schools have been provided, and an imperial university is now found in every province. Great illiteracy, however, still prevails.

Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism are the three great religions of China. Buddhism has by far the greatest number of adherents. Confucianism is confined mainly to the richer and more intellectual classes. Other religious cults are Mohammedanism, Christianity, Nestorism, Judaism and Mazdaism.

Great changes took place in the traditional autocracy of China in 1908. A parliament was proclaimed, and the first national assembly convened in 1910. Since than a republican form of government has been established, more nominal than real.

HONGKONG

Hongkong is an island near the mouth of the Canton river, ceded by China to Great Britain in 1841, and is an important trade center. Including the mainland, which was ceded to Britain in 1898, the area is 377 square miles. It is administered as a crown colony. A military road encircles the island, which contains two spacious harbors. The island is mountainous throughout and bare of trees, so that the physical aspect is dreary and monotonous.

Silk and tea in transit form the bulk of trade which, with imports, is estimated at not less than $250,000,000 annually. Other important articles of export are opium, sugar, amber, sandalwood, ivory and betel. A tonnage of about 14,000,000 enters and clears at this port. The colony is administered by a governor, an executive and a legislative council.

Cyprus

Cyprus is one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea. Though nominally under Turkish dominion, it is controlled by British influences. Its surface, which is mountainous, comprises 3,580 square miles. The highest peak—Mount Troodos—attains an elevation of 6,406 feet. The soil is extremely fertile and agriculture is the chief industry. The methods of cultivation are rude, but splendid crops are harvested. The chief of these are linseed, corn, cotton, olives, grapes, raisins, fruit, silk and wine. Cyprus attained great celebrity among the ancients for its copper mines. Rock crystal, asbestos and statuary marble are among its exports. The people are mainly Greeks of the Orthodox church. Nikosia is the capital.

East Indies

BRITISH EAST INDIES

British North Borneo. The British first controlled this territory under grants from the sultans of Sulu and Brunei. This concession was taken over by the North Borneo Company in 1882. In 1888, by an agreement with the company, the territory was made a British protectorate.

The area is about 31,000 square miles, with a coast line of 900 miles. Most of the surface is hilly if not mountainous, with extensive highlands in the interior, grooved by valleys and plains. A number of rivers exist but none is of economic importance. The climate is hot and enervating.

Infrequent villages are hidden away in the mountains of the interior, each consisting of a long, low hut cut into apartments for family use. A short railway has been built on the west coast, but the only means of communication in the interior are paths worn by the feet of the natives.

The chief products are gutta percha, rattans, guano, nuts and edible birds'-nests, all of which are exported. Valuable timber exists but is difficult of access. Gold and coal have been discovered. Tobacco, sago, cocoanuts and sugar-cane are cultivated, largely for domestic consumption. The government is invested in a court of directors. Sandakan is the seat of it. The population is chiefly Mohammedan, but Roman Catholic and Protestant missions have been established.

Brunei. This is a very small state, having an area of ony 1,800 square miles. It was placed under British protection in 1888. The capital, Brunei, is picturesquely set against a background of splendidly forested heights. The only commerce is domestic, which consists of brass work, gold embroidered cloth, sago, rice and a few other agricultural products. Coal is mined in a limited way. The nominal government is a sultan and two ministers.

Labuan. This island was ceded to the British in 1846 and was incorporated with Singapore in 1907. A small amount of rice is grown, and groves of cocoanut and sago palms are scattered about. The native population consists of Chinese and Malay fishermen. About fifty Europeans find residence here. There is a Roman Catholic and an Anglican church and two native and Chinese schools. A few miles of road are the only means of communication. The total area is 30 square miles.

Sarawak. During a rebellion against the Sultan of Brunei, in 1842, Sir James Brook took a hand in the embroglio and thereby obtained certain concessions. Other concessions were obtained from time to time until, in 1888, the country was made a British protectorate. The area of 42,000 square miles is largely mountainous, through which several rivers that are navigable for short distances find their way. The surface is densely forested with valuable timber but little use has as yet been made of it.

The population, outside of a few European officials, is composed mainly of Chinese traders and farmers, half-civilized Malays and the wild tribes of the interior. Slavery has been abolished except among the intractable and inaccessible natives. The principal product of the soil is sago, in the exportation of which Sarawak leads all other countries. Cocoanuts, rubber and pepper are other important articles of export. The mineral wealth is great but undeveloped. The government is administered by a rajah, under British advisement.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Marco Polo claims to have been the first white man to gaze upon this strange tropical expanse of land and water, giving the date of his arrival as 1292. A Portuguese squadron explored the coast of Sumatra in 1509 and reported that the interior was occupied by a race of cannibals. The Dutch East India Company, chartered in 1602, was soon carrying on a thriving trade between the East Indies and China and Japan. Trading stations were established in Sumatra, Java and Celebes. Later, when the company was dissolved and its possessions transferred to the state, the sphere of Dutch control was rapidly extended.

This was facilitated by the weakness of Spain and Portugal and the withdrawal of the British. Nevertheless, Dutch supremacy was not consummated without bloodshed. A dispute with Great Britain was settled by arbitration, but a rebellion in Java required the despatch of a large body of troops from the Netherlands. Mohammedan fanaticism also flared up in Sumatra, involving the Dutch in much trouble. A number of other minor but long and costly wars were fought before the Dutch succeeded in consolidating their authority. The total area of the Dutch East Indies is 737,000 square miles.

Java and Madura. The length of Java is 622 miles with an extreme width of 121 miles. Volcanic energy made it and has never ceased to devastate it. At the same time it has offset its malignance by fertilizing the soil. Mountains, therefore, abound. The climate, as a whole, is rather enervating. Rainfalls are regular, with no extended dry season.

The native Javanese are of Malayan stock. The eyes are always brown or black, and the hair long, straight and coarse. The beard is scanty or altogether absent. A golden yellow complexion is regarded as the acme of beauty in the women. The latter, however, are not robust physically, and early fade into positive ugliness.

Agriculture is, of course, the main occupation. Most of the island being government property, this is carried on under state supervision. The area of Java and Madura is 50,000 square miles, and of this about 2,500,000 acres, mostly in the western portion, is privately owned by Europeans. The farm laborers are chiefly Chinese and other Orientals. The staple foods of the population are rice and fruits.

The principal products for export are tobacco, sugar, coffee, nutmegs, cinchona, tea, cocoanuts and cotton. Java is renowned for its excellent coffee. The most important fruits are pomegranates, melons, bananas, tamarinds, shaddock, breadfruit and oranges. Horses, sheep, cattle, goats and swine are raised in Java as in the neighboring islands.

The Javanese are expert in the mechanical arts, especially metal working. The native women weave mats and baskets and make pottery. In minerals, Java is poor. Scanty beds of coal are found, but petroleum is being rapidly developed. Batavia, on the island of Java, is the commercial capital of the whole Dutch East Indies.

The total length of railways is 1,550 miles; of telegraph lines, 10,000 miles. Public schools are provided for all Europeans, the enrollment being about 30,000. All religions are tolerated. Mohammedanism prevails among the natives, but Christian missionaries have made converts to the number of 460,000. The Dutch East Indies is administered by a governor-general.

Borneo. This island has an area of 294,000 square miles. The surface is generally mountainous, with a maximum elevation of 13,698 feet. A submarine plateau surrounds the island, giving rise to sandy and oftentimes swampy coast lands. The rivers are important for both transportation purposes and centers of population. The climate is hot and damp.

Borneo has a rich fauna and flora. Numerous species of monkey are found in the forests, the most interesting of which are the gibbon and the orang-utan. The elephant and the rhinoceros are both present. The butterflies and moths are renowned for their number, size and gorgeous colors.

Minerals are abundant and valuable, including diamonds and gold. The prized iron-wood grows in the forests. Gutta-percha, camphor, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and other spices are produced. The northern point of the island is a British possession. Banjermasin is the capital of Dutch Borneo, and does a thriving business in diamonds, drugs, spices, gums, etc.

Sumatra. The area of this island is 178,000 square miles. Mountains abound and numerous lakes occupy the craters of extinct volcanoes. The Musi and Jamba are the principal rivers, each navigable for about 400 miles. The vegetation is very luxuriant. The principal exports are pepper, bamboo, gums, copra, nutmegs, mace and gambir. Gold, copper, coal and petroleum are found in paying quantities. Ninety per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. Sumatra was made known to Europe through the Portuguese, in 1508. Dutch sovereignty was extended over most the island by 1803. The chief city is Palembang.

Moluccas. The Moluccas or Spice Islands are mountainous, with many volcanoes still active. The vegetation on most of them is luxuriant, and rainfall is sufficient for agricultural purposes. The chief products of the soil are spices, sago and rice.

Celebes. This is an island of the most picturesque and unique scenery, with an estimated area of 77,000 square miles. Primeval forests, netted with almost invisible paths, mantle the surface. A large part of the island has never been explored by white men. The climate is tempered by the surrounding sea and the heat is seldom oppressive. Timber, rice, sago and sorghum are the chief products. The natives excel in athletic sports. Their religion is a mixture of Mohammedanism and superstition.

New Guinea. (See under Oceania.)

French Indo-China

French Indo-China comprises the protectorates of Annam, Tongking, the colony of Cochin-China and a portion of the Laos country, a total area of 290,000 square miles. French influence was first felt in Indo-China in 1787, when a treaty was affected between the King of Annam and the King of France. The persecution of Christian missionaries in 1858 led to a war between the Annamese and the French, in which the latter were assisted by the Spanish. War against the French was again declared by the natives in 1885. In 1901 a Franco-Siamese treaty quieted controversy over certain boundaries.

Annam is mostly mountainous, with great tracts of forest. The only habitable and cul-

THE HAWA MAHAL, OR HALL OF THE WINDS, JEYPORE, INDIA.

Part of the Palace of the Maharajahs of Jeypore. It is composed entirely of pink and white stucco and is a unique piece of Indian architecture. It was built by the founder of the city, Jey Sing, in 1728.

tivable portion is the belt of coast land. The chief physical features of Cambodia and Cochin-China are wide-spreading alluvial plains. The largest river is the Mekong, 1,900 miles in length, with a delta of six mouths, which are navigable by war vessels. The climate is generally damp and hot, very trying to Europeans. A dry season alternates with a rainy one, during the latter of which tornadoes are commonly experienced. During the monsoon period there is little difference in the temperatures of day and night.

The agricultural wealth of Indo-China is great. The cultivation of cotton, tea, cocoa, coffee, cinnamon, sugar-cane, peppers, jute, tobacco and indigo yields large returns. Rice, however, is the most important crop, nearly 2,000,000 acres being devoted to its culture. Teak and other hardwoods are used for marqueterie. Bamboo is used largely in building, and the rubber trees are of value. Imports and exports amount annually to $100,000,000.

The people of Indo-China are divided into the Annamese, the Cambodians, the Chams, the Thais and certain original tribes classed as savages which have been driven by civilization into the mountainous interior. All of these are of either Mongolian or Malayan origin. The main communications consist of canals and railways, the latter amounting to 800 miles.

Education is of a higher order than might be expected. A mixed council of French and Asiatics controls the school system. Religiously, the Annamese practice a modified Buddhism. A Governor-General, assisted by a Supreme Council, administers civil and military affairs.

Hedjaz

Hedjaz declared its independence of Turkey in November, 1916, and it is regarded as one of the most important divisions of Asia Minor, as it contains Mecca and Medina, the centers of Islam and of the Ottoman influence in Asia. Because of its possession the Sultan was able to maintain his title of "Commander of the Faithful." Second in influence to him in Hedjaz was the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, hereditary keeper of the Holy Places. Both are now relegated to the past.

The Hedjaz Railroad enabled the Turks to maintain garrisons in the chief ports and towns of the interior, and another railroad was built in recent years running to Medina through Damascus, which will be extended to Mecca, thus materially improving existing agricultural and commercial relations with adjacent countries.

Hedjaz has an area of approximately 96,500 square miles, and with its exceedingly fertile soil and mineral deposits—especially those of silver, copper, iron, coal and salt—will afford remarkable opportunities for development along many lines, once its government is properly protected, and the blight of Turkish reactionary methods is removed. Hedjaz has been formally recognized as a republic by the Allied powers.

India

India, the land of the Hindus, extends its vast area, almost 2,000,000 square miles, from the Himalayan and Tartaran mountains to the Indian Ocean. Its antiquity is lost in prehistoric gloom. For aeons before the white man laid eyes upon it, it practiced its strange and often revolting religion—burying wives alive with their dead husbands, and throwing babes into the sacred Ganges as a propitiation to their gods. Like China and India, it was a land of mysteries. Satisfied with its own peculiar civilization, it had no desire for intercourse with the outside world. But eventually the world pressed in upon it, and here its real history begins.

The ancient Indians were an Aryan tribe which migrated to India about 2000 B. C. The race of black people which they found there were expelled or enslaved. They developed coherence enough to found a kingdom about 1400. With the elevation of the Brahmins to power the severest caste system known to the world began. Buddha flourished about 550 B. C., establishing a religion which has more adherents today than any other.

Alexander the Great pushed his conquests into India in 327, being one of the first to introduce the outside world to this mystic, secluded country. The Mohammedans made an invasion in the 11th century and established the Mohammedan empire of India in 1556.

Near the end of the 15th century the Portuguese discovered the Cape route to India and founded colonies there. A century later the English, French and Dutch established their trading companies in the East Indies and the British began the acquisition of territory in India. With the decline of the Mogul empire, the Persian invasion intervened, the British warred with the French and quickly acquired Burmah and the Punjab. In 1857 came the mutiny of the natives, celebrated for the horrors of the "Black Hole" and the massacre of Cawnpore. Sovereignty was assumed by the

British crown in 1858 and Victoria was proclaimed empress of India in 1877. In 1891 Upper Murma was annexed.

Too many peoples are embraced in India's population of over 300,000,000 to be even mentioned. The majority of them, however, are of Aryan descent and the most widely used language is Hindi, into which many Arabic and Persian words have been introduced. The Hindus are divided into classes so rigidly maintained by religion that there is no passing from one to the other. The Brahman is the highest, the Sudra the lowest. The latter's duties are menial; he must amass no wealth, and if he uses abusive language to a superior his tongue is slit. Some of them, in spite of modern laws against it, are actually held in slavery. The British administration has abolished or at least restricted sutteeism (the burying of widows alive) and the drowning of infants in the Ganges.

Religion is the controlling factor in social and commercial affairs. Therefore the costumes and habits of the four main divisions of religion—Mohammedan, Hindu, Sihk and Parsee—vary greatly. So characteristic, in fact, is the clothing of each of these sects that the wearer can be distinguished at a glance. With Mohammedan men the head is shaved and the beard allowed to grow to its normal length.

The Hindus, men and women, all over India, wear a loin cloth. The sihk does not shave or cut his hair, and a piece of cloth is wound around the head and chin. The Parsees never uncover the head, indoors or out. In the matter of shoes, no distinction is made except that the Hindu will not wear cowskin. Shoes are invariably removed on entering mosques or sacred places of any character. Like other Orientals, the natives of India prefer the floor to a chair.

The Himalaya mountains, the highest on earth, easily command first attention. The chains are separated by wild, almost fathomless abysses. The general character of this range are boundless fields of snow and ice, upon which the hot tropical sun makes little impression, the thawing by day being made good by the freezing of night. Yet in the bright sunlight, owing to the rarified air, explorers have found the highest temperatures ever recorded. Silence reigns supreme. There are no plants, no moss, no birds.

The fauna of India is extremely interesting. Romance surrounds the tiger, the characteristic beast of prey in India. A single animal has been known to kill 108 people in the course of three years. Second in importance are the lion and the elephant—the latter for his service as a beast of burden. The rhinoceros, buffalo, antelope and deer also obtain. Of peculiar interest in avian life is the red jungle fowl, commonly agreed to be the progenitor of our domestic poultry.

It is estimated that 80,000,000 acres of India are still covered with dense forests. The trees are conifers, bamboo, teak, deodar, sandalwood, ironwood, satinwood, various palms, banyan and acacia—all of economic value.

The principal rivers are the Indus and Ganges, both rising in the northern mountains. The Ganges, with a network of tributaries, drains 500,000 square miles. The Indus has a drainage district of 400,000 square miles, and is navigable 1,000 miles from its delta. Other large streams are the Godivari, the Kistna, the Mahamadi and the Kaveri.

Seventy per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. In vegetable productions the fertile plains and valleys cannot be surpassed. The chief crops are tea, rice, coffee, tobacco, opium, pepper and cinchona, in addition to those obtained from the forest, mentioned above. In Bombay silk culture is carried on extensively.

The native manufactures are of considerable value, and consist largely of silks, muslins, shawls and rugs, famous the world over. Extensive cotton factories are operated. Hemp and jute mills are also important. Of minerals the most valuable, commercially, are coal, iron, gold, copper, silver and lead. Precious stones are also found quite abundantly. Imports and exports have an annual value of about $1,300,000.

India has a railway mileage of 32,000, and of telegraph lines 73,000 miles. Highways are maintained in a superior state by a public works department, the Grand Trunk road, stretching across the country from Calcutta to Peshawar, being considered one of the finest in the world.

The existing system of education is largely dependent upon the government. A network of schools spreads over the country, from village institutions to the higher colleges. About seven times as many boys as girls attend school. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad each have universities.

The chief religions are Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist and Parsee; but others of importance are the Jain, Christian and Animist. The last is usually regarded as the oldest. The Sikh religion is practically confined to the Punjab. Buddhism is losing adherents, being chiefly represented in Burma. The Parsees, numbering 94,000, are confined mostly to Bombay. The Christian communities number 3,000,000 as against the Mohammedan's 62,000,000.

The head of the Indian administration is a governor-general, appointed by the crown. Supreme civil and military authority is vested

in him and a council. For legislative purposes this council is enlarged into a legislative council. There are fifteen local or provincial governments, each province constituting an administrative unit, though, for convenience, they are parcelled into lesser tracts.

CEYLON

The island of Ceylon, lying in the Indian Ocean, very close to the point of the Indian peninsula, has an area of 25,000 square miles. It was known to both the Greeks and Romans. Its earliest inhabitants are supposed to have been a tribe of jungle-dwellers who lived by hunting. Buddhism took root on the island in the 3rd century B. C.

The earliest moderns to land on Ceylon were the Portuguese, in 1505. They established a settlement there, but the Dutch, aided by the natives, expelled them in 1638. During the rupture between Great Britain and the Dutch in 1795, the former took possession of the island. For a period Ceylon was placed under the jurisdiction of the East India Company. In 1818 the British, who had intervened to save the Ceylonese from the cruelty of the Kandyans, proclaimed their sovereignty over it and have held possession ever since.

A low coastline encircles the mountainous interior, presenting a scene of great beauty from the sea. The highest peak rises to an altitude of 8,296 feet. The ridges are covered to their summits with rich verdure. The rains are heavy and swell the small streams to rivers for a brief space.

The most interesting animal of Ceylon is the elephant; and, though they occasionally invade cultivated tracts, they are—when trained—very valuable for domestic purposes, carrying huge loads and dragging the trunks of trees along by their proboscis.

Agriculture engages the attention of two-thirds of the population. The farm acreage is nearly 3,000,000. The chief products are cocoanuts, rice, tea, coffee, cocoa, cinchona, cinnamon and tobacco. Livestock is an important item, embracing horses, cattle and sheep. Exports and imports have an annual value of over $100,000,000. Irrigation plays an important role in the agricultural activities of the island.

Education has been greatly advanced in recent years. The government has erected a technical school and an agricultural college, of which the natives are in great need. Buddhism is the leading religion, with Hinduism second. Christians and Mohammedans are about equal in number.

The government is administered by a governor, appointed by the crown, and is assisted by an executive and legislative council. There are twenty-three prisons on the island. Colombo is the capital and chief seaport.

FRENCH INDIA

This territory is a general name for the French possessions in India—Pondichery, which was established in 1668; Karikal, Chandernagar, Yanaon, and Mahe. Their combined area is about 200 square miles.

The first French expedition to India took place under Francis I. The two ships were never seen again. A trading company was granted a charter some years later, in 1604, but ended disastrously. In 1615 two more vessels set out for Asia, only one of which ever returned. The first successful commercial adventurers in this quarter of the world from France were the French East India Company, which was granted letters patent in 1662 and made a favorable expedition two years later.

PORTUGUESE INDIA

Portuguese India comprises the cities of Goa and Damao, and the island of Diu, the chief town of which bears the same name. All are situated on the west coast of India. The whole forms an administrative province under a governor-general.

Goa was once a Hindu city of great splendor and licentiousness, and the first territorial possession of the Portuguese in Asia. The city has gradually decayed until, in 1835, it was inhabited by only a few monks, priests and nuns. The area of the island is 1301 square miles.

Diu has an area of 20 square miles. The trade of the town has decayed but native spirits are distilled from the palm, salt is made and fish are caught in commercial quantities.

Damao is a settlement of 82 square miles. The soil is fertile. Rice, wheat and tobacco are the chief crops. Mats and baskets are made, and deep-sea fishing is of importance. The teak forests yield valuable wood. The city has been in the hands of the Portuguese since 1558. The settlement is administered as a unit.

Japan

Japan, the "Sunrise Kingdom", is an insular empire lying off the east coast of Asia. What may be called her prehistoric period embraces the millenium preceding 500 A. D. Up to this date we have as a guide only Japanese annals, which contain internal evidence of untrustworthiness.

The first historical event of importance is the overthrow of the Mikado by the Shogun in 1192. It was during the reign of the Sho-

MOUNT FUJI, JAPAN.

The distant view of Fuji, the sacred mountain of Japan, is very impressive. It rises in lonely majesty to a height of over 12,000 feet.

gunate that Marco Polo visited Japan, making its existence known for the first time to the outer world. In the 16th and 17th centuries Portuguese missionaries and merchants reached the island and a thriving trade was established. In 1582 Japanese envoys visited Europe, to cultivate friendly relations with the white man. Nevertheless, the persecution of Christian converts soon began, and an edict was issued banishing all foreign priests and demolishing all churches.

About this time all Spaniards and Portuguese were expelled from the island, and the Dutch supplanted their influence. During a long period the French and British bid against each other for trading privileges. Then, in 1853, Commodore Perry suddenly appeared upon the scene, his squadron of four ships-of-war creating a panic among the people. Perry effected a commercial agreement, in which other European countries soon participated.

In the stirring days that followed the Shogunate was overthrown, the authority of the Mikado restored, and the feudal system abolished. Shortly after the promulgation of a constitution, in 1889, war with China broke out, as a result of which Korea obtained her independence and Japan gained the island of Formosa (Taiwan). Through the war with Russia, in 1905, Japan greatly strengthened her sphere of influence in Manchuria. She again extended her world power in the Great War of 1914-19, being awarded the German's privileges on the Shantung peninsula by the Treaty of Paris in 1919.

Mountains and valleys alternate in Japan, so that out of an area of 175,000 square miles, including all the islands, there is a comparatively small portion which is cultivable. Time has smoothed the chaotic grandeur of these volcanic mountains, so that the scenery is soft and pleasing rather than rugged. The sacred mountain of Fujiyama, rising to a height of 12,425 feet, with a truncated cone, has been made familiar to the world through Japanese art. It is one of the most beautiful elevations in the world and evidences of its volcanic origin are still apparent at a distance of 15 miles. There are many other picturesque mountains in Japan, though few of them reach the region of eternal snow.

Japan is abundantly supplied with streams which, surcharged with water from the melting snow in the mountains, dash down their short courses to the sea, forming many beautiful waterfalls. In the summer these broad rivers shrink to mere streamlets; but by an extensive system of artificial lakes and canals the water is preserved largely for irrigation purposes. This country, unique in so many respects, is subject to volcanic eruptions and to earthquakes of great violence, while hot springs are very numerous.

The coastline, measuring 17,000 miles, is deeply and frequently indented, forming many excellent anchorages. The climate, owing to the island's long northerly and southerly extension, covering 29 degrees of latitude, is very varied. The fluctuations of temperature in winter and summer are considerable—72 degrees in Tokyo—making it trying to many constitutions. In the north the cold is very severe in the winter, with a mean annual temperature of only 44 degrees. A very disagreeable atmospheric characteristic is the periodical typhoons, which in one year resulted in nearly 4,000 deaths, together with tremendous losses of property and the inundation of land. This annual loss is estimated at $15,000,000.

Ethnologists have failed to identify the Japanese with any other race, although they doubtless originated on the adjoining continent. It is true that they closely resemble the Chinese and Koreans in their features, but their stature is much less. From all considerations, it is believed that the Japanese are a mixture of Malayan and Mongolian blood. Their most marked physical differentiation from Europeans is the length of the head in relation to the body, amounting to one-seventh, at least, in Japan, while it is usually less than one-eighth in Europe.

The Japanese bubble over with gaiety, are laughter-loving, and wear a smile that seldom fails them. Their equanimity is not disturbed by the petty annoyances of life. Yet they are possessed of a strange stoicism which, when life becomes unendurable, easily leads them to suicide. Some of their customs—such as the sexes bathing together entirely nude—have led foreigners to rate their morality low. Yet this seems a mistaken conclusion. The custom arises rather, it would seem, from their simplicity.

In support of this it may be urged that all kissing scenes, except between relatives, are eliminated from the moving-picture films made for use in Japan. On the street the Japanese woman clothes herself with extreme modesty; the nude finds no favor in their art; and, finally, divorces among the upper classes, though easily obtained, are rare, and their cause is almost never the wife's unfaithfulness.

No more artistic people than the Japanese exist anywhere. They excel in both the liberal and fine arts. Their patience and deftness of hand are proverbial. Examples of their metal casting, inlaying, carved wood and ivory, embroidery, ceramic and enamels are prized by all civilized peoples.

Their palaces and temples, though not of a design which appeals to western civilization,

are enriched with images, paintings and carving of much merit. In their paintings and engravings, impressionism rather than naturalism is the controlling element. Landscapes are treated conventionally. The human figure, therefore, as stated above, makes little appeal to them. Yet birds, flowers, fishes and even insects are reproduced with microscopic fidelity.

Agriculture is the chief industry, in spite of the large area which is untillable, and rice is the main crop, affording both food and drink (in the form of sake) to the people. About 270,000,000 bushels of rice are harvested annually as against 22,000,000 of wheat. The next ranking crops are sugar and tea, the latter grown mostly in southern regions and forming one of the chief articles of export. Other crops of value are barley, rye, sweet potatoes, hemp and indigo.

The lacquer tree is prized for the gum used in arts. Silk is produced to the amount of 33,000,000 pounds annually and is a valuable source of wealth. Cocoons amount to 20,000,000 bushels. Of fruits, the orange, peach, grape, apricot, melon and pomegranate are the most extensively grown.

Textiles, of both silk and cotton, are the principal manufactures. Paper and matches are made extensively. Other products, of both hand and machinery, are earthenware, lacquered wares and matting. Owing to Japan's recent military development, her arsenals furnish large employment for the making of firearms, ordnance and ammunition.

Japan's mines are one of the important sources of her wealth. The veins of coal have recently undergone a remarkable development. Other minerals of importance are gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and petroleum. The annual total value of the diggings is more than $60,000,000.

Japan has a railway mileage of 2,500; telegraph, 20,000; telephone, 7,000; cable, 4,000. Her first rails were laid in 1872; her first wires were strung in 1854. The telephone was introduced in 1877, and the first electric railway not until 1905.

Tokyo is the capital and the chief city of the empire. Yokohama, only seventeen miles distant, is the leading port, through which passes a vast volume of foreign trade. Its harbor facilities are excellent. Other notable cities are Kyoto, the Mikado's seat of residence for many centuries; Osaka and Nagasaki.

Every child six years old must enter an elementary school and remain there until twelve, paying a small tuition fee. High schools have been established for both boys and girls. Normal and technical schools, as well as kindergartens, are increasing in number. Three universities furnish instruction in medicine, law, engineering, literature, science and industry.

Shintuism was the primitive religion of Japan and yet claims many adherents. Buddhism, which entered Japan about 522 A. D., is second in the number of votaries. The converts to Roman Catholicism and Protestantism number 200,000.

The Emperor, generally known as the Mikado, is the head of the state, and it is noteworthy that Japan has been ruled by the same dynasty since the dawn of her authentic history—a thing unique in the world. The emperor is aided by an advisory cabinet and a privy council, the former constituting nine ministerial departments of state. For local administrative purposes Japan is divided into 49 prefectures.

The army, considered one of the most efficient in the world for its size, has a peace footing of about 250,000, though military service is practically universal. As to her naval strength Japan is somewhat secretive, but in this respect she is generally ranked third or fourth among the nations of the world, since the downfall of Germany.

FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

The honor of discovering this island possession of Japan belongs to those indefatigable navigators of an early day, the Portuguese, who visited Formosa in 1590. They established settlements and missions, but were ousted by the Dutch three-quarters of a century later. The Dutch, in turn, were expelled by the Chinese, under a European military chief. After a calamitous history of two centuries the island was ceded to Japan, in 1895.

The area of Formosa is 13,000 square miles. It is one of a chain of islands which are beneficent in protecting the Chinese coast from typhoons. Much majestic scenery is found. Mount Morrison, which reaches an altitude of 14,270 feet, is higher than Fujiyama in Japan proper. Geysers and sulphurous springs abound, attesting the island's volcanic origin. The climate, however, is damp, hot and unhealthful.

The aborigines were a very debased people, living almost entirely by the chase. To this day they have no higher organization than the tribe or clan. Tattooing is universal. Their mouths are blackened from the use of betel. They bury their dead in a sitting posture, under the rude bed upon which they expired. They are almost constantly at war among themselves, and not infrequently their chieftan is a woman.

The mineral wealth of Formosa is gold, silver, coal, sulphur and petroleum. Rice is the chief product of the soil. Other crops are camphor, sugar, tea, sweet potatoes and jute. Camphor and tea are the chief exports. Affairs

are administered by a governor-general, who is also the commander-in-chief of the garrison, and a department of civil government. Tainan is the capital and principal seaport. It contains two renowned Chinese temples.

KWAN-TUNG

This country, formerly a southern province of China, was ceded first to Russia and then transferred to Japan in 1905. It is valuable as controlling the terminus of the Manchurian Railway and a transit station for Japanese commerce bound to Manchuria. The surface is much broken by mountains between which valleys of great fertility abound.

Its mineral wealth is of importance, three large coal-fields having been developed. Gold and iron also exist in quantity. The chief export is silk. Birds'nest—that famous Chinese tidbit—are also exported. Port Arthur is the chief town.

Korea (Chosen)

This country, which is now Japenese territory, has a history which projects itself into antiquity. Tradition represents that it was first entered by a band of Chinese immigrants in 1132 B. C., one of whom was made king. Korea, the tradition continues, was then peopled by savages whose only home was a cave or a hole in the ground. Buddhism reached the country in 384 A. D., from which date we have authentic history. The Japanese first invaded the country in 1592. A series of wars with Japan followed, each resulting in the strengthening of Japan's sphere of influence, and in 1910 annexation to Japan was completed.

The Koreans are of the Mongol family with an unknown origin. Physically, they are unlike either the Japanese or Chinese, though they have oblique eyes. Men marry at from 18 to 20 and girls as early as 16. Women are isolated and concubinage is legal. Korea has an area of 86,000 square miles. The surface is distinctly mountainous and the rivers shallow and unfit for navigation. The climate is perfect for three-fourths of the year. A tiger of unusual size abounds and tiger-hunting is a favorite sport.

Agriculture is the chief industry, prosecuted in a very primitive manner. The most valuable crops are cotton, cereals, tobacco, fruit, rice and beans. The products of manufacture are paper, cotton cloth, rough pottery, bamboo blinds, brass bowls and grass-cloth. Fishing is carried on extensively, chiefly by Japanese laborers. Coal and iron are known to abound but have not been developed. Gold is produced to the value of $2,250,000 annually.

Until the Japanese regime there was no educational department. The Koreans had, however, maintained primary schools, and the American Methodist Missionary Society had undertaken instruction. Confucianism is the official religious cult and ancestor-worship is universal. The Korean's religion, however, is degraded by a belief in sorcery and the existence of demons, which they are careful to propitiate. The administration of government is by a Japanese governor-general.

Malasia

Malaysia (also known as Malay Archipelago) comprises the Philippine and the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas and New Guinea and extend from southeastern Asia to Northwestern Australia. Thousands of smaller islands are strewn along their course. With the exception of the Philippines, which belong to the United States; Labuan and the northern point of Borneo, which are British; a portion of Timor and the adjoining islet of Pulo Cambing, which is Portuguese; and the British and German interests in New Guinea, this vast, fertile archipelago is politically controlled by the Dutch.

The largest of the islands are New Guinea, Borneo, Java, Celebes, Luzon and Mindanao. They rise boldly from the sea, attesting their volcanic origin, and present every variety of scenery. Many volcanoes are still active. The two loftiest elevations are Mt. Kinabalu in Borneo, rising to 13,680 feet, and Mt. Indrapura in Sumatra, which attains 12,030 feet.

In the woods of Sumatra and Java, teak, mango, fig, musa, sandal, ebony, and other great trees are mingled with palms of endless variety and gigantic forms; while climbing plants, frequently canes, interwoven from tree to tree, bind the whole together and render the forest utterly impenetrable.

All of the larger islands are mantled with dense forests of the most valuable trees, particularly ebony and teak. Other valuable yields of the forest are gums, resins, india rubber, drugs and spices, which find a market all over the habitable globe. The natives make large domestic use of the cocoa and other palms and the bamboo, all of which are found throughout the archipelago.

ONE OF THE TWO PECHABURI CAVE TEMPLES IN WESTERN SIAM, ASIA.

The whole of a limestone hill at Pechaburi, in Western Siam, is naturally hollowed out into caverns, which have been converted into Buddhist shrines and adorned with quantities of images on every jutting crag and in every recess. The cave represented in the photograph is illuminated through an opening in the hillside. Others have to be seen by torchlight.

Mesopotamia

This ancient country lies in what may be called the Euphrates-Tigris territory. It was once the scene of pomp and grandeur under the Babylonian empire. The land then was an expanse of fertile fields, watered by a system of canals. Today it is a thinly-peopled, barren area for the most part. Emperors and their proud courts have been succeeded by the hyena and the lion. After the Babylonians the stage was occupied, in turn, by the Assyrian, Persians, the Greeks under Alexander the Great, and the Turks.

The climate shows great variations, but in most regions is extremely hot in the summer, the temperature reaching 110 degrees. The climatic year begins in November. The winter rains deck the plains with flowers and greenery; but by the end of August, all vegetation has disappeared.

The routes of trade in Mesopotamia have changed little in 50 centuries. The camel is the chief means of communication and transport, and rafts of inflated sheep-skin and small steamers ply on both the Tigris and Euphrates. There is, however, little trade. Manufactures are for home consumption only. Bagdad, once a center of activity in commerce, has sadly declined.

Nepal

Nepal, which was a dependent of the Chinese empire from 1791 to 1815, is an independent kingdom on the northeastern frontier of India. Its 54,000 square miles lie almost wholly within the Himalayas. The only ingress to the country is through that region known as the Valley of Nepal, which is about 26 miles long and is bordered by mountains 6000 to 10,000 feet in height. The highland region rises from 10,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level. The climate, in the settled regions, is delightful, the average mean temperature being 60 degrees. The annual rainfall is about 60 inches.

The races, of which there are many, are of a decided Mongolian type, flat-faced, oblique-eyed and yellow-complexioned. Many separate languages or dialects are spoken. Buddhism is their chief religion, though it has become greatly mixed with Hinduism.

The fertile soil is well adapted to cultivation. Rice is the main crop and food staple, but ginger, sugar cane, potatoes and tobacco are also grown. Oranges, citrons, peaches and other fruits are abundant. The forests yield a splendid supply of sal and other valuable woods. The domestic animals are the dog, horse, shawl-goat and sheep. Drugs, dyes and resins are exported in quantity. The chief manufactures are leather and metal goods. The earth is rich with limestone, marbles, sulphur, lead, iron, copper and zinc. Traces of silver and gold have also been found.

Education is under the control of a central body located at Khatmandu the capital. The schools are free and progress is encouraged by the grant of scholarships and prizes. The recipients of these are sent to universities in India or Japan. The government is administered by a king.

Persia

Persia, the Iran of the ancients and the Fars of Ezekiel, was peopled, at the dawn of history, by a tribe of Aryans from Central Asia, who brought their horses with them, thus introducing this animal into Western Asia. Other tribes, however, were found by them on their arrival, about 1600 B. C. Among these were the Medes, against whom the Assyrian king Shalmaneser made war in 836 B. C. The Persian kingdom was founded by Cyrus in the 6th century B. C. Cyrus was followed by Darius, who put down the predatory nomads and incorporated Thrace and Macedonia in his kingdom.

Under Xerxes an expedition was undertaken against the Greeks with perhaps the greatest army in history until the Great War of 1914-19, but he was overwhelmingly defeated, chiefly by the efforts of Themistocles and his fleet. In 330 B. C., Alexander the Great conquered the Persians at the battle of Issus. The Greeks ruled Persia until the rise of the Parthian monarchy about 250. The Parthians, however, were overthrown by the second Persian empire.

This empire, after many wars with Rome, reached the zenith of its power in the 7th century A. D. After its decline set in, it was held in subjection, successively, by the Mohammedan Arabs, Kharesmians, Mongols and others. The present Turkoman dynasty was founded in 1795. In modern times Persia has been at war with Russia, Turkey and Great Britain.

In an early age the Persians were known as "fire worshippers." At the sacrificial rites the

priests drank an intoxicating liquor known as soma. The cow was regarded as a sacred animal. Dead bodies were embalmed and interred, after the civilized practice of today. Their religion was a gorgeous cult. Their temples were decorated with images and festivals were frequently held.

In governmental matters, the ideal of the Persians was to exercise a peaceful authority over their subjects. Merit was rewarded and transgression punished. The imperial presence at court was accompanied by a bodyguard—the ten thousand "Immortals"—who were usually represented as carrying lances tipped with a golden apple. Their writing was done on clay which, after being sun-dried or baked, became practically imperishable. The Persians were a martial people. Their chief weapon was the bow, by means of which they overwhelmed the foe with a shower of arrows. In addition to the bow their soldiers also carried short lances and daggers for hand to hand combat.

Persia occupies a great plateau with an altitude varying between 4,000 and 8,000 feet. Lofty mountains are found on the north, south and west. This plateau is, for the most part, a desert, without vegetation or trees. The largest river is the Karun. Most of the smaller streams never reach the sea but end in lakes or marshes. When the snows of the mountains melt thousands of temporary water courses cross the land. The rainfall varies greatly, but the average for the year is only about 10 inches. The temperature, according to station, ranges from 19 to 117 degrees.

In spite of untoward natural conditions, the chief industries are agriculture and the rearing of herds. Most of the valleys and the great plain crossed by the Harun river possess a soil of marked fertility. The character of the crops are determined by surface and climate. In the northwest tobacco, cotton, maize, barley, wheat, nuts and fruits are produced. The chief crop in the Caspian territory is rice.

Grapes are grown for manufacture into raisins and wine, for which Shiraz and Ispahan are famous. In the subtropical districts silk, dyes, drugs, sugar and opium are important items of commerce. Great numbers of sheep are raised and wool is a valuable product. In the temperate regions the fruits resemble those of Europe and Siberia. Formerly horses, mules and donkeys were exported by the nomad tribes.

The chief articles of manufacture are tiles, textiles, needle-work and embroidery, musical instruments, jewelry, carpets, shawls, mosaics of bone and ivory, dyes, wines, sugar and copper and brass utensils. No statistics on exports and imports are available.

Persia's mineral wealth is considerable but it has not been developed. Rich deposits of copper, lead, iron, manganese, zinc, nickel and cobalt abound. Turquoise mines are found near Nishapur. Quarries of marble, alabaster, gypsum and soapstone are numerous. Rich coal seams are found in Eastern Persia.

Persia possesses but 8 miles of railway and 6,000 miles of telegraph lines. In Teheran there are 7 miles of street-car lines. Teheran is the capital, and the seat of the palaces of the nobility. Its bazaars are well stocked. Another important city is Tabriz, containing the noted "Blue Mosque" and a citadel.

In the primary schools the boys are taught Persian and enough Arabic to enable them to study the Koran. Most of the colleges are attached to mosques and the instructors are members of the clergy. Mohammedanism predominates everywhere. Up to 1906 the government was an absolute monarchy. Since then a constitution has been adopted. The executives are a cabinet of ministers, headed by a premier. The legislative power is invested in a National Council.

Portuguese China

Macao Island. This island, lying at the mouth of the Canton river, has an approximate area of 5 square miles. It was ceded by China to Portugal in 1557. The first royal governor was appointed in 1583. Of the Portuguese inhabitants, more than 75 per cent were born on the island. Most of the land is under garden cultivation, but the transit trade is the chief source of income. The chief commodities are opium, tea, rice, oil, raw cotton, fish and silk. The principal industry is tea packing, and the imports and exports amount of $3,000,000 an-

Samos

Samos, an island in the Aegean Sea, is a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, though practically independent. During the Greek civilization Samos was famous for its commerce and art. Its 180 square miles are extremely fertile, and a great portion of it is devoted to vineyards from which wines of high reputation are made. Other products are olive oil, hides and minerals. The climate is ideal. The predominant religion is Orthodox Greek. The legislative power is held by a chamber of deputies. Vathy is the capital.

Siam

Siam comprises the western part of the peninsula known as Indo-China or Further India, with an area of about 200,000 square miles. "Siam" is the ancient name of the country, being used at least a thousand years ago. The first incursions of the Lao-Tai family from China occurred about 575 A. D., since which time the fusion of races has been going on, producing Siamese language, racial characteristics, etc. The city of Ayuthia, built upon the first capital of the true Siamese, was begun in 1350.

Portuguese navigators touched at Siam as early as 1511, but it was not until 1680 that the Siamese had any intercourse with European peoples, when an embassy was sent to Louis XIV. During the 16th and 17th centuries trade relations were maintained between the Siamese and the Japanese. In 1824, by treaty with the Dutch, British interests became paramount. In 1907, by means of a convention with France, Siam returned to the French protectorate of Cambodia.

The surface of Siam is variegated, with plains and mountains. The highest peak is about 5000 feet in height. The principal river, the Meklong, is navigable only by boats of shallow draft. The climate is enervating for Europeans, a dry season alternating with a wet one. Inland the thermometer commonly registers as high as 100 degrees in the summer.

The northern forests constitute a valuable asset, including such trees as the teak, ebony, rosewood, cedar, sapan and ironwod. Mangroves, banyans, cocoanuts and other palms, rattan and pandanus abound along the coast. Important resinous trees, with an undergrowth of bamboo, are found in certain sections.

The chief agricultural product is rice, which is a staple export; but the plains also produce pepper, sago, sugar cane, betel, bananas, and citrus fruits. Ceylon is famous for its big game, which includes the elephant, tiger, two-horned rhinoceros and the water-buffalo—all of which are prized by hunters. The crocodile is also common in many rivers. The chief minerals are gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, copper and iron.

The typical Siamese are of medium height, darker than the Chinese, with teeth blackened from betel-chewing. Polygamy is permitted but little practised. They are a very artistic people, excelling in architecture, goldsmithing and carving. Their transportation is mainly by canals, though the country has 680 miles of railway. They have no large cities. The Buddhistic monasteries control all elementary education, under the supervision of the government.

The Malays on the peninsula are chiefly adherents of Mohammedanism, but the Siamese and Lao profess a form of Buddhism. Public worship, as Christians understand the term, is almost wholly absent. Misisonaries have done much to civilize and educate the people. Siam is an absolute monarchy. There are, however, an executive and a legislative council, both appointed by the king. These have the benefit European advisers.

Siberia

The discovery of Siberia in 1533, under the reign of Ivan the Terrible, may be ranked as one of the most significant events in the history of the Russian empire. It eventually carried Russia to the Pacific coast and extended her sphere of influence in Asia beyond the dreams of Ivan. Russia's present holdings in Asia occupy nearly one-third of that grand division, and the development of the country during the 19th century is recognized as one of the great ethnological movements of the world.

Later scientific explorations indicate that the region was once more thickly peopled than at present, it being believed that when the Asiatics were swarming into Europe, under the pressure of population, a part of them migrated to Siberia. However, for two centuries a large number of colonists have flowed into the country, to which is to be added the convicts—both criminal and political—condemned to exile there. The population is therefore today chiefly Russian, though large sections are peopled with Asiatic races.

The surface of Siberia is marked by mountain ranges, fertile plains, plateaus and treeless "tundras." In short, it presents a very varied character. It is crossed by such great rivers as the Yenisei, Ob and Lena, which are used extensively for navigation. All these rise in the great plateau of Central Asia and, after flowing for hundreds of miles, enter the Arctic ocean. The country is studded with lakes, the principal of which is Baikal, more than 400 miles in length. Impassable marshes, covering thousands of square miles, are also a natural feature.

The climate is extremely rigorous, even in the southern portions, the high plateau depriv-

MOUNT EVEREST, THE HIMALAYAS, INDIA.

Mount Everset is 29,002 feet above sea-level. It has only been known sixty years and was, even then, discovered by accident.

ing the country of any tempering of the cold by the sea. On some of the mountains perpetual snow exists. The thermometer frequently falls to 70 below zero. This intense cold is made more unendurable by terrible snowstorms, in which thousands of cattle annually perish. The summers, though short, are hot, and vegetation grows very rapidly. Corn is matured in three months from planting. Most of the rain falls in the summer, but the total precipitation is only about 12 inches.

Agriculture is the chief occupation. In some sections, especially the south, the soil is fertile and yields abundantly. In other sections immense tracts are unfit for tillage. Some 500,000 square miles are under the plow. Great crops of wheat are secured from the prairies of the southwest, the Altai valleys and the Baraba steppes. Mining is the second industry in point of importance, while the raising of herds comes next. The minerals secured are coal, iron, copper and lead. Little is done in manufacturing, less than 25,000 being so employed in this vast territory.

The rivers are an important feature in transportation, but over 5,000 miles of railway are in service, crossing the whole of Siberia from European Russia to the Pacific coast. Schools are few and far between and the percentage of illiteracy is high. Irkutsk is the capital of East Siberia. Tomsk is the metropolis and center of commercial activity in West Siberia.

BOKHARA

This country is situated in Central Asia and is a dependency of Russia. Its area is 83,000 square miles, most of which is mountainous. Numbers of rivers dash through its wide gorges, becoming raging torrents when the snow melts in the spring. The climate is extreme, the hot, dry summer being followed by four months of winter, when a temperature as low as 20 degrees below zero may be reached. In the low lands of the west terrible sand storms kill trees as well as men.

Rice, wheat, cotton, tobacco and silk are produced in quantities sufficient for export. Textiles of cotton, wool and silk are manufactured, as well as boots, saddles, cutlery and weapons. The roads are few and bad, capable of being traveled only by mules and camels. The only religion is Mohammedan. Bokhara is the seat of government.

KHIVA

The state of Khiva, formerly independent, is now a vassal of Russia and is ruled by a Khan. The area is 24,000 square miles, about one-fourth of which is oases and the remainder steppes. The Amu river supplies water to the oases through a system of canals. This water, like that of the Nile, fertilizes by means of a deposit of ooze.

The farmers produce oats, barley, wheat, millet, peas, madder, flax, hemp, and all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Melons grow abundantly and the vine and cotton are also cultivated. The raising of livestock is the only other occupation of importance. The inhabitants are largely Turkomans, whose prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. The capital is Khiva.

Smyrna

Smyrna, another of the principal states of the proposed "new" Asia Minor, will include the far-famed city and port of entry of the same name which has long born the title of "Flower of the Levant," where the caravans of the Orient met the ships of the Occident. The proposed state will be largely composed of Greeks who have settled along the western portion of Asia Minor and have developed important industries in raising sheep and goats, especially the Angora goat.

The city of Smyrna is located at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, and for centuries has been the most important place of trade for Asia Minor. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is believed that it was a Greek city of some importance at the time of the birth of the poet Homer; and, with the numerous other cities of the then civilized world, it was claimed in later years to be the birthplace of the man, to whom living, bread was refused. The city is connected by railway with Aidin and Ala-Shehr.

Syria

This ancient country lies along the Mediterranean Sea, in eastern Asia Minor. Its eastern boundary is marked by no prominent natural feature. The area is 600,000 square miles and the surface is rather uniform. Its largest river is the Jordan, in Palestine. Meteorological observations are scant, but at Jerusalem the mean annual temperature is 63 and the yearly rainfall 36 inches.

The bulk of the population belongs to the Semitic family, but Turkomans, Circassians and Greeks are found in considerable numbers.

The religious types are numerous. Most of the population adheres to Mohammedanism; but Jews, Christians and Greeks are well represented. Arabic is chiefly spoken, though in Kurdish communities the original tongue is preserved. Syria is rich in history. It has been subjected successively to the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans and Turks. Some of its chief cities were founded by the Greeks.

Palestine. No country in the world is of more interest to the Christian millions than Palestine, small as it is, for this is the scene of Biblical history and the birthplace of Christ. Thousands of Christians make pilgrimages to it and there endeavor to visualize the past. The ancient inhabitants were the Canaanites, who were conquered by the Israelites. Later the country passed under the rule of the Roman and Byzantine empires, which gave way to the Mohammedan empire in 636. The Turks controlled it from 1636 until 1919, when it was captured by the British and passed under the control of an allied commission.

The chief natural features of interest to the tourist in Palestine are the valley of the Jordan, the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee—all exceedingly rich in scriptural associations. In Jerusalem, the chief city, are still found many mementoes—more or less authentic—of the life and times of the Saviour, such as the Place of Skulls, the Garden of Gethsemane and the Holy Sepulchre.

Turkey in Asia

Turkey in Asia has an area of 694,000 square miles and comprises Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdestan, Mesopotamia, Syria (with Palestine), Arabia and sundry smaller dependencies and suzerainties. The Turks appeared in Asia Minor in the 13th century and formed the nucleus of the Ottoman Empire. After subduing the countries of that region, which occupied about a century, the Turks began the invasion of Europe, beginning with the decayed Byzantine Empire, of which Constantinople was the capital. From that date (1433) their history was largely concerned with Europe (which see under Turkey in Europe).

The most striking surface aspect of Turkey in Asia is the great plateau comprising the most of Asia Minor, buttressed on the south by the Taurus range and on the north by the Black Sea. The elevation of this plateau varies from 2500 to 4500 feet. Large districts of the Taurus range, which attains a height of 10,500 feet in Lycia, are heavily forested with oak and fir and abound in grassy swales, to which the nomads drive their flocks in the hot, dry summers. Asia Minor has no river courses of importance. Few of them reach the sea and others are mere gorges suddenly filled by storms for a temporary period. The largest of the rivers are navigable by small boats for a short distance from their mouths and have, therefore, little commercial value. A number of small lakes, both salt and fresh, exist. The country, however, abounds in springs—mineral and thermal—which were regarded by the ancients as of medicinal quality, and to which long pilgrimages were made by the sick. On the plateau the winters are very severe and the summers hot. The winters of the north coast are cold, while those on the south coast are mild, with frosts infrequent.

Armenia descends abruptly from the Black Sea until it reaches the lowlands of Mesopotamia. The plateau, desolate and monotonous in aspect, has a general level of 6000 feet. The valleys abound in tracts of arable land. The gorges of the Tigrus and Euphrates—the principal rivers—present scenes of wild beauty.

Arabia is a plateau, with a southwesterly and northeasterly trend, and attains a height of 8000 feet. A large part of it is arid and barren, and one-third of it is scarcely habitable except by the rudest, pastoral tribes. Owing to the scanty rainfall, Arabia has neither lakes nor forest. There are, however, fertile stretches of alluvial soil in the great wadis of the desert where cultivation is possible.

Much of the soil of Asia Minor has a potential fertility and can be made productive by means of irrigation. For this purpose a number of colonies, mostly Jewish and Germany, have been established. The vine is extensively cultivated and yields rich returns. In the north the apple, pear, cherry and plum thrive well and the orange, lemon, sugarcane and citron are cultivated in the south.

Other important agricultural products are: Grain, cotton, olive oil, opium, salep, gum tragacanth, raisins, dates, figs, almonds and wheat. Silkworm culture is a lucrative occupation. The most important domestic animals are the buffalo, camel, Angora goat, sheep, horses and mules; also oxen for plowing and transport. The most common beast of burden, however, is the camel, with its peculiar resistance to thirst. Pearls, mother of pearl, sponges and fish are obtained from the littoral.

The chief manufactures of Turkey in Asia are firearms, swords, carpets and rugs, shawls, mohair and silk stuffs, saddlery, leather and cotton and woolen textiles. These are all the chief items of export, which amount to nearly $1,000,000 annually. The principal imports are coal, clothing and ironware. Little develop-

ment has been made of the mineral resources, which include coal, copper, iron, silver, lead and asbestos. The highways are few and in bad repair, and most of them permit only the use of light carts. The present railway mileage is 2,800, the first rails being laid in 1864.

The chief seaport is Smyrna, famous from antiquity as a commercial center and still the seat of Levantine trade. It is also the seat of archbishopries of the Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic and the Armenian religion. The second important city, by reason of its relaying eastbound and westbound traffic, is Bagdad, which is also the site of numerous manufactures. Aleppo and Beirut are also cities of note, by reason of their commercial and manufacturing activities.

In Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan the great majority of the inhabitants are adherents of the Mohammedan faith. In Armenian Christianity is the prevailing religion, for which they have suffered much persecution in spite of the fact that they are allowed free exercise of their faith.

Until 1908 Turkey was a theocratic absolute monarchy. Since that date, owing to a revolution, the sultan is considered as a constitutional monarch, with an advisory cabinet and a parliament. The sultan is the spiritual head of Islam, the state religion. For administrative purposes the subdivisions are divided into provinces called vilayets, each supervised by a governor-general.

AFRICA

The continent of Africa was introduced to the ancients through Egypt, beyond which it was a Terra Incognita known as Lybia. At a very early age the Phenicians traded along the north coast and are believed to have penetrated the interior to gold mines, the whereabouts of which are now unknown. From these mines, according to legend, came the magnificent golden ornaments of King Solomon's temple. Africa has ever been the great land of mystery. The ancients, with the possible exception of the Phenecians, were acquainted with only its northern coastal countries; and their sailors, viewing its mountains from afar, peopled them in imagination with strange monstrous races, giants and pygmies.

The Assyrians and the Romans subjugated the northern peoples and converted their countries into subject provinces. Carthage grew in the third century to a power which rivaled Rome's. The Saracens conquered Northern Africa in the seventh and eighth centuries, after Rome and Carthage had become mere memories. It was not until the last years of the 15th century that the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, and a century and a half later the Dutch settled in that vicinity. Livingston and Stanley did not make their famous explorations until the latter half of the 19th century.

Africa has few grand mountain chains and few large rivers. The chief elevations are the Atlas and Moon mountain ranges; and the largest rivers are the Nile, so famous in history, the Congo, Zambesi, Niger and Orange. Some of these are of great length. The characteristic physical feature of Africa is its immense deserts, the largest of which is the Sahara, occupying about one-fourth of the entire area. The climate is the hottest on earth, less than a fifth of the continent lying in the temperate zone. It is at once the dryest and the wettest of grand divisions, some areas being daily drenched with tropical downpours of rain.

The lion and elephant, baboon, mandril, chimpanzee and gorilla are found in abundance, most of them being peculiar to the country. East Africa is the most famous "big game" area in the world. Here the buffalo, giraffe, zebra, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, leopard and hyena abound, as well as the lion and elephant, mentioned above. Dense, all but impenetrable forests flourish in the humid regions. The most notable plants are date palm, coffee, banana, rubber and cocoa; and the most characteristic members of the bird family are the ostrich and secretary-bird.

The inhabitants consist of settlements of whites, a large number of native tribes, of which no complete list has ever been made, but the chief ones are Lybian, Hamite, Negroid, Negro, Bantu and Bushmen, differing widely in features, customs, religion, cuture, etc.

The Mohammedanism prevails in the north and Christianity is confined to the white settlements. Hebraism and Buddhism are represented, and various forms of Paganism flourish in the Central and Southern parts. The continent of Africa is subdivided into North, West, East and South Africa, described elsewhere in this volume; and its area, including the adjoining island of Madagascar, about 12,000,000 square miles.

ABYSSINIA

Abyssinia has been an independent state since 1896, with a monarchial form of government. The climate is temperate and salubrious. The surface is much broken. Its agricultural products are cotton, coffee, dates, grapes, sugar and hops. The country, however, is rather

THE GREAT SPHINX OF GIZA, EGYPT.

The Great Sphinx of Giza, Egypt, since the recent clearing away of the sand which chokes the base of this monument.

pastoral than agricultural, little of it being under cultivation. Hence herds are the chief source of revenue. Little manufacturing is done, but a large caravan trade is carried on. Abyssinia contains 430,000 square miles and Adis Abeba is the capital.

ALGERIA

Algeria is a French possession lying on the Mediterranean Sea. The aboriginal inhabitants were Numidians. It was successively subdued by the Romans, Vandals and Turks, and was warred against, successfully, by the United States in 1815 for its piratical activities. It is an exceedingly mountainous country traversed by the lofty Atlas range and desert land prevails to the south. The climate is mild and healthful, except in the marshy regions, and the country contains numerous salt lakes.

The chief industry of North Africa is agriculture, of which the orange, date, citron, pomegranate, almond, fig, cereals and potatoes are the chief product. The fauna and flora are typical of Mediterranean countries, and tender plants like the rose and geranium bloom all winter. The fisheries are valuable and minerals and livestock form an important source of income. North Africa has 2,000 miles of railway and 10,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. Algiers is the capital and leading seaport. Other important cities are Oran and Constantine. All legislation is by the French government and is executed by an appointed governor-general.

ANGOLA

Angola embraces the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa, along a Central zone of the continent, between the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa on the north and German Southwest Africa on the south and has a coast line of over 600 miles. The area of Angola is 485,000 square miles. The interior is a plateau surrounded by mountains and has a temperate climate; but the coast lands are hot and unhealthy. Agriculture is extensively carried on; wild coffee is found in many districts; and Europeans have successfully introduced their domestic animals. The chief exports are coffee, rubber, wax, palm kernels, cattle and hides. Fetishism prevails and crucifixes, introduced by missionaries, are regarded as potent charms. The government is administered by a governor-general located at S. Paulo de Loanda.

THE BELGIAN CONGO

This state grew out of the Livingston explorations and the subsequent Kongo International association. It was annexed by Belgium in 1908. Its area is 910,000 square miles and the great Kongo River is its chief physical feature. Each tribe of natives is autonomous and speaks a different dialect of Bantu. The religion is negro fetishism, but about 500 Christian missionaries are present, maintaining over 100 stations. Revenue is obtained almost entirely from rubber and ivory. Boma, on the Kongo River, is the capital. The colony is administered by a governor-general appointed by the king.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

The East Africa Protectorate extends from Juba to German East Africa and inland to Uganda. Its inland bounds are vague and its area is a matter of conjecture. The chief exports are ivory, hides and horns. Mombasa is the capital and the government is administered by a governor and commander-in-chief.

The Unganda Protectorate assumed its present political status in 1890. It includes Usoga, Unyoro and other countries toward the interior. Altitude of Uganda plateau, 4,000 feet. The area is 118,000 square miles and the altitude of the Uganda plateau is 4,000 feet.

The Zanzibar Protectorate is an island off the east coast of Africa and is peopled by Arabs. It was placed under its present political status in 1890. The soil is very fertile and highly cultivated, and cloves are the chief product. The area is 1,020 square miles and Zanzibar is the capital and chief port.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

Sierra Leone was originally established by the British as a Crown Colony to give asylum to negroes taken from slave ships by the British navy. Hence its present inhabitants are a mixture of Negro tribes scattered over an area of some 32,000 square miles. The unhealthy coast lands have given Sierra Leone the sobriquet of "white man's grave." Destructive tornadoes and dessicating winds are meteorological features. Rice is cultivated extensively and the exports include ginger, kola nuts, tropical fruits, hides and rubber. Freetown is the capital and Falaba—190 miles inland—is the focus of important trade routes.

Gambia was discovered by the Portuguese, became a British military outpost in 1447, and was annexed in 1783. Its products are similar to those of Sierra Leone. The area of the protectorate is 4,500 square miles and the capital and principal city is Bathurst.

Gold Coast—so named from the grains of gold in the river sands—lies east of the French Ivory Coast colony and gold is found everywhere. The Danish and Dutch were the first settlers and fetishism is the religion of the tribes, 40,000 of which have been converted to Christianity. The area of the colony and protectorate, including Ashantee, is 80,000 square miles and the chief city is Cape Coast Castle.

Nigeria lies between the Cameroon and Dahomey, and is divided into Northern and Southern Nigeria. It became a British protectorate in 1887 and is under imperial administration. The Niger, from which it receives its name, is the principal stream. **Northern Nigeria** has an area of 256,000 square miles and its trade, formerly in the hands of Tripoli Arabs, consists of rubber, ebony and other woods, ostrich feathers, shea butter and silver. Industrial schools have been established by missionaries. **Southern Nigeria** comprises the colony and protectorate of that name, and Lagos. Rice and wheat, ground nuts, yams, onions and other vegetables are cultivated, except along the coast. The area is 76,000 square miles and Lagos is the capital.

Togoland, between Gold Coast Colony and Dahomey, was a German protectorate until the Great War of 1914-19. Cotton, maize, coffee and bananas are cultivated. Its area is 34,000 square miles and the government is now a mandatory appointed by the Treaty of Paris in 1919.

EGYPT

Egypt is a country of great antiquity and renowned for its ancient splendor under the Pharaohs. Its modern history begins with the Mohammedan conquests of the 7th century, followed by Turkish and French invasions, the latter under Napoleon. Egypt is now a tributary state of the Turkish Empire, ruled by an hereditary khedive and administered by a council of ministers, of which a British financial adviser is a member. The Nile, with its beneficient annual inundations, is the outstanding physical feature. Farming is done almost entirely by irrigation and two or three crops are thus harvested annually.

Cereals, cotton, sugar and rice are the chief agricultural products of Egypt. Dromedaries, horses, camels, donkeys and sheep are raised for domestic consumption. A valuable economic source is the quarries of marble, alabaster, granite, porphyry and limestone. The people are overwhelmingly Mohammedan in religion and Arabic is the chief language employed. Cairo, situated on the Nile, is the capital, and contains a famous museum of antiquities. Alexandria, founded three hundred years before Christ, is the metropolis and commercial center. Education is still inadequate, though advancing. The area is 400,000 square miles.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan extends south of Egypt as far as the Belgian Congo. Its area is about 985,000 square miles and Khartum is the chief city.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

This colony consists of Gabun, Middle Congo and Ubangi-Shari-Chad. The French acquisitions, beginning in 1842, were completed in 1894, though subsequent explorations have been made. The colony contains 568,000 square miles and its chief wealth consists of the great forests and ivory; though gold, copper and iron are found. Rubber, ivory, palm nuts, palm oil, ebony, coffee and cocoa are the chief exports. The natives have been largely converted to Mohammedanism and a commissioner-general, with civil and military powers, administers the government.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

Upper Senegal and **Niger** lie north of the Ivory coast and embrace an area of about 73,000 square miles. The chief exports are nuts, cattle, wool, hides and leather.

Dahomey lies between Togoland and Lagos and has a coast line of 65 miles. It is a negro kingdom, controlled by the French, and the natives are intelligent and make good farmers. Palm oil is the chief export.

Mauretania has an area of 345,000 square miles and became a French protectorate in 1909.

Ivory Coast lies between Liberia and British Gold Coast. France annexed it in 1893. It has an area of 131,000 square miles and its chief products are gold and pineapples.

Senegal is peopled largely by Moors, Berbers and Negroids. The chief towns are St. Louis, Dakar and Goree, and the principal commercial product is the ground nut. The natives engage in weaving, pottery, brickmaking and the manufacture of trinkets. The organized area is 75,000 square miles.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA (FORMERLY)

This former protectorate of Germany's was established in 1890. It is bounded on the north by British East Africa and on the south by Portuguese East Africa, has a coast line of 630 miles and extends inland to Lake Tanganyika. The area is 185,000 square miles, inhabited by the Bantu tribes. The natives are engaged chiefly in the cultivation of bananas, pulse and maize. On the coast the German colonists cultivated vanilla, tobacco, rubber and coco palms, and coffee is grown inland on the higher elevations. Ivory, rubber and coffee are the chief exports. Until the Great War of 1914-19 the government was a protectorate administered by an Imperial Governor; but, by the Treaty of Paris, in 1919, Germany relinquished all right and titles to this colony.

ITALIAN EAST AFRICA

Italian East Africa comprises Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, lying respectively northeast and southeast of Abyssinia. The first Italian annexation occurred in 1883. All cultivation

is done under irrigation and pearl fisheries are of economic importance in the adjoining islands. A civil governor, under the minister of foreign affairs, administers the law. The combined area is about 146,000 square miles.

KAMERUN

Kamerun lies west of French Equatorial Africa and contains about 292,000 square miles. High plateaus mark the interior and the coast is mantled with magnificent forests. The chief products are rubber and coffee and the exports are over $5,000,000 annually. Missionary societies are well represented. German is taught in the primitive schools, but pidgin-English is gaining a foothold. Until the Grea War of 1914-19 this country was a German protectorate; but, by the Treaty of Paris, in 1919, Germany gave up her title to it.

MADAGASCAR

Madagascar is an island off the coast of East Africa and has an area of 228,000 square miles. The natives are of a Malayan and Melanesian origin, with an admixture of African and Arab blood, the latter traceable to the earlier occupation of the island by Arabs. Cattle, hides, rubber and honey are the chief exports and gold mining has long been pursued. Other minerals are copper, sulphur, lead, iron and graphite. Malagasy is practically the only language spoken and all religions are freely tolerated. Official affairs are administered by a governor-general and a council of administration. Antananarivo is the capital.

LIBERIA

Liberia is a Negro republic, independent since 1847, and colonized by free Negroes under the American Colonization Society. The land along the coast is low and wet and the interior is mountainous. The climate and rainfall over the coast region is equatorial and much of the natural forest has been cleared and the land put under cultivation. Coffee and ginger are the chief products, and the women of the native population still go quite naked. Monrovia is the capital.

MOROCCO

Morocco is an independent state washed by the waters of the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, with vague inland limits. It was conquered by the Arabs in the 8th century, and Christians were sold as slaves as late as 1800. Its government is an absolute autocracy under a sultan. His power, however, is more or less limited by religious influences. The climate is warm and the coastal soil fertile, though the southern section suffers from droughts. The type of cultivation is very primitive. Tropical and subtropical fruits are the principal crops. Goatskins are an important export and manufactures of leather, silk, jewelry are of some value. The inhabitants are chiefly Berbers and Arabs of mixed blood. The estimated area is 219,000 square miles and there are two capitals —Fez in the north and Morocco in the south. Tangier is the chief city on the sea.

NYASALAND

Nyasaland is a British protectorate lying to the south and west of Lake Nyasa and the climate is unhealthful. A rather primitive agriculture produces barley, oats, rice, tea, tobacco, coffee and cotton. Merino sheep and Natal ponies are successfully raised. Nyasaland has an area of 44,000 square miles and Zomba is the center of administration.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Portuguese East Africa lies along the coast south of German East Africa and includes 294,000 square miles. The principal districts are Mozambique and Lourenco Marques. The coast is marshy and the interior high and forested. The Zambesi bisects the territory. The natives are extensively engaged in the cultivation of sugar, cotton, coffee and maize under the supervision of trading companies. Some 300 miles of railway are operated. Mozambique is the chief seaport and Lourenco Marques the capital. The government is administered by a Portuguese commissioner.

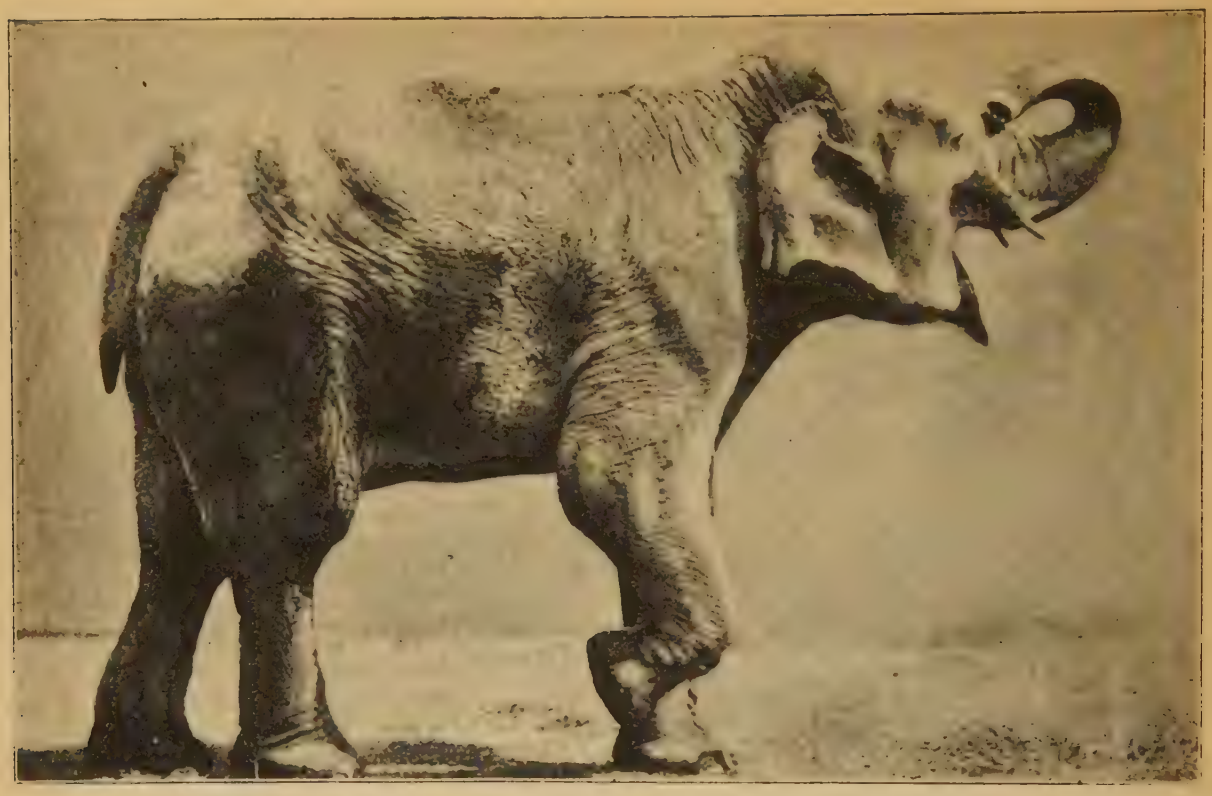
PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS

The **Madeira Islands** which were colonized by the Portuguese in 1420, consists of the two islands of Maderia and Porto Santa, and the three islets are called the Desartas. Mountainous and elevated, the island of Maderia has become a famous resort, with one of the most equable temperatures on the globe. It is noted for its wines. Maderia has an area of 315 square miles and its government is administered by the parent state.

Portuguese Guinea lies along the Senegambia coast and its chief products are ivory, hides, wax and rubber. It has an area of 13,940 square miles and Bolama is the capital.

The **Cape Verde Islands** are mountainous and have a delightful climate. The principal products are coffee, tobacco, cinchona, sugar, brandy, oils and fruits. There are ten small islands in the group and civil affairs are administered by a governor appointed by the crown.

Prince and St. Thomas Islands are two islands of volcanic formation and containing plantations of sugar, vanilla, coffee, cacao and cinchona. Their combined area is 360 square miles and the capital is Cidade de Sao. The islands are a province of Portugal and governed by that country.



A YOUNG AFRICAN ELEPHANT.
This animal has been trained to "salute" by raising its trunk and foot. It has lost the end of its tail.

GREAT RHINOCEROS.
The largest land mammal of the East after the Elephant.

BRITISH SOMALILAND

British Somaliland is a protectorate on the Gulf of Aden and contains 68,000 square miles. The chief exports are ostrich feathers, cattle and sheep. The government is administered by consul.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

French Somaliland and Oboc have been owned by the French government since 1864. They are bounded by Abyssinia, Eritrea and British Somaliland, and their combined area is 6,000 square miles.

SPANISH POSSESSIONS

The Canary Islands are an archipelago containing 3,000 square miles and the climate is mild. Adrar and Rio de Oro are subsidiary, politically, to the Canaries and have an area of 73,000 square miles. Fernano Po and Annabon are islands in the Gulf of Guinea, with an area of 800 square miles. The principal products of the Canary Islands are wine, cochineal, sugar, tobacco, wheat and barley.

TRIPOLI

Tripoli was one of the Barbary States and is now a Turkish regency. It lies on the Mediterranean Sea, but its boundaries to south and east are still vague. It is largely a desert land studded with oases and has a coast line of 800 miles. The climate is extremely variable, hot days often succeeding cold nights. Its agricultural products are chiefly cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron and senna. Camels and horses are raised to a limited extent and its manufactures —aside from morocco leather—are not important. The area is 400,000 square miles; Tripoli is the capital and chief city; and Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion throughout the entire state.

TUNISIA

Tunisia is an ancient Roman province which was later successively invaded by French, Spanish and Turkish forces. Under the beys, piracy flourished. It is now a protectorate of France, with the government administered by a French Resident-General.

Agriculture—prosecuted mainly on the fertile oases—is the chief occupation, and the products are fruits, grapes, olives and nuts. The fish catch is of considerable value and woolens, soap and leather are the principal manufactures.

The present-day natives are mostly Berbers and Arabs. Under the protectorate of France, commerce has increased, having an annual total of about $45,000,000. The area is 51,000 square miles. Tunis is the capital and Metropolis and the largest city in Northern Africa outside of Egypt. The French have built 1,000 miles of railway and nearly 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

Union of South Africa

(Proclaimed in 1909 by Great Britain. An independent colony.)

After experimentation, the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain in 1909 passed the South African Act, which provided for the legislative union of the four self-governing colonies of South Africa which were to retain their original names.

The powers of the union were vested in a Governor General at Pretoria, while the Legislature of the union is at Cape Town. Under the beneficent rule of the British Empire the South African states are now rapidly expanding and their magnificent agricultural possibilities are developing. The heavy deposits of precious minerals and diamonds, particularly at Kimberly and in its vicinity, make this region one of the richest in the world, and its resources are scarcely as yet appreciated.

Basutoland. Basutoland is a British crown colony with an area of 12,000 square miles, a temperate climate and a fertile soil. Grain of great excellence is grown and immense herds roam the splendid pastureland. Maseru is the capital and no Europeans are permitted to settle on the land.

Bechuanaland. Bechuanaland is a British protectorate between the Zambesi and Molopo rivers, and its area is 276,000 square miles. The principal wealth of Bechuanaland is herds, though some gold is mined. It is served by a railway and a telegraph line and the government is administered by a commissioner.

Cape of Good Hope. This country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, and two hundred years later was colonized by the Dutch and also French refugees. Great Britain obtained possession in 1815; a degree of self-government was granted in 1872; and, in 1910, the colony entered the Union as an original province. The terraced formation of the land, rising from the coast to a high interior plateau, is the outstanding physical feature. The climate is temperate and generally healthful. Extremes of heat and cold are rare, and the European thrives. The coast lands enjoy ample

rainfalls, especially in the southeast; but, along the Orange, rain may not fall in years; hence irrigation is necessary on the plains. The raising of livestock, especially sheep, is a large industry. Ostrich farms are also lucrative. The principal agricultural products are wheat, oats, rye, barley and kafir corn. Mines, especially of diamonds and gold, are a very important economic feature. The average annual production of diamonds is 2,500,000 carats. The area is 277,000 square miles. The churches represented are Dutch reformed, Episcopalian and Methodist.

Natal. Natal was discovered by Vasco de Gama on Christmas Day, in 1497, (hence the name, meaning Christmas Land). The Dutch, British and Boers all made settlements early in the 18th century, from which a crown colony was formed in 1856. Natal entered the Union of South Africa as an original province in 1910. The majority of the native inhabitants are Zulus. The climate is salubrious and the soil fertile, more than a million acres being under the plow. The raising of livestock is also an important industry. Rich deposits of minerals exist. The area is 35,000 square miles and Pietermaritzburg is the capital.

Orange Free State. Boers from the Cape settled this country in the middle of the 18th century, and it became a republic in 1854. After the war with Great Britain, in 1899-02, the country was annexed; and it entered the Union of South Africa, in 1910, as an original province. Livestock raising is the chief occupation; wool, diamonds, hides and ostrich feathers are valuable products; and commerce has risen to an annual value of $50,000,000. Diamonds to the value of $7,000,000 are mined annually, together with other precious stones. The area is 50,000 square miles; Bloemfontein is the capital; and the Dutch Reformed church is most prominent.

Rhodesia—named for Cecil Rhodes—is situated in South Central Africa and is divided in South, Northwest and Northeast Rhodesia. The area is 450,000 square miles and the mineral wealth is great. Of gold alone, about $90,000,000 has been taken out; while silver, lead, copper and antimony are found. The climate is temperate—subtropical and healthful to Europeans. Rhodesia is a British possession and the government is administered by a resident commissioner and council.

German Southwest Africa (formerly). Up to the Great War of 1914-19, was a German possession on the lower west coast; but all rights and titles to it were surrendered by Germany in the Treaty of Paris, in 1919. Owing to its dryness, little farming is done, except where irrigation is possible; and the chief wealth is in herds of cattle, sheep and goats. Copper, guano and ostrich feathers constitute the chief exports, and diamonds are obtained in considerable quantities. Education is undertaken by both free government schools and mission schools, and communications are about 1,000 miles of railway and telegraph lines. The area is 323,000 square miles and the protectorate is now administered by a mandatory appointed by the League of Nations.

Transvaal. Immigration of the Boers from Cape Colony began in 1836. The state gained its independence in 1852 and was annexed by Great Britain in 1877. The Boers successfully revolted and established a republic under British suzerainty. In 1900, it was conquered by Great Britain and, in 1910, entered the Union of South Africa. The country is healthful and fitted for grazing and cultivation. Foundries, breweries and tile works constitute the chief manufactures. The exports are cattle, hides, ivory, ostrich feathers, etc. The annual diamond production is valued at $6,500,000. Other minerals of value are silver, copper, lead, zinc, platinum and cobalt. The inhabitants are Boers, English and natives; in all, 1,700,000. The area is 110,000 square miles; Pretoria is the capital and Johannesburg is the largest town. Communications are 2,500 miles of railway and 10,000 miles of telegraph lines, and the chief religion is Dutch Reformed.

MINOR AFRICAN POSSESSIONS

Mauritius. Mauritius is a British island in the Indian Ocean, near Reunion, with an area of 720 square miles and a population of 370,000. The products are sugar, hemp, maize, wheat and manioc. Port Louis is the capital and the government is administered by a governor and council.

Reunion or **Bourbon.** Reunion is an island in the Indian Ocean, to the east of Madagascar. Being of volcanic origin, its surface is very mountainous, the highest peak reaching an altitude of 10,000 feet. Spices, rum, sugar, vanilla, coffee, sheep and goats, horses and cattle are its chief products. The area is 971 square miles; population is 174,000; and communication consists of narrow roads and a railway. The government is administered by the French, who have owned the island since 1767.

St. Helena. St. Helena is an island in the south Atlantic Ocean, off the west coast of Africa. It was discovered in 1502 by Portuguese navigators and is famous as Napoleon's prison from 1815 to 1821. The island is owned by the British and Jamestown is the capital. The island of St. Helena contains an area of about forty-seven square miles.

AUSTRALASIA

The Antipodes include Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands and are remarkable because of conditions there being exactly opposite, or antipodean, to the rest of the world. There is but one river of any size in all of Australia; New Zealand has but six water courses that are much more than little streams; the trees shed their bark instead of leaves; cherries and similar fruits have their stones on the outside; the flowers are practically without perfume; quadrupeds run on two feet; mammals lay eggs, and the birds are songless. The discovery of gold in Australia, in 1851, attracted to that continent a vast number of treasure seekers, some of whom remained to become substantial citizens.

Australasia has an area as follows: Australia, 2,974,581 square miles; New Zealand, 105,000 square miles; and the Fiji Islands, approximately 8,035 square miles. There are about 250 of these islands, the largest of which are Viti Levi and Vanua Levu.

Australia

The grand isolation of Australia as a continent is reflected in the physiognomy, customs and religion of its aborigines. When discovered by the white man the natives showed no trace of contact with the neighboring Malays, Polynesians and Papuans. They did not cultivate the soil, build houses or huts, make pottery or possess any knowledge of the bow and arrow. Hence their culture was far lower than that of the Stone Age.

There is no evidence as to their origin. They possess no legends regarding any other home. Physicially, the Australian is of average height, but with a tendency to extreme corpulence. The leg has little calf—a characteristic of other black races—though the Australian is a deep chocolate color rather than black. Newly born children are much lighter in color than the adults.

The native language is extremely primitive, there being in it no words to denominate such common objects as trees, fish or bird. There is no distinction of genders, and the Australian's ability to count ceases at "three." Morality, as Western nations know it, does not exist. The wife is absolutely owned by her husband, and he may trade her for another at any time.

The greatest simplicity marked the mode of life of these people when discovered by the whites. They lived by the chase alone, or eked out their meat diet with roots, insects and reptiles. They raised no crops and possessed no domestic animals save the dog. They manufactured nothing and neither sex wore clothes except in the severest weather. Their only weapons were spears, stone hatchets and the famous boomerang.

Their only organization was the clan. Inheritance was through the father. The food of women was prescribed by tradition. So far as is known they had no religion, no idols ever having been discovered. Like all savages, however, they believed in spirits. Infanticide was regularly practised. The dead were either buried or burned or laid on a platform of sticks. Dead babies were often carried around for months by their mothers.

The first discoverers of Australia are not definitely known. The Chinese claim to have received reports of the continent in the 13th century. Marco Polo wrote of a continent lying to the south of Asia. Both the French and the Portuguese claimed, in the 16th century, to have discovered a great new land where Australia lies, and it is now generally accepted that De Torres, a Portuguese navigator, did sail between New Guinea and the mainland. The Dutch and the English visited the continent a number of times in the following century, but Captain James Coon, the famous explorer, was the first to bring back an extended account of the new country.

The first settlement was by the British, in 1788, when a penal colony was founded in Botany Bay. Twenty-five years passed, however, before any inland explorations were made. As a result of these and coastal surveys, Brisbane, in Queensland, was founded in 1825; Portland, in Victoria, in 1834, and Adelaide, South Australia, in 1836. With the discovery of gold at Bathurst, in 1851, a new interest in Australia was aroused, and there followed a flood of adventurers in search of the precious metal; and even today, in the less known regions, the prospector, with his pan and pick, is a familiar figure.

A union of the different states had several times been attempted, but it was not until September 17, 1900, that a proclamation was issued by the imperial government making New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania the Commonwealth of Australia. The administration is in the hands of a governor-general in connection with a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of representatives.

(For physical features, climate, products, etc., see the respective colonies described elsewhere in this volume.)

WAIMANGU GEYSER, NEW ZEALAND.

The explosion of Waimangu Geyser, the largest geyser in the world, is at times terrific, boiling water and mud being thrown up to a height of 1,500 feet. When this photo was taken the height reached was over 1,000 feet.

New South Wales

This colony, the oldest in Australia, has an area of 310,000 square miles. It was first explored by Captain Cook, who gave it its name. The first settlement, made at Botany Bay, in 1788, proved unsuitable for cultivation and was converted into a penal colony. After a period of governorships, a constitution was adopted in 1855 establishing two deliberative chambers and an executive.

The basic physical features are a tableland, on the summit of the Great Dividing Range, with a great plain on one side and a coastal region on the other. The chief river is the Murray. The climate follows the three geographical divisions mentioned above. The coastal region is equable, the plateau cold in winter and cool in summer, and the plain hot and dry. Forests cover one-fourth of the surface, in which the colony has large holdings.

Stockraising is the chief industry, sheep ranking first. The agricultural products are cereals, tobacco and potatoes, with an average annual value of $35,000,000. Citrus fruits are also an important item. Manufacturing, while advancing, is not an important source of wealth. The mining industry is very extensive, gold, coal, silver, tin and copper, with other minerals, being taken out to a value yearly of $30,000,000. Nearly 4,000 miles of railway are in operation.

Elementary education is compulsory. The schools are excellent and under the care of the government. The average number of pupils is 260,000. In religion, the Church of England predominates in numbers. Other faiths represented are the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregationalist. Sidney is the capital and chief seaport.

Queensland

Queensland has an area of about 668,000 square miles, with a seaboard of 3,000 miles, which affords a number of fine ports on the Pacific Ocean. It occupies the northeastern portion of Australia. The Portuguese probably discovered this coast; certainly Torres sailed through the strait named after him in 1605; but Captain Cook was the first man to voyage along the eastern coast. The first scientific exploration was made in 1823, immediately after which settlements were established. A separation from New South Wales was attempted in 1850; and, in 1859, the country was proclaimed as the colony of Queensland.

At least half of the area is mantled by extensive forests, of which cedar, eucalyptus and pine are the most valuable trees. A broad plateau bisects the colony from north to south. The Coast Range is a chain of comparatively low mountains. From the Main Range numerous streams make their way to the Pacific. The chief northern rivers are the Logan, Brisbane, Mary and Burnett. A number of important streams, however, have their outlet in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The eastern seaboard is noted for its fertility. Excellent grasses make the pasture land highly nutritive, contributary to which are the regular sea winds, tempering the heat. The chief agricultural plants are maize, sugar cane, wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice. Tropical and semi-tropical fruits flourish. Many of the trees yield valuable essential oils. The ornamental plants of Queensland have been introduced all over the world. Livestock includes horses, cattle and sheep, the last of which are most valuable. Wool is a staple production, amounting annually to 150,000,000 pounds.

Queensland has not yet, though a paucity of population, developed manufactures on a large scale. About 20,000 people only are engaged in factory work. The chief products are sugar, preserved meats, meat extracts, etc. Among other commodities raised are maize, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, crushed sugar-cane, wine, bananas, pineapples, oranges, coffee, arrowroot, pumpkins, melons and cotton. The mineral wealth of the country is stupendous, there being found here gold, tin, copper, silver, lead, bismuth, wolfram, manganese, molybdenite, iron stone, limestone, antimony, scheelite, graphite, fire clay and precious gems.

The railway mileage of Queensland is over 4,000, most of which is owned by the state and built and equipped at a cost of more than $100,000,000. Public education is free and compulsory. The percentage of illiteracy, excluding colored immigrants, is very low. The enrollment of pupils in both public and private schools is about 100,000. Schools of art, technical schools and libraries receive state aid. All religions are tolerated, but the bulk of communicants are Protestant, numbering 300,000 as against 52,000 Roman Catholics. For purposes of local government that state is divided into 46 municipalities and 125 shires. Brisbane is the capital and metropolis, but there are other important towns and cities, although the chief occupation of the people is farming and grazing.

South Australia

The state of South Australia was formally proclaimed as a British colony in 1836. Twenty years later the colony was granted its self-government and a constitution, and in 1911 the Northern Territory was transferred to it. The area is 900,000 square miles, a very small amount of which is forested. The surface is generally level, with no important mountain ranges. The highest peak rises to 3,100 feet. It is watered by few rivers except in the northern part. None of the lakes is permanent, being merely depressions filled in times of flood. The climate of South Australia is somewhat like that of Italy and extremely healthful.

The main agricultural crop is wheat, with a yield of 25,000,000 bushels annually. Other crops of value are wine, citrus fruits, almonds and olives. The timber resources are valuable and yield important gums. The rearing of livestock is an extensive industry, sheep, on account of their wool, being the most profitable. Brass and iron and farming implements are the leading manufactures. Imports and exports reach an annual value of $80,000,000. The chief mineral, economically, is copper, though gold, silver, iron and lead are obtained.

Education is free and compulsory. Religious instruction is not permitted in the state schools, in which the enrollment is 60,000. All religions are tolerated, but the state is overwhelmingly Protestant. The total number of communicants is about 300,000. Local government is administered by a legislative council and a house of assembly. Women are granted the franchise. Adelaide, the first Australian city to acquire the right of self-government, is the capital and commercial center.

Tasmania

Tasmania, a British colonial state, formerly known as Van Diemen's Land, comprises the island of Tasmania and neighboring isles and is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait. It was discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, in 1642. Between the years 1804 and 1853 it was used as a British penal colony. It became independent of New South Wales in 1825, and representative government was introduced in 1853.

The island has many picturesque inlets with prominent headlands. Tasmania is largely mountainous, with a number of beautiful streams wending their way between the ranges and entering Bass Strait. The island throughout is set with magnificent scenery, most of the peaks consisting of a crystalline rock showing, blue, white or pink. In addition to all this the climate is ideal.

The mountains are heavily forested with trees which produce excellent cabinet woods and serviceable timber. The blue gum is much sought after. About 250,000 acres are under plums, peaches and cherries, is held in high demand and much of it is shipped to England.

Stockraising is a large source of income, with sheep predominating. The annual wool clip is 10,000,000 pounds. Manufacturing is confined almost wholly to preserving fruits and smelting ore. Mining is the foremost industry. The gross production of minerals is valued annually at about $10,000,000. The chief of these are gold, silver, copper, tin and coal. The imports and exports amount to $35,000,000, the chief exports being gold, wool, timber, silver and fruits. The chief method of transportation is, of course, by rail, of which there are over 600 miles, mostly state owned. Macadamized highways, however, to a length of 7,000 miles are maintained.

Instruction is compulsory upon children from seven to thirteen years of age, but the schools are not free. Special religious instruction is allowed to be imparted after school hours by the various denominations. These are the Church of England (embracing half the population), Roman Catholics, Wesleyans and Presbyterians. The local constitution is similar to that of the other Australian states. Hobart is the capital, and Launceston is the second city.

Victoria

The state of Victoria, originally a part of New South Wales, seceded therefrom and established a local self-government in 1853. Most of the area of 88,000 square miles is level, some of it a low plain, other sections an elevated tableland. The only important line of mountains is the Australian Pyrenees. The rivers, though numerous, are small and unfit for navigation. Forests occupy extensive tracts from which valuable cuts of timber are obtained. The eucalyptus tree furnishes a wood which is almost impervious to weather or water, while

a grove of them is exceedingly beautiful, their branchless trunks rising like pillars. Other trees of economic value are the red gum and the acacia.

The goldfields of Victoria offer occupation to 25,000 people, the value of the output amounting annually to about $15,000,000. The state ranks first in Australia in agricultural products, having more than 4,000,000 acres under tillage. The chief crops are cereals, potatoes, hops, tobacco, fibres, grapes and olives. The livestock includes horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. The annual wool clip is about 100,000,000 pounds. Dairying is growing in importance. Manufactures are sufficient only for domestic consumption. The mines produce gold, silver, coal, tin, antimony and gypsum. Imports and exports have an annual value of $170,000,000. The railways have a mileage of 3,394, and the telegraph lines 4,000.

Primary education is free and compulsory and the schools have an enrollment of 210,000 children. Melbourne University is of a high order. In religion, the Church of England ranks first as to adherents, with the Roman Catholics second. The other principal denominations are well represented. Victoria is represented in the federal parliament, and her local legislative power is invested in two elective chambers. Melbourne is the capital and chief port. It is also the seat of government and one of the principal cities.

Western Australia

The state of Western Australia, with an area of 975,000 square miles, is the largest in Australia. Extensive tracts are covered by forest, the most valuable tree of which is the mahogany, owing to its durability and rich color. Cypress, which abounds, is prized for its resistance to water, as in bridges and piers. Sandalwood is an important item of export. The climate is free from extremes, though the summers are rather warm. Much of the area suffers from drought. The coast is marked with heavy rainfalls, and in the tropical part wet and dry seasons alternate. There are no rivers of importance except the Swan.

Agriculture has not yet been much developed owing to the scanty rainfall back of the coast. More land, however, is being brought under the plow each year, and the cultivated area at present is more than 850,000 acres. Wheat is the leading crop. Fruits, including the vine, grow luxuriantly. Horses, cattle and sheep are the principal livestock raised, the last having the greatest value. Exports of wool amount to $5,000,000 annually.

The largest source of wealth is mineral, gold-digging being the chief industry. More than 40,000 people are engaged, directly or indirectly, in this occupation, and the annual output of gold is above $50,000,000. Other important minerals obtained are silver, coal, tin and copper. Manufactures are yet in their infancy, but fisheries are a valuable supplement to agriculture and mining, the export of pearls and pearl shells being valued annually at $800,000. The state owns 2,400 miles of railway.

Education is compulsory and free to the poor. The enrollment is 32,000, but the schools are inferior to those elsewhere in Australia. All religions are tolerated, but Protestantism largely prevails. In 1890 West Australia was granted responsible government. Legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two houses. Women are allowed to vote. Perth is the capital and commercial center.

New Zealand

New Zealand comprises North Island, South Island, the Stewart Islands and numerous adjacent isles or clusters, of which latter only the Chathams, Aucklands and Campbell Islands are of any value. The whole group lies east of Southern Australia.

The date of man's arrival in New Zealand is entirely a matter of conjecture. But it is known that the Polynesians, in their canoes, had reached its northern shores as early as the 14th century. The first white man to gaze upon its coast was Tasman, in 1642. The second was Captain Cook, in 1769. After him came navigators of divers nations, followed by sealers, whalers and trading schooners. English missionaries arrived in 1814, but it was only after many years of vicissitudes with the murderous tribes that peace and Christianity were established. The first colonial settlement was made at Wellington, in 1840, but it was not until 1907 that the territory was proclaimed as a British Colonial Dominion.

The total area of New Zealand is 104,751 square miles. Both the larger islands are traversed by lofty mountain chains, which abound in lakes, waterfalls, geysers and mud volcanoes that attract many thousands of tourists annually. The loftiest mountain (Cook) rises to 12,349 feet. The Sutherland Falls has a drop of 1,904 feet. Rivers abound, but few

THE TEMPLE "PREA-SAT-LING-POUN" IN NAKHON THOM, CAMBODIA, ASIA.

This temple covers a vast area and is crowned by 37 stone towers, each tower sculptured to represent the four-faced Buddha, and so 146 colossal sphinx-like faces gaze benignly towards the cardinal points.

serve navigation. The death-rate, which is the lowest in the world, attests the healthfulness of the climate. The difference in the mean summer and winter temperatures is only 12 degrees at Wellington.

The early colonists found half the area covered with dense forests, mostly evergreen, of which the kauri pine was the most valuable. At present the forested land has shrunken to about 17,000,000 acres. However, about 65 per cent of the total area is suitable for either grazing or cultivation. The chief products of the soil are wheat and oats, the annual yield of each being about 10,000,000 bushels.

But the most important industry is the raising of livestock. The animals bred are horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but sheep are by all means the chief source of revenue. The wool clip averages $32,000,000 annually, and is the first export. The most valuable mineral resources are gold, valued at $10,000,000 annually, and silver and coal. Freezing and preserving meats is the leading manufacture.

In the state schools instruction is free, secular and compulsory. Reserves of land have been made to take care of primary, secondary and university instruction. The state spends nearly $200,000 annually on manual and technical training.

The government is administered by a governor, appointed by the crown, the legislative council and the House of Representatives. The state has no established church, and Protestants outnumber Roman Catholics seven to one.

Oceania

Oceania is a term used to comprise all of the islands of the Pacific Ocean which are included in the divisions of Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia and Australasia. Stated in other terms, Oceania embraces all the islands, except those of Malaysia (Malay Archipelago) which lie east and south of Asia, limited on the north by the Tropic of Cancer and on the east by the 109th degree of West Longitude.

By some geographers Oceania is regarded as a grand division of the earth divided into the two subdivisions of Australasia and Polynesia. By these geographers Australasia is again divided into Australia proper and Melanesia, the latter including New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, New Caledonia Island and the Solomon, Santa Cruz, New Hebrides and Loyalty groups. On this plan, also, Polynesia includes the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Tasmania, the Ellice, Samoan, Phoenix, Palmyra, Society and Tuamotu Islands, together with Micronesia, "the little islands," which include Marianne, Caroline, Hawaii and the remaining islands of the Pacific.

In this work, however, Australia has been maintained as a grand division in connection with New Zealand and Tasmania. A political rather than a physical classification has also been employed as being more convenient for purposes of reference. Hence the islands have been grouped under headings indicative of the nations owning or controlling them. A glance at the map will always make their geographical positions plain.

Minor Australasian Possessions

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

In addition to the islands constituting Australasia (Australia and the Melanesians, which see above) the principal islands, either grouped or isolated, which belong to Great Britain are the Cook Islands, the Manihiki, Tokelau and Phoenix groups, the British Solomon, Santa Cruz, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, together with the islands of Fanning, Malden, Christmas and Pitcairn. The protectorate over the New Hebrides is shared by Great Britain and France.

Cook Islands. These islands are of partly volcanic and partly coralline origin, and are nine in number, with an area of 280 square miles. They were discovered by Captain James Cook, the navigator, in 1777. Though they became a British protectorate in 1888, administered by a British resident, they "enjoy" a legislature and a council, the latter composed of native "kings" and "queens."

The Cook Islanders, of Polynesian stock, were formerly man-hunters and cannibals, but they have proved very amenable to civilization. Most of them are converts to Christianity, and affect European dress and houses. The chief products are coffee, copra, cocoanuts and fruits. Raratonga is the seat of the British resident. These islands lie in the Polynesian group.

Ellice Islands. This group of islands was discovered by Americans in 1819 and annexed by Great Britain in 1892. They lie midway between the Fiji and Gilbert Islands and have an area of 14 square miles. Their products are cocoanuts, pandanus fruit, yams and copra. Protestant missionaries have long been installed

on the islands and nearly all the natives are Christians.

Gilbert Islands. The area of this group, sixteen islands in all, is 166 square miles. They are of coralline formation. Cocoanuts and fish are the chief food of the natives. Pandanus and bread-fruit are also produced.

The Gilbert Islanders are tall and strong, with dark skin and coarse features. They go unclothed with the exception of a conical hat of leaves. In war they wear a shield of plaited cocoa-nut fibres and carry a sword armed with sharks' teeth. Many of them have been converted by American and British missionaries. The Gilberts were discovered by Commodore John Byron, in 1765, and annexed by Great Britain in 1892. They are a part of the Polynesian group.

Fiji Islands. Some of these islands were discovered by Abel Tasman in 1643. Turtle Island, in the southern area of the group, was discovered by Cook in 1773. In 1804, a gang of escaped convicts from Australia and some mutinous sailors effected a lodgement on Viti Levu and gained an influence over the natives which proved not unwholesome. Great Britain obtained them in 1874 by cession from the native chieftains. As a result the governor of Fiji was also created "High Commissioner for the Western Pacific."

The islands are of volcanic origin, are studded with lofty mountains clothed with luxuriant vegetation, and present a beautiful and commanding aspect. They number more than 200 and have an area of 7,435 square miles.

The Fijis have long been notorious for cannibalism and their name has become a by-word for ferocity. Human flesh was known as "long pig," and not even the friends, relatives or wives of a chief were immune to his revolting gluttony. Human sacrifices were commonly made, and the wives and slaves of a dead chief were buried with him, alive. For a "cornerstone" to his house, a slave was buried alive under each of the main posts.

In spite of this cruelty and degradation the Fijians are attractive in appearance and modest in conduct. The status of woman is higher than in most of the Melanesians, and the men are skillful cultivators and good carpenters. The chief products are bananas, cocoanuts and sugar. Horses, cattle, sheep and Angora goats are reared. The islands have an annual trade of $9,000,000. Mission schools have been established in every village, and most of the natives can read and write their own language. There is also a native technical school conducted by the government.

Santa Cruz Islands. This group, seven in number, has an area of 387 square miles and lies in Melanesia. They were discovered in 1595, by Mendana, who died there while attempting to establish a settlement. In 1767, them Queen Charlotte, which name still persists. The British protectorate was declared in Phillip Carteret landed on them and christened 1898. The natives are treacherous and still practice cannibalism. Missionaries, however, have greatly improved their conduct and morals.

Tonga or **Friendly Islands.** These islands lie in Polynesia, southeast of the Fijis. Their number is 150, with a total area of 390 square miles. Though of coralline origin, the soil is very fertile, maintaining a luxuriant vegetation. In spite of extreme alterations in temperature and an excessive rainfall, the climate agrees with Europeans.

The natives are progressive and intellectual. They rarely commit crime and have rigid notions of etiquette. In disposition, they are amiable and courteous (whence the name of their islands); they love children, so that infanticide is rare, and cannibalism was never practised generally. Women are held in high esteem and assigned only the lighter tasks.

The Tongas were discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, in 1643, and were visited by Cook in 1777. They became a British protectorate in 1900. In governmental administration, the native king is assisted by a legislative assembly. Financial and legal affairs are in the hands of a British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In addition to tropical fruits, copra and fungas are exported, the total annual trade amounting to $3,000,000. Nukualofa is the capital and seaport.

MINOR BRITISH POSSESSIONS

The remaining British insular possessions in the Pacific are as follows: **Pitcairn** has an area of only two square miles, but was once the scene of a curious social experiment, after the failure of which 60 couples and 134 young men, women and children were taken off by a British man-of-war. **Tokelau** has an area of seven square miles and the natives, who are all Christianized, produce copra. **Louisiade Archipelago** comprises 80 islands, with an area of 850 square miles. The **Manihiki Islands** with an area of 12 square miles, are noted for their pearl and pearl-shell fisheries.

The **Phoenix Islands** are a group of eight, with an area of 16 square miles. They were annexed by Great Britain in 1892. **Niue Islands** has an area of 36 square miles and cocoanuts, bananas, tara and yams thrive. The natives are all Christians, a majority can read and write their native language and speak a little English. The island became a British protectorate in 1900.

GERMAN POSSESSIONS (FORMERLY)

These former possessions of Germany embraced the northeastern portion of New Guinea

(Kaiser Wilhelm's Land), the northerly islands of the Solomon group, Bismarck Archipelago, the Marianne or Ladrone Islands—with the exception of Guam—and the Marshall, the Caroline and the Pelew Islands. Their present status is uncertain, however, as Germany, by the Treaty of Paris, 1919, released all title to her colonies.

Marianne (Ladrone) Islands. This archipelago was discovered by Magellan in 1521. It was occupied by the Spanish from 1668 until 1899, at which time it was ceded, with the exception of Guam (a possession of the United States) to Germany. The group lies east of the Philippines and northwest of the Carolines. The highest elevation is 2,700 feet. The total area, excluding Guam, is 245 square miles, and cocoanuts, manioc, coffee, sugar, cotton and mother-of-pearl are the chief products.

Pelew Islands. This group, lying within a coral reef, embraces 26 islands, with a total area of 175 square miles. It was discovered in 1543 by Villabolos and bought from Spain by Germany in 1899. It is administered in connection with the Carolines and Yap is the seat of the Resident.

Marshall Islands. This group, lying east of the Carolines, consists of 33 coral islands, with a total area of 158 square miles. They are supposed to have been discovered in 1529. Germany annexed them in 1885-86. The natives are Micronesians, with straight, long hair, tattooed bodies and distended ear-lobes in which they wear disks of wood. They are expert navigators and use sails on their canoes, which are made of the trunks of trees. The chief exports are phosphates and copra. The islands are administered by the governor of German New Guinea, with a resident commissioner at Jaluit.

Caroline Islands. This archipelago lies in Micronesia, east of the Philippines and north of New Guinea. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1526, and later named for Charles II of Spain. In a contest over them, between Spain and Germany, the Pope, as arbitrator, awarded them to Spain but gave Germany free trading rights. The latter bought them from Spain in 1899. The 700 islands of the group embrace an area of 270 square miles.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS

The French possessions comprise the Society Islands, the Marquesas, Gambier, Tuamotu and Tubuai groups, Rapa and New Caledonia, with its dependencies.

New Caledonia. This island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. In 1853 the French, after a naval battle, seized the island and proceeded to colonize it. They established a penal settlement on Nou Island in 1864. The island's dependencies embrace the Isle of Pines, Huon and Chesterfield Islands, and the Archipelagoes of Loyalty and Wallace. The landscape is rich in scenic beauty and some of the mountains rise to an elevation of 6,000 feet. The coast-line is broken by numerous bays, into which many small streams flow.

The natives are called "Kanakas" by the French. Many of them have black skins and woolly hair. The ears of both sexes are pierced for ornaments and both sexes wear no clothes. Only the women practice tattooing. Their mathematics are limited to counting up to five.

The Kanakas are fine agriculturists. They produce cereals, coffee, cocoanuts, pineapples, sugar, cotton, vanilla and other crops. Their imports and exports amount to $2,500,000 annually. Mining—the second industry in importance—yields coal, lead, nickel, chrome and cobalt. The government is administered by a Governor in conjunction with a Council-General and Municipal Councils. Noumea, a seaport, is the capital.

Society Islands. These islands, of which Tahiti is the principal, lie in the Polynesian division. They embrace the Windward and the Leeward groups, and have a total area of 650 square miles. Part of the archipelago was discovered by Quiros, a Spanish navigator, in 1606. It was visited by Captain Wallis in 1767. Bougainville touched at Tahiti in 1768 and claimed it for the French. A year later Captain Cook landed on the same island. The Spanish later attempted colonization, but the group came under French protection in 1842 and later was annexed.

The physical feature of most interest is the mountains, one of which usually rises from the center of the island, with steep sides, showing their volcanic origin. Numerous streams which, after a torrential downpour, form lovely cataracts, come down from the highlands.

Agriculture is practically the only industry, and its chief products are vanilla, copra, coffee and sugar. Mother-of-pearl is taken from the waters in sufficient quantity for export. The total annual volume of trade is about $2,250,000. Most of the natives are Christian converts. The government is vested in a Governor and Council. Papeete is the chief town.

Marquesas or **Mendana Islands.** The southeastern group of these islands was discovered by Mendana (whence the alternative name) in 1596. Captain Cook re-discovered this same group in 1774. The honor of discovering the northwestern islands belongs to America, through Captain Ingraham, in 1791. The French made a protectorate of them in 1842.

The archipelago comprises 13 islands, with a total area of 480 square miles, and lie in Polynesia. They are all of volcanic origin, with a most luxuriant vegetation in the valleys. The

THE TEMPLE OF BAAL, NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the center of this magnificent chamber there stands a superb glistening and pure white stalagmite mass, thirty feet across. On either side white and reddish shawls are hanging from the chocolate-tinted walls, which curve upwards to a lofty dome.

chief products are yams, sugar cane, bamboos, cocoanuts and beans. Copra and cotton are exported.

Tuamotu (Paumotu) Islands. These islands extend northwest and southwest to a distance of 1,300 miles. The first discoverer of any part of the archipelago was Quiros, a Spanish navigator, in 1606. French missionaries settled on certain islands in 1834. France took the groups under her protection in 1844 and annexed it in 1881, incorporating it in her dependency of Tahiti. The islands, 80 in number, have an area of 330 square miles and lie between 14 and 24 degrees south latitude and 135 and 150 degrees west longitude.

The climate is salubrious. Cocoanut palms and the pandanus grow abundantly on many of the isles, and bread-fruit, bananas, pineapples, water-melons and yams have been successfully introduced. The chief source of revenue is the pearl fisheries. Rotoana, on Fakarava Island, is the seat of the French Resident.

A curiosity of the Carolines is a number of massive stone buildings, believed to have been built by an extinct race. The chief products are copra, oranges, bread-fruit and sugar cane. The archipelago is divided into two administrative districts, the eastern capital being Ponape and the western Yap.

Bismarck Archipelago. This archipelago lies north and northeast of New Guinea. It was discovered by Dampier in 1699 and named New Britain. After they became a German protectorate, in 1884, they were renamed in honor of the first chancellor of the German Empire. The total area is 20,000 square miles. The natives engage only in agriculture, producing cocoanuts, copra and fibre. Cotton plantations are worked under German supervision. Herbertshohe is the seat of government.

JOINT POSSESSIONS

New Guinea. Classifying Australia as a continent, New Guinea is the largest island in the world, having an estimated area of 312,000 square miles. It lies north of Australia from which it is separated by Torres Strait. Politically, it is divided between Holland in the west, Germany in the northeast and Britain in the southeast.

New Guinea was discovered by the Portuguese in 1511. Later it was visited by most of the famous navigators of the 16th and 17th centuries. It did not receive its present name until 1545, having previously been called "Papua." The Dutch took possession of the western half of the island in 1828. The British erected the portion they now hold into a Crown colony in 1888, while the Germans established their protectorate in the northeast in 1884.

High ranges of mountains traverse the country centrally from south to north, the most elevated rising to 16,000 feet. The best known rivers are the Amberno, the Kaiserin Augusta, which is navigable by ocean steamers for 160 miles, and the Fly, which launches and whaleboats have ascended for 600 or 800 miles. The coast, which is mountainous northerly, affords many excellent harbors.

Dense forests of ebony, cedar, sandalwood, india rubber, bamboo and sago palms produce valuable exports. The rich soil yields abundant crops of rice, tea, sugar cane, tobacco, fruits, coffee and cotton. The natives live largely on yams, bananas and sweet potatoes. Wood-carving and rope-making are the chief occupations aside from agriculture. Gold, pearls, pearl shells, copra and hard woods are important items of export.

The natives of New Guinea differ markedly in features color, language, etc. Most of them, however, are of the Negroid type. The Karons are a dwarfish, degraded tribe with practically no social organization. Head-hunters and cannibals are not uncommon. Missionaries, including Mohammedans, have done much to ameliorate the conditions of life for these people.

British New Guinea (Papua) is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a legislative council, in which the natives sit in an advisory capacity. An armed constabulary preserves order. Port Moresby is the capital.

German New Guinea (Wilhelm's Land) is administered in connection with Bismarck Archipelago, under an imperial governor. The seat of government is at Herbertshohe in New Pomerania.

Since 1902 the government of Dutch New Guinea, with its head at Ternate, has been divided into three provinces, each under a resident governor.

Samoan Islands. This archipelago lies between Tahiti and the New Hebrides. Though it is generally conceded that Jacob Roggeveen sighted these islands in 1722, they were not explored, until 1768, by Bougainville. Great Britain, the United States and Germany all obtained interests in the group, which led to the trio guaranteeing the independence of Samoa in 1899. Ten years later they were divided among the two latter powers. The two largest islands, Savaii and Upolu, fell to Germany; and Tutuila, with adjacent islets, went to the United States.

This group lies 4,200 miles from San Francisco, almost in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 1,700 square miles. Cultivation yields cotton, maize, sugar, coffee, and various tropical fruits. Though pleasant on the whole, the climate is damp and often oppressively hot. At Apia the mean annual temperature is 78

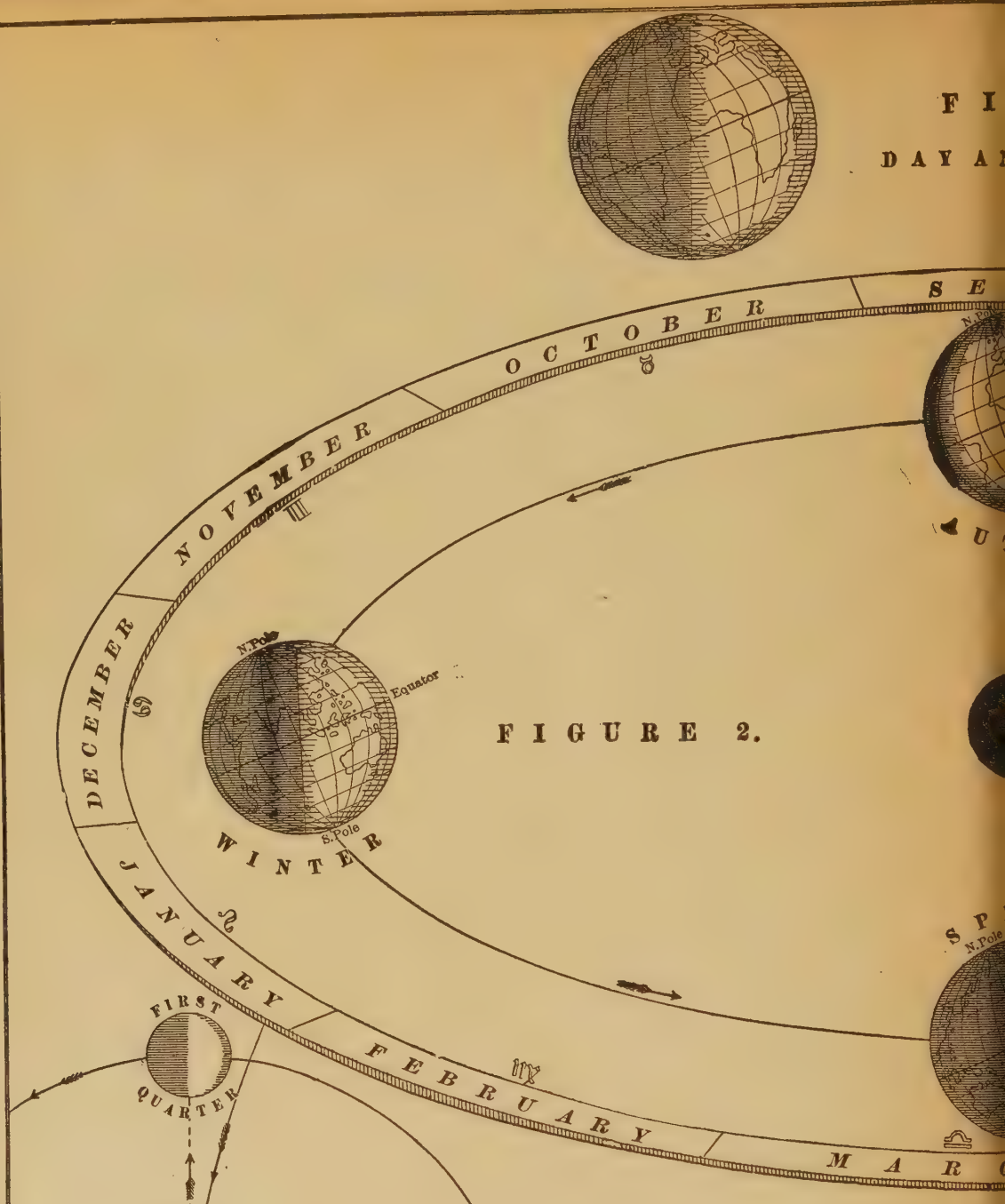


FIGURE 2.

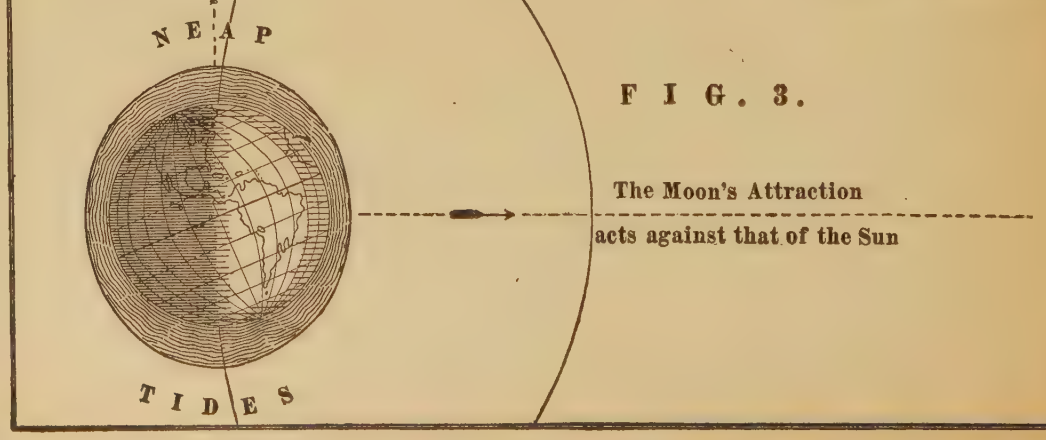


FIG. 3.

1.

I G H T

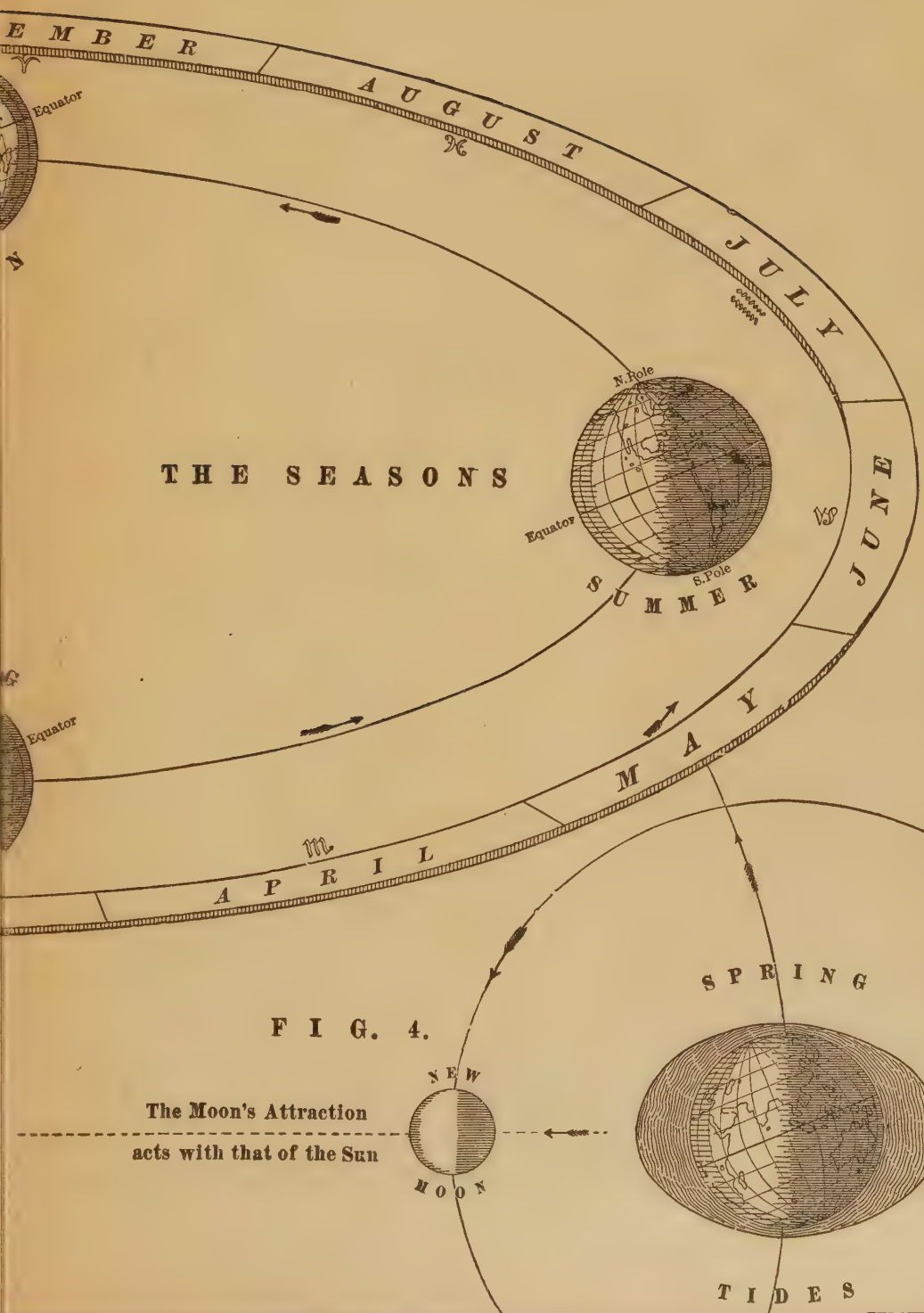
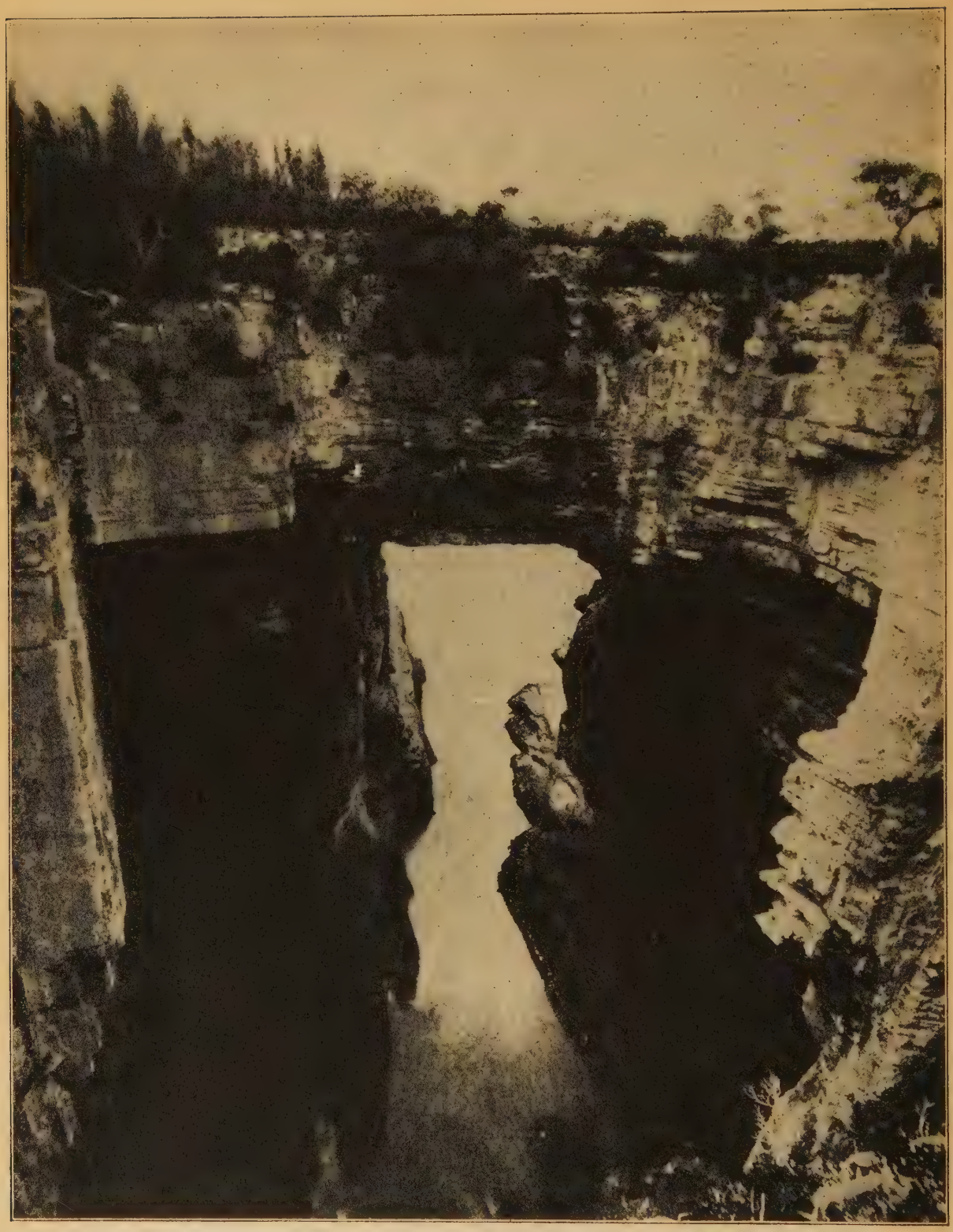


FIG. 4.

The Moon's Attraction acts with that of the Sun



TASMAN'S ARCH, EAGLEHAWK NECK, TASMANIA.

A monumental arch, formed by the action of the sea, that stands upon the shore not far from Eaglehawk Neck, a narrow isthmus alone connecting the Tasman Peninsula with the mainland.

degrees. Terrific hurricanes sweep the archipelago at intervals, and the heavy tidal waves have destroyed two or three American war vessels.

The Samoans are pure Polynesian, of fine physique and regular features. Many superstitions connected with their native religion still prevail, but the missionaries have been in the island since 1830 and all the islanders are nominal Christians.

New Hebrides. These islands belong jointly to France and Great Britain. They were discovered by the Spanish in 1606, but were not explored or named for nearly two centuries after, in 1774, when Captain Cook visited them. The archipelago stretches northwest and southeast, and its main axis is about 500 miles long. It lies northeast of New Caledonia, and has an area of 5,700 square miles.

With their rich vegetation and high, rugged hills, they present a beautiful aspect from the sea. The coasts are comparatively free from reefs, and the shores usually rise steeply from the water. The principal products are cocoanuts, coffee, maize and bananas.

Solomon Islands. This archipelago belongs to Melanesia and forms a part of the chain made by the Admiralties and the Bismarck Archipelago. They were discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1567. Their first exploration, however, was made by Bougainville in 1768. The area is about 15,000 square miles and clothed with dense forests of valuable wood.

The joint owners of these islands are Great Britain and Germany. The British territory is administered by a resident Commissioner, and its principal exports are ivory, nuts, pearl shell and copra. Cocoanuts, pineapples, bananas, cocoa and coffee are cultivated for domestic consumption. The German territory, consisting of Bougainville and dependencies in the north, conducts a small trade in sandalwood and tortoise shells.

UNITED STATES' POSSESSIONS

Hawaiian Islands, Wake and Guam. Being United States' possessions these islands are treated under that head, which see.

THE POTALA, LHASA, THIBET.

This picture presents a good view of the famous palace of the Grand Lama at Lhasa. It is about 900 feet in length and its gilded roofs are more than 400 feet from the plain.

PRINCIPAL CITIES of the UNITED STATES

The following list contains the principal towns of the United States of 5,000 Population and Over—1915 Census

Aberdeen, S. Dak...	10,753	Biloxi, Miss.	8,049	Cleburne, Tex.	10,364	Elberton, Ga.	6,488
Aberdeen, Wash. ...	13,660	Binghamton, N. Y...	48,443	Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	Elgin, Ill.	25,976
Abilene, Tex.	9,204	Birmingham, Ala. ..	132,685	Cleveland, Tenn. ...	5,549	Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409
Adrian, Mich.	10,763	Bisbee, Ariz.	9,019	Clifton Forge, Va. ..	5,748	Elizabeth City, N. C.	8,412
Akron, Ohio	69,067	Bismarck, N. Dak..	5,443	Clinton, Ill.	5,165	Elkhart, Ind.	19,282
Alameda, Cal.	23,383	Blakely, Pa.	5,345	Clinton, Ind.	6,229	Elkins, W. Va.	5,260
Albany, Ga.	8,190	Bloomfield, N. J. ...	15,070	Clinton, Iowa	25,577	Elmira, N. Y.	37,176
Albany, N. Y.....	100,253	Bloomington, Ill. ...	25,768	Cloquet, Minn.	7,031	El Paso, Tex.	39,279
Albert Lea, Minn...	6,192	Bloomington, Ind. ..	8,838	Coaldale, Pa.	5,154	El Reno, Okla.	7,872
Albion, Mich.	5,833	Bloomsburg, Pa. ...	7,413	Coatesville, Pa.	11,084	Elwood, Ind.	11,028
Albion, N. Y.	5,016	Bluefield, W. Va ...	11,188	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	7,291	Elyria, Ohio	14,825
Albuquerque, N. M..	11,020	Blue, Island, Ill. ...	8,043	Coffeyville, Kan. ...	12,687	Emporia, Kan.	9,058
Alexandria, Ind. ...	5,096	Boise, Idaho	17,358	Cohoes, N. Y.	24,709	Englewood, N. J. ..	9,924
Alexandria, La.	11,213	Boone, Iowa	10,347	Coldwater, Mich. ...	5,945	Enid, Okla.	13,799
Alexandria, Va.	15,329	Boston, Mass.	670,585	Collinsville, Ill.	7,478	Ennis, Tex	5,669
Alhambra, Cal.	5,021	Boulder, Colo.	9,539	Colorado Springs, Colo.	29,078	Erie, Pa	66,525
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	Bowling Green, Ky..	9,173	Columbia, Mo.	9,662	Escanaba, Mich.	13,194
Alliance, Ohio	15,083	Bowling Green, Ohio	5,222	Columbia, Pa.	11,454	Etna, Pa.	5,830
Alpena, Mich.	12,706	Boyne City, Mich. ..	5,218	Columbia, S. C.....	26,319	Eugene, Ore.	9,009
Alton, Ill.	17,528	Bozeman, Mont.	5,107	Columbia, Tenn. ...	5,754	Eureka, Cal.	11,845
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	Braddock, Pa.	19,357	Columbus, Ga.	20,554	Evanston, Ill.	24,978
Amarillo, Tex.	9,957	Bradford, Pa.	14,544	Columbus, Ind.	8,813	Evansville, Ind.	69,647
Ambridge, Pa.	5,205	Brainerd, Minn.	8,526	Columbus, Miss.	8,988	Eveleth, Minn.	7,036
Americus, Ga.	8,063	Brazil, Ind.	9,340	Columbus, Neb.	5,014	Everett, Mass.	33,484
Amsterdam, N. Y...	31,267	Brewer, Me.	5,667	Columbus, O.	181,511	Everett, Wash.	24,814
Anaconda, Mont. ...	10,134	Bridgeport, Conn. ..	102,054	Concord, N. H. ..	21,497		
Anderson, Ind.	22,476	Bridgeton, N. J.	14,209	Concord, N. C.	8,715	Fairbury, Neb.	5,294
Anderson, S. C.	9,654	Bristol, Conn.	9,527	Conneaut, Ohio	8,319	Fairmont, W. Va. ..	9,711
Anapolis, Md.	8,609	Bristol, Pa.	9,256	Connelsville, Pa. ...	12,845	Fall River, Mass. ..	119,295
Ann Arbor, Mich. ..	14,817	Bristol, Tenn.	7,148	Connersville, Ind. ..	7,738	Fargo, N. Dak.	14,331
Anniston, Ala.	12,794	Bristol, Va.	6,247	Conshohocken, Pa. .	7,480	Faribault, Minn	9,001
Ansonia, Conn.	15,152	Brockton, Mass.	56,878	Coraopolis, Pa.	5,252	Fayetteville, N. C. ..	7,045
Antigo, Wis.	7,196	Brookfield, Mo.	5,749	Cordele, Ga.	5,883	Fergus Falls, Minn..	6,887
Appleton, Wis.	16,773	Brookhaven, Miss. ..	5,293	Corinth, Miss.	5,020	Findlay, Ohio	14,853
Archbald, Pa.	7,194	Brownsville, Tex. ..	10,517	Corning, N. Y.	13,730	Fitchburg, Mass. ...	37,826
Ardmore, Pa.	8,618	Brownwood, Tex. ..	6,967	Corpus Christi, Tex..	8,222	Fitzgerald, Ga.	5,795
Arecibo, P. R.....	9,612	Brunswick, Ga.	10,182	Corry, Pa.	5,991	Flat River, Mo.	5,112
Argenta, Ark.	11,138	Brunswick, Me.	5,341	Corsicana, Tex.	9,749	Flint, Mich.	38,550
Arkansas City, Kan.	7,508	Bucyrus, Ohio	8,122	Cortland, N. Y.	11,504	Florence, Ala.	6,689
Arlington, Mass.	11,187	Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	Coshocton, Ohio	9,603	Florence, S. C.	7,057
Asbury Park, N. J..	10,150	Burlington, Iowa ...	24,324	Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	Fond du Lac, Wis...	18,797
Asheville, N. C.	18,762	Burlington, N. J. ...	8,336	Covington, Ky.	53,270	Forest City, Pa.	5,749
Ashland, Ky.	8,688	Burlington, Vt.	20,468	Cranston, R. I.	21,107	Forest Park, Ill	6,594
Ashland, Ohio	6,795	Butler, Pa.	20,728	Crawfordsville, Ind..	9,371	Fort Collins, Colo. ..	8,210
Ashland, Ore.	5,020	Butte, Mont.	39,165	Creston, Iowa	6,924	Fort Dodge, Iowa...	15,543
Ashland, Pa.	6,855			Cripple Creek, Colo..	6,206	Fort Madison, Iowa.	8,900
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	Cadillac, Mich.	8,375	Crookston, Minn. ...	7,559	Fort Scott, Kan. ...	10,463
Ashley, Pa.	5,602	Caguas, P. R.	10,354	Crowley, La.	5,099	Fort Smith, Ark. ...	23,975
Ashtabula, Ohio ...	18,266	Cairo, Ill.	14,548	Cumberland, Md. ...	21,839	Fort Wayne, Ind. ..	63,933
Astoria, Ore.	9,599	Calais, Me.	6,116			Fort Worth, Tex....	73,312
Atchison, Kan.	16,429	Cambridge, Md.	6,407			Fostoria, Ohio	9,597
Athens, Ga.	14,913	Cambridge, Mass. ..	104,839	Dallas, Tex.	92,104	Frankfort, Ind.	8,634
Athens, Ohio	5,463	Cambridge, Ohio ...	11,327	Dalton, Ga.	5,324	Frankfort, Ky.	10,465
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	Camden, N. J.	94,538	Danbury, Conn.	20,234	Franklin, N. H.	6,132
Atlantic City, N. J..	46,150	Canal Dover, Ohio...	6,621	Danville, Ill.	27,871	Franklin, Pa.	9,767
Auburn, Me.	15,064	Canandaigua, N. Y..	7,217	Danville, Ky.	5,420	Frederick, Md.	10,411
Auburn, N. Y.....	34,668	Canon City, Colo. ...	5,162	Danville, Pa.	7,517	Fredericksburg, Va..	5,874
Augusta, Ga.	41,040	Canton, Ill.	10,453	Danville, Va.	19,020	Fredonia, N. Y.	5,285
Augusta, Me.	13,211	Canton, Ohio	50,217	Darby, Pa.	6,305	Freeland, Pa.	6,197
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	8,475	Davenport, Iowa ...	43,028	Freeport, Ill.	17,567
Austin, Minn.	6,960	Carbondale, Ill.	5,411	Dayton, Ky.	6,979	Fremont, Neb.	8,718
Austin, Tex.	29,860	Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	Dayton, Ohio	116,577	Fremont, Ohio	9,339
		Caribou, Me.	5,377	Decatur, Ill.	31,140	Fresno, Cal.	24,892
Baker, Ore.	6,742	Carlisle, Pa.	10,303	Defiance, Ohio	7,327	Frostburg, Md.	6,028
Bakersfield, Cal. ...	12,727	Carnegie, Pa.	10,099	Dekalb, Ill.	8,102	Fulton, Mo.	5,228
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	Carrick, Pa.	6,117	Delaware, Ohio	9,076	Fulton, N. Y.	10,480
Bangor, Me.	24,803	Carthage, Mo.	9,483	Delphos, Ohio	5,038		
Bangor, Pa.	5,369	Catasqua, Pa.	5,250	Denison, Tex.	13,632	Gadsden, Ala	10,557
Baraboo, Wis.	6,324	Catskill, N. Y.	5,296	Denver, Colo.	213,381	Gainesville, Fla.	6,183
Barberton, Ohio	9,410	Cedar Falls, Iowa ..	5,012	Derby, Conn.	8,991	Gainesville, Ga.	5,925
Barre, Vt.	10,734	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	32,811	Des Moines, Iowa ..	86,368	Gainesville, Tex. ...	7,624
Bartlesville, Okla. ..	6,181	Centerville, Iowa ...	6,936	Detroit, Mich.	465,766	Galena, Kan.	6,096
Batavia, N. Y.	11,613	Central Falls, R. I..	22,754	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	5,157	Galesburg, Ill.	22,089
Bath, Me.	9,396	Centralia, Ill.	9,680	Dickson City, Pa. ..	9,331	Galion, Ohio	7,214
Baton Rouge, La. ..	14,897	Centralia, Wash. ...	7,311	Dixon, Ill.	7,216	Gallipolis, Ohio	5,560
Battle Creek, Mich..	25,267	Chambersburg, Pa...	11,800	Donora, Pa.	8,174	Galveston, Tex.	36,981
Bay City, Mich.	45,166	Champaign, Ill.	12,421	Dothan, Ala.	7,016	Gardiner, Me.	5,311
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	Chanute, Kan.	9,272	Douglas, Ariz.	6,437	Garfield, N. J.	10,213
Beardstown, Ill.	6,107	Charleroi, Pa.	9,615	Dover, N. H.	13,247	Gary, Ind.	16,802
Beatrice, Neb.	9,356	Charles City, Iowa..	5,892	Dover, N. J.	7,468	Gastonia, N. C.	5,759
Beaumont, Tex.	20,640	Charleston, Ill.	5,884	Dowagiac, Mich. ...	5,088	Geneva, N. Y.	12,446
Beaverdam, Wis. ...	6,758	Charleston, S. C. ...	58,833	Dublin, Ga.	5,795	Georgetown, S. C. ..	5,530
Beaver Falls, Pa. ..	12,191	Charleston, W. Va...	22,996	Dubois, Pa.	12,623	Gilberton, Pa.	5,401
Bedford, Ind.	8,716	Charlotte, N. C. ...	34,014	Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	Glassport, Pa.	5,540
Bellaire, Ohio	12,946	Charlottesville, Va..	6,765	Duluth, Minn.	78,466	Glens Falls, N. Y. ..	15,243
Bellefontaine, Ohio..	8,238	Chattanooga, Tenn..	44,604	Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,221	Globe, Ariz.	7,083
Belleville, Ill.	21,122	Cheboygan, Mich. ..	6,859	Dunmore, Pa.	17,615	Gloucester, Mass. ..	24,398
Bellevue, Ky.	6,683	Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	Duquesne, Pa.	15,727	Gloucester, N. J.	9,462
Bellevue, Ohio	5,209	Chester, Pa.	38,537	Duquoin, Ill.	5,454	Gloversville, N. Y. ..	20,642
Bellevue, Pa.	6,323	Cheyenne, Wyo.	11,320	Durant, Okla.	5,330	Goldsboro, N. C.....	6,107
Bellingham, Wash..	24,298	Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	Durham, N. C.	18,241	Goshen, Ind.	8,514
Beloit, Wis.	15,125	Chicago Heights, Ill.	14,525	Duryea, Pa.	7,487	Grafton, W. Va.	7,563
Bemidji, Minn.	5,099	Chickasha, Okla. ...	10,320			Grand Forks, N. Dak.	12,478
Bennington, Vt.	6,211	Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	East Chicago, Ind...	19,098	Grand Haven, Mich..	5,856
Benton Harbor, Mich.	9,185	Chillicothe, Mo.	6,265	East Cleveland, Ohio	9,179	Grand Island, Neb...	10,326
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	Chillicothe, Ohio ...	14,508	East Conemaugh, Pa.	5,046	Grand Junction, Colo.	7,754
Berlin, N. H.	11,780	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	8,893	East Liverpool, Ohio	20,387	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571
Berwick, Pa.	5,357	Chisholm, Minn. ...	7,684	Easton, Pa.	28,523	Grand Rapids, Wis..	6,521
Berwyn, Ill.	5,841	Cicero, Ill.	14,557	East Orange, N. J...	34,371	Granite, Ill.	9,903
Bessemer, Ala.	10,864	Cincinnati, Ohio ...	363,591	East Pittsburg, Pa..	5,616	Great Falls, Mont...	13,948
Bethlehem, Pa.	12,837	Circleville, Ohio	6,744	East Saint Louis, Ill.	58,547	Greeley, Colo.	8,179
Beverly, Mass.	18,650	Clarksburg, W. Va...	9,201	Eau Claire, Wis.....	18,310	Green Bay, Wis. ...	25,236
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	Clarksville, Tenn. ..	8,548	Edwardsville, Ill. ..	5,014	Greensboro, N. C. ..	15,895
Billings, Mont.	10,031	Clearfield, Pa.	6,851	Edwardsville, Pa. ..	8,407	Greensburg, Ind.	5,420
						Greensburg, Ind.	6,420

Greensbury, Pa.	13,012
Greenville, Miss.	9,610
Greenville, Ohio	6,237
Greenville, Pa.	5,909
Greenville, S. C.	15.741
Greenville, Tex.	8,850
Greenwood, Miss.	5,836
Greenwood, S. C.	6,614
Griffin, Ga.	7,478
Grinnell, Iowa	5,036
Guayama, P. R.	8,321
Gulfport, Miss.	6,386
Guttenberg, N. J.	5,647
Guthrie, Okla.	11,648
Hackensack, N. J.	14.050
Hagerstown, Md.	16,507
Hamilton, Ohio	35,279
Hammond, Ind.	20,925
Hammonton, N. J.	5,088
Hampton, Va.	5,505
Hancock, Mich.	8,981
Hannibal, Mo.	18,341
Hanover, Pa.	7,057
Harrisburg, Ill.	5,309
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186
Harrison, N. J.	14,498
Hartford, Conn.	98,915
Hartford City, Ind.	6,187
Harvey, Ill.	7,227
Hattiesburg, Miss.	11.733
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,669
Hastings, Nebr.	9,338
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452
Helena, Ark.	8,772
Helena, Mont.	12,515
Henderson, Ky.	11,452
Herkimer, N. Y.	7,520
Herrin, Ill.	6,861
Hibbing, Minr.	8,832
High Point, N. Car.	9,525
Hillsboro, Tex.	6,115
Hillsdale, Mich.	5,001
Hilo, Hawaii	6,745
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324
Holland, Mich.	10,490
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730
Homestead, Pa.	18,713
Honolulu, Hawaii	52,183
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	5,532
Hopkinsville, Ky.	9,419
Hoquiam, Wash.	8,171
Hornell, N. Y.	13,617
Hot Springs, Ark.	14,434
Houghton, Mich.	5,113
Houlton, Me.	5,845
Houma, La.	5,024
Houston, Tex.	78,800
Houston Heights, Tex.	6,984
Hudson, N. Y.	11,417
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	5,189
Huntingdon, Pa.	6,861
Huntington, Ind.	10,272
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161
Huntsville, Ala.	7,611
Huron, S. Dak.	5,791
Hutchinson, Kan.	16,364
Ilion, N. Y.	6,588
Independence, Kan.	10,480
Independence, Mo.	9,859
Indiana, Pa.	5,749
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,656
Iola, Kan.	9,032
Ionia, Mich.	5,030
Iowa City, Iowa	10,091
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,216
Ironton, Ohio	13,147
Ironwood, Mich.	12,821
Irvington, N. J.	11,877
Ishpeming, Mich.	12,448
Ithaca, N. Y.	14,802
Jackson, Mich.	31,433
Jackson, Miss.	21,262
Jackson, Ohio	5,468
Jackson, Tenn.	15,779
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,326
Jamestown, N. Y.	31.297
Janesville, Wis.	13,894
Jeannette, Pa.	8,077
Jefferson City, Mo.	11,850
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10.412
Jersey City, N. J.	267.779
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,381
Johnson City, Tenn.	8,502
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,447
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482
Joliet, Ill.	34,670
Jonesboro, Ark.	7,123
Joplin, Mo.	32.073
Junction City, Kan.	5,598
Juniata, Pa.	5,285
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437
Kalispell, Mont.	5,549
Kane, Pa.	6,626
Kankakee, Ill.	13,986
Kansas City, Kan.	82,331
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381
Kearney, Neb.	6,202
Kearny, N. J.	18.659
Keene, N. H.	10,068
Kenosha, Wis.	21,371
Kenton, Ohio	7,185
Keokuk, Iowa	14,008
Kewanee, Ill.	9,307
Key West, Fla.	19,945
Kingston, N. Y.	25,908
Kingston, Pa.	6,449
Kinston, N. Car.	6.995
Kirksville, Mo.	6,347
Knoxville, Pa.	5,651
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346
Kokomo, Ind.	17,010
Lackawana, N. Y.	14,549
Laconia, N. H.	10,183
LaCrosse, Wis.	30.417
Lafayette, Ind.	20,081
Lafayette, La.	6,392
LaGrange, Ga.	5,587
LaGrange, Il.	5,282
Lake Charles, La.	11,449
Lake City, Fla.	5,032
Lakewood, Ohio	15,181
Lancaster, Ohio	13.093
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227
Lansford, Pa.	8,321
Lansing, Mich.	31.229
Laporte, Ind.	10.525
Laramie, Wyo.	8,237
Laredo, Tex.	14,855
Larksville, Pa.	9,288
La Salle, Ill.	11,537
Latrobe, Pa.	8,777
Laurel, Miss.	8,465
Laurium, Mich.	8,537
Lawrence, Kan.	12.374
Lawrence, Mass.	85.892
Lawton, Okla.	7,788
Lead, S. Dak.	8,392
Leadville, Colo.	7,508
Leavenworth, Kan.	19.363
Lebanon, Ind.	5,474
Lebanon, Pa.	19,240
Lehighton, Pa.	5,316
Lewiston, Idaho	6,043
Lewiston, Me.	26.247
Lewistown, Pa.	8,166
Lexington, Ky.	35,099
Lexington, Mo.	5,242
Lima, Ohio	30,508
Lincoln, Ill.	10.892
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973
Lincoln, Ind.	5,906
Litchfield, Ill.	5,971
Little Falls, Minn.	6,078
Little Falls, N. Y.	12,273
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941
Livington, Mont.	5,359
Lock Haven, Pa.	7,772
Lockport, N. Y.	17,970
Logan, Utah	7,522
Logansport, Ind.	19,050
Long Beach, Cal.	17,809
Long Branch, N. J.	13,298
Longview, Tex.	5,155
Lorain, Ohio	28,883
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198
Louisville, Ky.	223,928
Lowell, Mass.	106.294
Ludington, Mich.	9,132
Luzerne, Pa.	5,426
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494
Lynn, Mass.	89,336
McAlester, Okla.	12,954
McComb, Miss.	6,237
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694
McKees Rocks, Pa.	14,702
Macomb, Ill.	5,774
Macon, Ga	40,665
Madison, Ill.	5,046
Madison, Ind.	6,934
Madison, Wis.	25,531
Madisonville, Ohio	5,193
Mahanoy City, Pa.	15,936
Malden, Mass.	44,404
Malone, N. Y.	6,467
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	5,699
Manchester, N. H.	70,063
Manhattan, Kan.	5,722
Manistee, Mich.	12,381
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,027
Mankato, Minn.	10,365
Mansfield, Ohio	20,768
Marietta, Ga.	5,949
Marietta, Ohio	12,923
Marinette, Wis.	14,610
Marion, Ill.	7,093
Marion, Ind.	19,359
Marion, Ohio	18,232
Marlboro, Mass.	14,579
Marquette, Mich.	11,503
Marshall, Tex.	11,452
Marshalltown, Iowa	13,374
Marshfield, Wis.	5,783
Martinsburg, W. Va.	10,698
Martins Ferry, Ohio	9,133
Marysville, Cal.	5,430
Mason City, Iowa	11,230
Massillon, Ohio	13,879
Matteawan, N. Y.	6,727
Mayaguez, P. R.	16,591
Mattoon, Ill.	11,456
Mayfield, Ky.	5,916
Maysville, Ky.	6,141
Maywood, Ill.	8,033
Meadville, Pa.	12,780
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	6,634
Medford, Mass.	23,150
Medford, Ore.	8,840
Medina, N. Y.	5,683
Melrose, Mass.	15,715
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105
Menasha, Wis.	6,081
Menominee, Mich.	10,507
Menomonee, Wis.	5,036
Meriden, Conn.	27,265
Meridian, Miss.	23,285
Merrill, Wis.	8,689
Mexico, Mo.	5,939
Miami, Fla.	5,471
Michigan City, Ind.	19,027
Middlesboro, Ky.	7,305
Middletown, Conn.	11,851
Middletown, N. Y.	15,313
Middletown, Ohio	13,152
Middletown, Pa.	5,374
Millvale, Pa.	7,861
Millville, N. J.	12,451
Milton, Pa.	7,460
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857
Minersville, Pa.	7,240
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408
Minot, N. Dak.	6,188
Mishawaka, Ind.	11,886
Missoula, Mont.	12,869
Mitchell, S. Dak.	6,515
Moberly, Mo.	10,923
Mobile, Ala.	51,521
Moline, Ill.	24,199
Monessen, Pa.	11,775
Monmouth, Ill.	9,128
Monongahela, Pa.	7,598
Monroe, La.	10,209
Monroe, Mich.	6,893
Montclair, N. J.	21,550
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136
Montpelier, Vt.	7,856
Moorhead, Minn.	4,840
Morenci, Ariz.	5,010
Morgan City, La.	5,477
Morgantown, W. Va.	9,150
Morristown, N. J.	12,507
Moundsville, W. Va.	8,918
Mount Carmel, Ill.	6,934
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,532
Mount Clemens, Mich.	7,707
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,812
Mount Vernon, Ill.	8,007
Mount Vernon, Ind.	5,563
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919
Mount Vernon, Ohio	9,087
Muncie, Ind.	24.005
Munhall, Pa.	5,185
Murphysboro, Ill.	7,485
Muscatine, Iowa	16,178
Muskegon, Mich.	24.062
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,877
Napa, Cal.	5,791
Nashua, N. H.	26.005
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364
Natchez, Miss.	11,791
Naugatuck, Conn.	12,722
Nebraska City, Neb.	5,488
Neenah, Wis.	5,734
Negaunee, Mich.	8,460
Nelsonville, Ohio	6,082
Nevada, Mo.	7,176
New Albany, Ind.	20,629
Newark, N. J.	347,469
Newark, N. Y.	6,227
Newark, Ohio	25,404
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652
Newbern, N. Car.	9,961
Newberry, S. Car.	5,028
New Brighton, Pa.	8,329
New Britain, Conn.	43,916
New Brunswick, N. J.	23,388
Newburg, Ohio	5,813
Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805
Newburyport, Mass.	14,949
Newcastle, Ind.	9,446
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280
New Decatur, Ala.	6,118
New Haven, Conn.	133.605
New Iberia, La.	7,499
New Kensington, Pa.	7,707
New London, Conn.	19,659
Newnan, Ga.	5,548
New Orleans, La.	339,075
New Philadelphia, Ohio	8,542
Newport, Ky.	30,309
Newport, R. I.	27,149
Newport News, Va.	20,205
New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867
Newton, Kan.	7,862
Newton, Mass.	39,867
New Ulm, Minn.	5,648
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445
Niles, Mich.	5,156
Niles, Ohio	8,361
Noblesville, Ind.	5,073
Norfolk, Neb.	6,025
Norfolk, Va.	67,452
Norristown, Pa.	27,875
North Adams, Mass.	22,019
Northampton, Mass.	19,431
Northampton, Pa.	8,729
North Braddock, Pa.	11,824
North Plainfield, N. J.	6,117
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	5,421
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	11,955
North Yakima, Wash.	14,082
Norwalk, Conn.	6,954
Norwalk, Ohio	7,853
Norwich, Conn.	20,367
Norwich, N. Y.	7,422
Norwood, Ohio	16,185
Nutley, N. J.	6,009
Oakland, Cal.	150,174
Oak Park, Ill.	19,444
Oconto, Wis.	5,629
Oelwein, owa	6,028
Ogden, Utah	25,580
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	15,933
Oil City, Pa.	15,657
Oklahoma, Okla.	64,205
Old Forge, Pa.	11,324
Old Town, Me.	6,317
Olean, N. Y.	14,743
Olney, Ill.	5,011
Olympia, Wash.	6,996
Olyphant, Pa.	8,505
Omaha, Neb.	124,096
Oneida, N. Y.	8,317
Oneonta, N. Y.	9,491
Orange, N. J.	29,630
Orange, Tex.	5,527
Orangeburg, S. Car.	5,906
Oskaloosa, Iowa	9,466
Oshkosh, Wis	33,062
Ossining, N. Y.	11,480
Oswego, N. Y.	23,368
Ottawa, Ill.	9,535
Ottawa, Kan.	7,650
Ottumwa, Iowa	22,012
Owatonna, Minn.	5,658
Owensboro, Ky.	16,011
Owosso, Mich.	9,639
Paducah, Ky.	22,760
Painesville, Ohio	5,501
Palestine, Tex.	10,482
Pana, Ill.	6,055
Paragould, Ark.	5,248
Paris, Ill.	7,664
Paris, Ky.	5,859
Paris, Tex.	11,269
Park City, Tenn.	5,126
Parkersburg, W. Va.	17,842
Parsons, Kan.	12,463
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291
Passaic, N. J.	54,773
Paterson, N. J.	125,600
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622
Peekskill, N. Y.	15,245
Pekin, Ill.	9,897
Pensacola, Fla	22,982
Peoria, Ill.	66,950
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121
Peru, Ill.	7,984
Peru, Ind.	10,910
Petaluma, Cal.	5,880
Petersburg, Va.	24,127
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008
Phillipsburg, N. J.	13,903
Phoenix, Ariz.	11,134
Phoenixville, Pa.	10,743
Pine Bluff, Ark.	15,102
Piqua, Ohio	13,388
Pittsburg, Kans.	14,755
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121
Pittston, Pa.	16,267
Plainfield, N. J.	20,550
Plattsburg, N. J.	11,138
Plymouth, Pa.	16,996
Pocatello, Idaho	9,110
Pomona, Cal.	10,207
Ponce, P. R.	35,027
Pontiac, Ill.	6,090
Pontiac, Mich.	14,532
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	6,916
Portage, Wis.	5,440
Port Arthur, Tex.	7,663
Port Chester, N. Y.	12,8[illegible]

Port Huron, Mich.	18,863
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,564
Portland, Ind.	5,130
Portland, Me.	58,571
Portland, Ore.	207,214
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,269
Portsmouth, Ohio	23,481
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190
Pottstown, Pa.	15,599
Pottsville, Pa.	20,236
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936
Prescott, Ariz.	5,092
Presque Isle, Me.	5,179
Princeton, Ind.	6,448
Princeton, N. J.	5,136
Providence, R. I.	224,326
Provo, Utah	8,925
Pueblo, Colo.	44,395
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9,058
Putnam, Conn.	6,637
Quincy, Ill.	36,587
Quincy, Mass.	32,642
Racine, Wis.	38,002
Rahway, N. J.	9,337
Raleigh, N. Car.	19,218
Rankin, Pa.	6,042
Ravenna, Ohio	5,310
Reading, Pa.	96,071
Red Bank, N. J.	7,398
Redlands, Cal.	10,449
Red Wing, Minn.	9,048
Reno, Nev.	10,867
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,711
Rhinelander, Wis.	5,637
Richmond, Cal.	6,802
Richmond, Ind.	22,324
Richmond, Ky.	5,340
Richmond, Va.	127,628
Ridgewood, N. J.	5,416
Ridgeway, Pa.	5,408
Riverside, Cal.	15,212
Roanoke, Va.	34,874
Rochester, Minn.	7,844
Rochester, N. H.	8,868
Rochester, N. Y.	218,147
Rochester, Pa.	5,903
Rockford, Ill.	45,401
Rock Hill, S. Car.	7,216
Rock Island, Ill.	24,335
Rockland, Me.	8,174
Rock Springs, Wyo.	5,778
Rockville, Conn.	7,977
Rocky Mount, N. Car.	8,051
Rome, Ga.	12,099
Rome, N. Y.	20,497
Roosevelt, N. J.	5,786
Rosedale, Kan.	5,960
Roswell, N. Mex.	6,172
Rumford Falls, Me.	5,427
Rutherford, N. J.	7,045
Rutland, Vt.	13,546
Saco, Me.	6,583
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510
Saint Albans, Vt.	6,381
Saint Augustine, Fla.	5,494
Saint Bernard, Ohio	5,002
Saint Charles, Mo.	9,437
Saint Clair, Allegheny Co., Pa.	5,640
Saint Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa.	6,455
Saint Cloud, Minn.	10,600
Saint Johnsbury, Vt.	6,693
Saint Joseph, Mich.	77,403
Saint Louis, Mo.	687,029
Saint Joseph, Mo.	77,403
Saint Marys, Ohio	5,732
Saint Marys, Pa.	6,346
Saint Paul, Minn.	214,744
Salamanca, N. Y.	5,792
Salem, Mass.	43,697
Salem, N. J.	6,614
Salem, Ohio	8,943
Salem, Ore.	14,094
Salina, Kan.	9,688
Salisbury, Md.	6,690
Salisbury, N. Car	7,153
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777
San Angelo, Tex.	10,321
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614
San Bernardino, Cal.	12,779
San Diego, Cal.	39,578
Sandusky, Ohio	19,989
Sanford, Me.	9,049
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912
San Jose, Cal.	28,946
San Juan, P. R.	48,716
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	5,157
San Rafael, Cal.	5,934
Santa Ana, Cal.	8,429
Santa Barbara, Cal.	11,659
Santa Cruz, Cal.	11,146
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	5,072
Santa Monica, Cal.	7,847
Santa Rosa, Cal.	7,817
Sapulpa, Okla.	8,283
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,693
Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.	12,615
Savannah, Ga.	65,064
Sayre, Pa.	6,426
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826
Scottdale, Pa.	5,456
Scranton, Pa.	129,867
Seattle, Wash.	237,194
Sedalia, Mo.	17,822
Selma, Ala.	13,649
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,588
Seymour, Ind.	6,305
Shamokin, Pa.	19,588
Sharon, Pa	15,270
Sharpsburg, Pa	8,153
Shawnee, Okla.	12,474
Sheboygan, Wis.	26,398
Shelbyville, Ind.	9,500
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774
Sheridan, Wyo.	8,408
Sherman, Tex.	12,412
Shreveport, La.	28,015
Sidney, Ohio	6,607
Sioux City, Iowa	47,828
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	14,094
Skowhegan, Me.	5,341
Solvay, N. Y.	5,139
Somersworth, N. H.	6,704
Somerville, Mass.	77,236
Somerville, N. J.	5,060
South Amboy, N. J.	7,007
South Bend, Ind.	53,684
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973
South Milwaukee, Wis.	6,092
South Norwalk, Conn.	8,968
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259
South Orange, N. J.	6,014
South Portland, Me.	7,471
South Sharon, Pa.	10,190
Spartanburg, S. Car.	17,517
Spokane, Wash.	104,402
Springfield, Ill.	51,678
Springfield, Mass.	88,926
Springfield, Mo.	35,201
Springfield, Ohio	46,921
Spring Valley, Ill.	7,035
Stamford, Conn.	25,138
Staunton, Ill.	5,048
Staunton, Va.	10,604
Steelton, Pa.	14,246
Sterling, Ill.	7,467
Steubenville, Ohio	22,391
Stevens Point, Wis.	8,692
Stillwater, Minn.	10,198
Stockton, Cal.	23,253
Streator, Ill.	14,253
Suffolk, Va.	7,008
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	5,151
Summit, N. J.	7,500
Sumter, S. Car.	8,109
Sunbury, Pa.	13,770
Superior, Wis.	40,384
Swissvale, Pa.	7,381
Swoyersville, Pa.	5,396
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249
Tacoma, Wash.	83,743
Talladega, Ala.	5,854
Tallahassee, Fla.	5,018
Tamaqua, Pa.	9,462
Tampa, Fla.	37,782
Tarentum, Pa.	7,414
Tarrytown, N. Y.	5,600
Taunton, Mass.	34,259
Taylor, Pa.	9,060
Taylor, Tex.	5,314
Taylorville, Ill.	5,446
Temple, Tex.	10,993
Terrell, Tex.	7,050
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157
Texarkana, Ark.	5,655
Texarkana, Tex.	9,790
Thomasville, Ga.	6,727
Three Rivers, Mich.	5,072
Throop, Pa.	5,133
Tiffin, Ohio	11,894
Titusville, Pa.	8,533
Toledo, Ohio	168,497
Tonawanda, N. Y.	8,290
Topeka, Kan.	43,684
Torrington, Conn.	15,483
Traverse City, Mich.	12,115
Trenton, Mo.	5,656
Trenton, N. J.	96,815
Trinidad, Colo.	10,204
Troy, N. Y.	76,813
Troy, Ohio	6,122
Tucson, Ariz.	13,193
Tulsa, Okla.	18,182
Tuscaloosa, Ala	8,407
Twin Falls, Idaho	5,258
Tyler, Tex	10,400
Tyrone, Pa.	7,176
Union, N. J.	21,023
Union, S. Car.	5,623
Uniontown, Pa.	13,344
Urbana, Ill.	8,245
Urbana, Ohio	7,739
Utica, N. Y.	74,419
Valdosta, Ga.	7,656
Vallejo, Cal.	11,340
Valparaiso, Ind.	6,987
Vancouver, Wash.	9,300
Van Wert, Ohio	7,157
Vicksburg, Miss	20,814
Vincennes, Ind.	14,895
Vineland, N. J.	5,282
Virginia, Minn.	10,473
Wabash, Ind.	8,687
Waco, Tex.	26,425
Walla Walla, Wash.	19,364
Walingford, Conn.	8,690
Waltham, Mass.	27,834
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,349
Warren, Ohio	11,081
Warren, Pa.	11,080
Warwick, R. I.	26,629
Washington, D. C.	331,069
Washington, Ind.	7,854
Washington, N. Car.	6,211
Washington, Pa.	18,778
Washington C. H., Ohio	7,277
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141
Waterloo, Iowa	26,693
Watertown, N. Y.	26,730
Watertown, S. Dak.	7,010
Watertown, Wis.	8,829
Waterville, Me.	11,458
Watervliet, N. Y.	15,074
Waukegan, Ill.	16,069
Waukesha, Wis.	8,740
Wausau, Wis.	16,560
Waxahachie, Tex.	6,205
Waycross, Ga.	14,485
Waynesboro, Pa.	7,199
Weatherford, Tex.	5,074
Webb City, Mo.	11,817
Webster City, Iowa	5,208
Webster Groves, Mo.	7,080
Wellington, Kan.	7,034
Wellston, Mo.	7,312
Wellston, Ohio	6,875
Wellsville, Ohio	7,769
West Allis, Wis.	6,645
West Berwick, Pa.	5,512
Westbrook, Me.	8,281
West Chester, Pa.	11,767
Westfield, N. J.	6,420
West Haven, Conn.	8,543
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403
West New York, N. J.	13,560
West Orange, N. J.	10,980
West Pittston, Pa.	6,848
West Tampa, Fla.	8,258
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641
White Plains, N. Y.	15,949
Whiting, Ind.	6,587
Wichita, Kan.	52,450
Wichita Falls, Tex.	8,200
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	67,105
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860
Willimantic, Conn.	11,230
Wilmerding, Pa.	6,133
Wilmington, Del.	87,411
Wilmington, N. Car.	25,748
Wilson, N. Car.	6,717
Winchester, Ky.	7,156
Winchester, Va.	5,864
Windber, Pa.	8,013
Winfield, Kan.	6,700
Winona, Minn.	18,583
Winsted, Conn.	7,754
Winston-Salem, N. Car.	22,700
Winton, Pa.	5,280
Woburn, Mass.	15,308
Woonstocket, R. I.	38,125
Wooster, Ohio	6,136
Worcester, Mass.	145,986
Wyandotte, Mich.	8,287
Xenia, Ohio	8,706
Yazoo City, Miss.	6,796
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803
York, Neb.	6,235
York, Pa.	44,750
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066
Ypsilanti, Mich.	6,230
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD

The following list contains the principal towns of the world in all countries except the United States

Aachen, Germany	144,095
Aarhus, Denmark	55,193
Abbeokuta, Yoruba	150,000
Aberdeen, Scotland	167,537
Adelaide, Australia	170,729
Adrianople, Turkey in Europe	70,000
Agra, India	188,022
Aguascalientes,	
Ahmadabad, India	185,889
Aidin, Turkey in	
Ajmer, India	73,839
Akhmim, Egypt	123,795
Alcano, Italy	51,809
Andijian, Russia in Asia	200,000
Alessandria, Italy	71,298
Alexandria, Egypt	332,246
Algiers, Algeria	96,542
Alicante, Spain	50,142
Aligarh, India	70,434
Allahabad, India	172,032
Altendorf, Germany	63,238
Altona, Germany	168,320
Alwar, India	56,771
Ambala, India	78,638
Amiens, France	90,920
Amoy, China	114,000
Armritsar, India	162,429
Amsterdam, Netherlands	565,589
Ancona, Italy	56,835
Anderlecht, Belgium	51,921
Andijan, Russia in	
Angers, France	82,935
Antwerp, Belgium	314,135
Arad, Hungary	56,260
Aston Manor, England	77,310
Astrakhan, Russia	121,580
Asuncion, Paraguay	60,259
Athens, Greece	167,479
Aubervilliers, France	31,215
Auckland, New Zealand	82,101
Augsburg, Germany	94,923
Ayuthia, Siam	50,000
Bagdad, Turkey in Asia	145,000
Bahia, Brazil	230,000
Bahour, India	56,595
Baku, Russia	179,133
Bangalore, India	159,046
Bangkok, Siam	600,000
Banjermassin, Borneo	51,880
Barcelona, Spain	533,000
Bareilly, India	131,208
Barfrush, Persia	50,000
Bari, Italy	77,478
Barmen, Germany	156,080
Baroda, India	103,790
Barrow-in-Furness, England	62,996
Basel, Switzerland	128,600
Basra, Turkey in Asia	60,000
Bantangas, P. I.	33,131

Batavia, Java	138,551
Beirut, Turkey in Asia	120,000
Belem, Brazil	120,000
Belfast, Ireland	349,180
Belgrade, Servia	77,816
Bellary, India	53,247
Benares, India	209,331
Berditchef, Russia	53,351
Bergamo, Italy	47,772
Bergen, Norway	72,251
Berlin, Germany	2,040,148
Bern, Switzerland	78,500
Besancon, France	56,168
Beuthen, Germany	60,076
Beziers, France	52,268
Bhagalpur, India	75,560
Bhaunagar, India	56,442
Bhopal, India	77,023
Bialystok, Russia	63,040
Bielefeld, Germany	71,796
Bikanor, India	53,075
Bilbao, Spain	83,300
Birkenhead, England	121,123
Birmingham, England	563,629
Blackburn, England	136,959
Bochum, Germany	118,464
Bogota, Colombia	123,000
Bologna, Italy	165,000
Bolton, England	187,824
Bombay, India	776,006
Bonn, Germany	81,996
Bootle, England	69,393
Bordeaux, France	251,917
Boulogne-sur-Mer, France	51,201
Bournemouth, England	72,368
Bradford, England	293,983
Braga, Portugal	24,202
Brandenburg, Germany	51,239
Bremen, Germany	214,861
Brescia, Italy	70,614
Breslau, Germany	470,904
Brest, France	85,294
Brest-Litovsk, Russia	50,755
Brighton, England	130,926
Brisbane, Australia	122,815
Bristol, England	377,642
Bromberg, Germany	54,231
Bruges, Belgium	53,897
Brunn, Austria	109,346
Brunswick, Germany	136,397
Brusa, Turkey in Asia	76,303
Brussels, Belgium	637,807
Bucharest, Roumania	300,000
Budapest, Hungary	732,322
Buenos Aires, Argentina	1,189,252
Bukharest, Roumania	282,071
Burnley, England	106,267
Burton-upon-Trent, England	54,453
Bury, England	59,234
Byelostok, Russia	91,695
Cadiz, Spain	69,382
Cagliari, Italy	53,747
Cairo, Egypt	654,676
Calais, France	66,627
Calcutta, India	1,026,987
Calicut, India	76,981
Canton, China	900,000
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope	99,113
Caracas, Venezuela	72,429
Cardiff, Wales	195,303
Cartagena, Spain	99,871
Cassel, Germany	120,467
Catania, Italy	163,000
Cawnpur, India	197,170
Changsha, China	230,000
Charlottenburg, Germany	189,305
Chefu, China	100,000
Chemnitz, Germany	244,927
Chifu, China	100,000
Chingtu, China	1,000,000
Chinkiang, China	182,000
Cholan, China	129,721
Christchurch, New Zealand	67,878
Christiana, Norway	227,626
Chungking, China	610,000
Clermont, France	58,363
Coimbatore, India	53,080
Cologne, Germany	428,792
Colombo, Ceylon	158,228
Combaconum, India	59,573
Concepcion, Chile	55,330
Constantine, Algeria	58,435
Constantinople, Turkey	1,106,000
Copenhagen, Denmark	514,134
Cordoba, Argentina	53,000
Cordova, Spain	58,275
Cork, Ireland	76,122
Coventry, England	80,163
Crefeld, Germany	110,344
Constadt, Russia	59,525
Croydon, England	161,078
Cuddalore, India	52,216
Cuttack, India	51,364
Czenstochowa, Russia	53,650
Czernowitz, Austria	67,622
Dacca, India	90,542
Damascus, Turkey in Asia	260,000
Danzig, Germany	159,648
Darbhangah, India	66,246
Darmstadt, Germany	83,123
Debreczin, Hungary	75,006
Delhi, India	208,575
Derby, England	129,411
Dessau, Germany	55,134
Devonport, England	83,103
Dijon, France	74,113
Dortmund, Germany	175,577
Dresden, Germany	516,996
Dublin, Ireland	373,179
Dudley, England	50,678
Duisburg, Germany	192,346
Dumbarton, Scotland	115,176
Dunaburg, Russia	65,906
Dundee, Scotland	164,269
Dunedin, New Zealand	56,020
Durban, Natal	79,000
Düsseldorf, Germany	253,274
Dvinsk, Russia	69,675
East Ham, England	95,989
Edinburgh, Scotland	336,577
Ekaterinburg, Russia	55,448
Ekaterinodar, Russia	65,697
Ekaterinoslaf, Russia	135,552
Elberfeld, Germany	162,853
Elbing, Germany	55,627
Elizavetgrad, Russia	66,182
Erfurt, Germany	98,849
Essen, Germany	231,360
Faizabad, India	75,085
Farakhabad, India	67,338
Fez, Morocco	140,000
Firenze, Italy	227,000
Flensburg, Germany	53,771
Florence, Italy	205,589
Foggia, Italy	53,151
Frankfort-on-Main, Germany	334,978
Frankfort-on-Oder, Germany	64,304
Freiberg, Germany	74,098
Freiburg, Germany	61,504
Fuchau, China	624,000
Fukui, Japan	50,396
Fukuoka, Japan	82,106
Fürth, Germany	60,635
Fyzbad, India	75,085
Galatz, Roumania	66,000
Gateshead, England	131,024
Gaya, India	71,288
Gelsenkirchen, Germany	147,005
Geneva, Switzerland	121,200
Genoa, Italy	234,710
Genova, Italy	275,000
Georgetown, British Guiana	53,176
Ghent, Belgium	162,763
Gladbach, Germany	58,023
Glasgow, Scotland	809,986
Gleiwitz, Germany	61,326
Gloucester, England	53,926
Gorakhpur, India	64,148
Gorlitz, Germany	83,766
Gottenborg, Sweden	162,480
Govan, Scotland	76,351
Granada, Spain	75,900
Gratz, Austria	138,080
Great Grimsby, England	68,153
Greenock, Scotland	70,253
Grenoble, France	73,022
Groningen, Netherlands	75,370
Grosswardein, Hungary	50,177
Guadalajara, Mexico	101,208
Guatemala	125,000
Guayaquil, Ecuador	80,000
Gwalior, India	119,433
Haarlem, Netherlands	68,518
Hagen, Germany	77,567
Hague, Netherlands	234,459
Haidarabad, India	448,466
Hakodate, Japan	87,875
Halifax, England	111,911
Halle, Germany	169,916
Hama, Turkey in Asia	60,000
Hamburg, Germany	802,793
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	52,634
Handsworth, England	52,921
Hangchau, China	350,000
Hankau, China	820,000
Hanley, England	68,831
Hanoi, Anam	102,238
Hanover, Germany	235,643
Haarlem, Netherlands	70,348
Hanover, Germany	250,024
Harar, Abyssinia	50,000
Harbin, China	60,000
Harburg, Germany	55,676
Hastings, England	68,165
Havana, Cuba	262,395
Havre, France	130,196
Helsingfors, Finland	117,317
Hirosaki, Japan	142,763
Hiroshima, Japan	121,196
Hodmezo-Vasarhely, Hungary	60,883
Hof, Germany	32,805
Homa, Turkey	70,000
Hongkong, China	136,900
Hornsey, England	72,056
Howrah, India	157,594
Hubli, India	60,214
Huddersfield, England	94,739
Hue, Anam	50,000
Hull, England	258,127
Hyderabad, India	448,466
Ibadan, Yoruba	200,000
Ichang, China	55,000
Imphal, India	67,093
Indore, India	97,804
Ipswich, England	74,889
Irkutsk, Russia in Asia	70,000
Ispahan, Persia	80,000
Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Russia	64,628
Ixelles, Belgium	62,979
Jabalpur, India	90,316
Jaipur, India	160,167
Jalandhar, India	67,735
Jassy, Roumania	80,000
Jerez, Spain	63,473
Jerusalem, Turkey in Asia	70,000
Jhansi, India	55,724
Jodphur, India	60,437
Johannesburg, Transvaal	158,580
Jokjokarta, Java	58,229
Jubbulpore, India	190,316
Jullunbur, India	67,737
Kabul, Afghanistan	70,000
Kagoshima, Japan	59,001
Kaiserieh, Turkey in Asia	72,000
Kaiserslautern, Germany	52,306
Kanazawa, Japan	110,994
Kandahar, Afghanistan	60,000
Karachi, India	116,663
Karlsruhe, Germany	111,249
Kashgar, Turkestan	75,000
Kazan, Russia	143,707
Kecskemet, Hungary	57,812
Kerbela, Turkey in Asia	65,000
Kerman, Persia	60,000
Kharkof, Russia	173,989
Khatmandu, Nepal	50,000
Kherson, Russia	59,076
Kiauchau, China	80,000
Kief, Russia	319,000
Kiel, Germany	163,772
King's Norton, England	57,120
Kingston-upon-Hull, England	275,552
Kioto, Japan	380,568
Kirin, China	250,000
Kishenef, Russia	125,787
Kobe, Japan	378,197
Koblenz, Germany	53,897
Kokand, Russia in Asia	81,354
Kongmun, China	62,000
Koniah, Turkey in Asia	60,000
Königsberg, Germany	223,770
Königshütte, Germany	66,042
Kovno, Russia	73,743
Krakow, Austria	109,103
Krementchug, Russia	63,007
Kristiania, Norway	227,626
Kumamoto, Japan	61,233
Kumbakonam, India	59,673
Kure, Japan	100,679
Kursk, Russia	75,721
Kwala Kangsa, Straits Settlements	77,234
Kyota, Japan	442,462
Lahore, India	202,964
Lanchau, China	500,000
La Paz, Bolivia	78,856
La Plata, Argentina	80,000
Lashkar, India	89,154
Lausanne, Switzerland	60,000
Leeds, England	484,012
Leghorn, Italy	98,321
Leicester, England	244,255
Leiden, Netherlands	57,919
Leipzig, Germany	456,120
Leipzig, Germany	503,672
Leith, Scotland	81,477
Le Havre, France	132,430
Le Mans, France	65,467
Lemberg, Austria	159,877
Lenz, Austria	58,791
Leon, Mexico	63,263
Levallois-Perret, France	61,920
Leyton, England	98,899
Libau, Russia	64,489
Liege, Belgium	175,870
Liegnitz, Germany	59,706
Lima, Peru	140,884
Limoges, France	88,597
Lincoln, England	55,296
Linden, Germany	57,941
Linz, Austria	58,791
Lisbon, Portugal	356,009
Lisle, France	205,602
Liverpool, England	760,357
Livorno, Italy	108,000
Lodz, Russia	351,570
London, England	6,580,616
Lorca, Spain	69,836
Lübeck, Germany	91,541
Lublin, Russia	50,385
Lucca, Italy	74,971
Lucknow, India	264,049
Ludwigshafen, Germany	72,286
Lyon, France	472,114
Macao, China	63,991
Madras, India	509,346
Madrid, Spain	539,835
Madura, India	105,984
Magdeburg, Germany	239,559
Mainz, Germany	91,541
Malaga, Spain	130,109
Malines, Belgium	58,101
Malmo, Sweden	81,120
Manaos, Brazil	50,000
Manchester, England	655,435
Mandalay, India	183,816
Manila, P. I.	219,928
Manipur, India	67,093
Manissa, Turkey in Asia	50,000
Mannheim, Germany	163,693
Maria Theresiopol, Hungary	82,122
Marsala, Italy	57,567
Marseille, France	517,498
Maskat, Arabia	60,000
Maulman, India	58,446
Asia	60,000
Mechlin, Belgium	59,218
Medellin, Colombia	60,000
Medina, Turkey in Asia	50,000
Meerut, India	118,129
Mekinez, Morocco	56,000
Melbourne, Australia	508,450
Merthyr Tydfil, Wales	69,227
Meshed, Persia	60,000
Messina, Italy	149,778
Metz, Germany	60,419
Mexico, Mexico	344,721
Middlesborough, England	105,255
Milan, Italy	584,000
Minsk, Russia	91,912
Mirzapur, India	79,862
Modena, Italy	64,813
Moji, Japan	55,682
Molenbeek, Belgium	61,122
Monsul, Turkey	61,000
Monterey, Mexico	62,266
Montevideo, Uruguay	316,000
Montlucon, France	35,062
Montpelier, France	77,114
Montreal, Canada	267,730
Moradabad, India	75,128
Morocco, Morocco	60,000
Moscow, Russia	1,359,254
Mukden, China	160,000
Mülhausen, Germany	94,498
Mülheim-on-Rhine, Germany	50,811
Mülheim-on-Ruhr, Germany	93,599
Multan, India	87,394
Munich, Germany	538,983
Munchen Glen, Germany	60,709
Münster, Germany	81,468
Murcia, Spain	111,539
Muttra, India	60,042
Mysore, India	68,111
Nagoya, Japan	378,231
Nagpur, India	127,734
Nagy-Koros, Hungary	50,177
Namangan, Russia in Asia	62,017
Nanchang, China	300,000
Nankin, China	267,000

Nantes, France	133,247
Naples, Italy	596,000
Navanagan, India	53,844
Nawangar, India	53,844
Negapatam, India	57,190
Newcastle, Australia	58,620
Newcastle, England	281,584
New Gautemala, Gautemala	96,560
Newport, England	78,336
Nice, France	134,232
Niigata, Japan	61,616
Nikolaief, Russia	92,012
Nimegven, Netherlands	54,735
Nimes, France	80,184
Ningpo, China	260,000
Niuchwang, China	52,000
Nizhni Novgorod, Russia	90,053
Northampton, England	97,752
Norwich, England	124,136
Nottingham, England	263,443
Novo Cherkask, Russia	51,963
Nuremberg, Russia	294,426
Oberhausen, Germany	52,166
Odessa, Russia	449,673
Offenbach, Germany	59,765
Okayama, Japan	93,421
Oldham, England	143,301
Omdurman, Egypt	69,000
Oporto, Portugal	167,555
Oran, Algeria	106,577
Orel, Russia	69,735
Orenburg, Russia	72,425
Orleans, France	68,614
Osaka, Japan	1,226,590
Osnabrück, Germany	59,580
Otaru, Japan	91,281
Ottawa, Canada	59,928
Oulgaret, India	54,965
Ouro Preto, Brazil	59,249
Oxford, England	52,774
Padova, Italy	82,281
Padua, Italy	82,281
Paisley, Scotland	85,604
Palembang, Sumatra	53,788
Palermo, Italy	319,000
Palma, Spain	63,937
Para, Brazil	100,000
Paris, France	2,763,393
Partick, Scotland	54,274
Patiala, India	53,545
Patna, India	134,785
Peking, China	1,600,000
Penang, Straits Settlements	94,086
Pensa, Russia	59,981
Pernambuco, Brazil	150,000
Perugia, Italy	61,385
Peshawar, India	95,147
Petrograd, Russia	1,678,000
Pforzheim, Germany	59,789
Pilsen, Austria	68,079
Piraeus, Greece	73,579
Pisa, Italy	61,321
Pistoza, Italy	62,606
Plauen, Germany	105,381
Plymouth, England	124,180
Pnum Penh, Cambodia	50,000
Poltava, Russia	53,703
Poona, India	153,320
Port au Prince, Haiti	100,000
Port Louis, Mauritius	52,740
Porto Alegre, Brazil	100,000
Port of Spain, Trinidad	54,100
Porto Novo, Dahomey	50,000
Portmouth, England	214,726
Posen, Germany	136,808
Potsdam, Germany	61,414
Pozony, Hungary	65,867
Prague, Austria	233,649
Prato, Italy	51,453
Presburg, Hungary	65,867
Preston, England	118,519
Prisrend, Turkey	50,000
Pueblo, Mexico	93,521
Pu Ket, Siam	179,600
Quebec, Canada	68,840
Quito, Ecuador	70,000
Rampur, India	78,758
Rangoon, India	234,881
Ravenna, Italy	64,031
Rawalpindi, India	87,688
Reading, England	82,995
Reggia, Emilia, Italy	58,490
Remscheid, Germany	64,340
Rennes, France	75,640
Revel, Russia	64,572
Rheims, France	109,859
Rhondda, Wales	113,735
Riga, Russia	282,230
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	811,265
Rixdorf, Germany	153,513
Rochdale, England	89,653
Rome, Italy	575,000
Rosario, Argentina	150,000
Rostock, Germany	60,793
Rostof, Russia	119,476
Rotherham, England	54,348
Rotterdam, Netherlands	411,635
Roubaix, France	121,017
Rouen, France	118,459
Saharanpur, India	66,254
Saigon, Anam	50,870
St. Denis, France	64,790
St. Etienne, France	146,788
St. Gallen, Switzerland	55,400
St. Giles, Belgium	56,750
St. Helens, England	95,161
St. Nazaire, France	235,762
St. Quentin, France	52,778
Saharanpur, India	66,254
Sakai, Japan	61,103
Salem, India	70,621
Salford, England	241,950
Salonika, Turkey	150,000
Samara, Russia	89,399
Samarang, Java	96,600
Samarkand, Russia in Asia	58,194
San Louis Potosi, Mexico	61,019
San Salvador, Salvador	59,540
Santander, Spain	54,694
Santiago, Chile	332,724
Sao Paulo, Brazil	348,000
Sapporo, Japan	70,084
Saragossa, Spain	99,118
Saratof, Russia	137,147
Sasebo, Japan	93,051
Schaerbeck, Belgium	66,617
Schoneberg, Germany	141,010
Sebastopol, Russia	53,595
Sendai, Japan	97,944
Seoul, Korea	150,000
Seville, Spain	148,315
Shahjahanpur, India	76,458
Shanghai, China	651,000
Shasi, China	86,000
Sheffield, England	470,958
Shidzvoka, Japan	58,254
Shimonoseki, Japan	58,254
Shiraz, Persia	50,000
Sholapur, India	75,288
Sialkot, India	57,956
Siangtan, China	850,000
Singan, China	875,000
Singapore, Straits Settlements	193,089
Skutari, Turkey-in-Asia	80,000
Smethwick, England	54,560
Smyrna, Turkey in Asia	201,000
Sofia, Bulgaria	100,000
Southampton, England	124,667
South Shields, England	117,627
Spandau, Germany	70,295
Spezia, Italy	65,612
Srinagar, India	122,618
Stettin, Germany	224,119
Stockholm, Sweden	339,582
Stockport, England	103,706
Stockton-on-Tees, England	51,476
Strasburg, Germany	167,678
Stuttgart, Germany	249,286
Suchau, China	500,000
Sunderland, England	159,378
Surabaya, Java	150,198
Surakarta, Java	125,006
Surat, India	119,300
Swansea, Wales	98,305
Swatow, China	67,000
Sydney, Australia	508,501
Szegedin, Hungary	102,991
Taganrog, Russia	58,928
Tamsui, Formosa	100,000
Tananarivo, Madagascar	55,579
Tanjore, India	57,870
Tanta, Egypt	54,437
Taranto, Italy	60,733
Tashkend, Turkestan	155,673
Tazriz, Persia	200,000
Teheran, Persia	280,000
Temesvar, Hungary lands	53,033
Tientsin, China	259,012
Tiflis, Russia	800,000
Tojama, Japan	159,590
Tokat, Turkey in Asia	57,437
Tokushina, Japan	60,000
Tokyo, Japan	65,561
Tomsk, Russia in Asia	2,186,079
Torino, Italy	67,419
Toronto, Canada	371,000
Tottenham, England	208,040
Toulon, France	102,519
Toulouse, France	103,549
Tour, France	149,438
Tourcoing, France	67,601
Tourcoing, France	67,601
Trichinopoli, India	81,671
Trieste, Austria	104,721
Trivandrum, India	221,993
Troyes, France	57,882
Tsaritsyn, Russia	53,447
Tucuman, Argentina	55,186
Tula, Russia	55,000
Tunis, Tunis	114,733
Turin, Italy	176,500
Tver, Russia	335,656
Tynemouth, England	53,544
Ulm, Germany	51,514
Umballa, India	51,820
Utrecht, Netherlands	78,638
Valencia, Spain	116,783
Valetta, Malta	213,530
Valladolid, Spain	61,268
Valparaiso, Chile	68,789
Venice, Italy	162,447
Versailles, France	151,840
Vienna, Austria	54,820
Vilna, Russia	2,085,888
Vitebsk, Russia	162,633
Voronezh, Russia	65,871
Wakayama, Japan	71,071
Wallasey, England	77,303
Walsall, England	53,580
Walthamstow, England	99,399
Warrington, England	95,125
Warsaw, Russia	72,276
Wenchau, China	756,425
West Bromwich, England	80,000
West Ham, England	70,457
West Hartlepool, England	321,767
Wiesbaden, Germany	62,610
Wigan, England	100,953
Willesden, England	90,678
Winnipeg, Manitoba	114,815
Wolverhampton, England	90,204
Worcester, England	104,633
Wuchang, China	50,139
Wauchau, China	800,000
Wuhu, China	59,000
Würzburg, Germany	128,000
Yarkand, China	80,327
Yarmouth, England	100,000
Yarsolaf, Russia	53,430
Yelizavethgrad, Russia	70,616
Yelizavethgrad, Russia	61,488
Yekaterinoslaf, Russia	65,606
Yokohama, Japan	135,552
Yokosuka, Japan	394,303
York, England	70,964
Zagreo, Hungary	87,004
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	61,002
Zaragoza, Spain	50 000
Zhitomer, Russia	99,118
Zurich, Switzerland	80,787
Zwickau, Germany	183,500
	68,502

The Sun

The center of the solar system is estimated to be distant from the earth 93,000,000 miles, to have a diameter of 865,000 miles, and a bulk of 330,000 times that of the earth; specific gravity 1.41. It has a seeming diural motion from east to west caused by the earth's axis, and an annual motion through the ecliptic caused by the earth's revolutions around the sun. From these motions we get the variations of day and night and the seasons. Large spots are observed on the sun—increasing in size to 60,000 miles in diameter—which form and disappear at irregular intervals. These spots are lower than the surface of the sun's photosphere and cooler in the center, and appear to be formed by descending currents of gasses. They seem to be most numerous and extenisve in periods of 11 years apart with 3½ years between their maximum and minimum. Investigation of the solar light shows that in its atmosphere are present hydrogen, oxygen, calcium, radium, helium, sodium, mangesium, lead, uranium, aluminum, and other elements, but that into its composition enter others unknown to us. The sun's temperature is such that it is estimated that each square metre of the sun radiates a sufficient quantity of heat per minute to raise 10,000 kilograms of water from freezing to boiling point. It is generally believed that the sun has an influence on terrestrial magnetism. It is regarded by astronomers as a star, the same as Sirius or any of the stars which, as the center of systems like ours that revolve around them, are suns also—the word sun enters into many phrases and compounds. The midnight sun is the glowing sun beheld in the Arctic and Antarctic regions at midnight; a sun-bath, i. e., an exposure of the nude body to the sun's rays is believed to have therapeutic value; the sun dance is an Indian dance, of a tribal and religious character, sometimes employed as a war dance; the sun's way, in astronomy, is the path in space traversed by the sun with its attendant system toward a point in the heavens which by recent determination is near the star Vega; a sun-god in mythology is one of the ancient personifications of that luminary, as the Roman Apollo, the Greek Helios, the Egyptian Ra, or the Vedic Indra.

The Moon

The Satellite of the Earth, revolving around it from the west to east in a period of one "synodic" month. The change from crescent to full depends upon the position of the moon relative to the sun and the earth, for only the one-half facing the sun is illuminated, and the whole of this illuminated portion can only be seen when the sun, the earth and the moon are on a straight line, at full moon. The mean distance of the moon from the earth is 237,000 miles, her diameter 2,153 miles, or a little less than 3/11 of that of the earth, her volume being therefore about 1/49 of that of the earth; her density being only .577 of that of the earth, her mass is consequently 88 times smaller. The Moon, like all other satellites, revolves on her own axis in exactly the same time that she revolves around the earth, always presenting the same face to us, so that our knowledge is confined to one-half of her surface. It presents a most irregular grouping of light and shade which are named seas and lakes, though the moon has neither water nor atmosphere. The lighter parts of the moon are mountains, many of them having the form of craters, some of which are 100 miles across and 20,000 feet high. The American astronomer, Lowell, has, 1910, offered a hypothesis, according to which volcanoes probably never existed on the moon, but that what appear to be craters are the solidified marks left by large meteorites, which were attracted when yet in a liquid state.

The Stars

Luminous celestial bodies situated at such a distance from our world and system as to seem but glittering points in the sky. In astronomy the name is limited to fixed stars or those that appear immovable to the ordinary observation though all are in motion. To the naked eye the number of these fixed stars visible is from four to six thousand; but the telescopes of the great observatories reveal perhaps thirty to fifty

millions. Their magnitude is expressed by a scale which marks the brightest, as of the first magnitude; those just visible to the naked eye, of the sixth. Several hundred of the brighter are designated according to the constellation to which they belong, with the additional distinguishing astronomical note of a Greek or Roman letter or number; and many of these, like Aldebaran, still retain the name given them by the old Arabian astronomers. There are double stars, that is, stars so close together as to be indistinguishable apart without a telescope; binary stars, two stars revolving around a common center; multiple stars, of three or more appearing as one; fixed stars, that is, stars so far beyond our system as to seem to be fixed; hazy nebulous stars; variable stars whose brightness varies; temporary stars, a dozen or more, that blaze up so that they may be seen by the naked eye and then fade away. Shooting stars are meteors that have entered the earth's atmosphere; a star cluster, a nebula which the telescope solves, perhaps, into a group of many thousands. The distance of the stars is decided by parallax, the portion being taken with the most powerful telescopes and delicate instruments in opposite months of the year, say October and March, when the diameter of the earth's orbit affords a base line of 180,000,000 miles. The distance of the nearest cannot be less than 20,000,000,000 miles. Comparing the relative brilliance and distance, most of them must be three times or more as large and bright as the sun. Their constituent elements are the same as our own, being decided by spectrum analysis.

The Earth

The superficial area of the earth is 196,940,000 sq. miles, 140,295,000 sq. miles of water and 56,255,000 sq. miles of land. The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 sq. miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 sq. miles, and Indian Ocean, 41.321.000 sq-miles.

There are about 1,000,000 sq. miles of lake and river surface on the land and 1,910,000 sq. miles of islands in the seas. The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and through the earth at the poles is 7,899.5 miles. The average elevation of the land above the sea level is 2,300. The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,600 feet.

The deepest place in the ocean yet found is off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 32,088 feet. The highest mountain is Mount Everest in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. This gives a total of 61,090 feet, or more than 11½ miles between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land. The population of the earth is something over 1,500,00,000,000. One billion of them are Orientals (Yellow Races) and blacks. Half a billion comprise the white races. The earth is 93,000,000 miles from the sun and 237,000 miles from the moon.

TABLE OF THE LARGEST LAKES IN THE WORLD

The United States has, by far, a larger number of lakes than any other country in the world. The state of Minnesota has more lakes than any other state. That state has over one thousand fresh water lakes. The following table gives the size and other information about the principal lakes in the world:

The World's Greatest Lakes

Name of Lake.	Area in Sq. Miles	Elevation in feet	Depth in feet
Aral Sea	26,000	48	.....
Caspian Sea	170,000	97	3,000
Dead Sea	320	1,312	700
Great Salt Lake	2,600	4,200	60
Lake Baikal	12,500	1,600	4,500
Lake Chapala	1,300	7,000	.....
Lake Erie	9,600	573	210
Lake Huron	22,322	581	700
Lake Ladoga	7,000	55	730
Lake Michigan	22,450	581	870
Lake Nicaragua	3,650	130	240
Lake Ontario	7,250	247	738
Lake Superior	31,500	602	1,008
Lake Titicaca	4,0000	12,847	700
Lake Victoria	40,000	3,775	240

The Caspian Sea is 97 feet below sea level.
The Dead Sea is 1,312 feet below sea level.

TABLE OF THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD

The longest rivers in the world are the Missouri and Mississippi, 4,200 miles in length. The Nile in Africa is the next longest, with 3,700 miles. The Amazon in South America is the widest river in the world near its many mouths and its total length is 3,300 miles.

Other Principal Rivers of the World.

Name of River.	Length.	Name of River	Length.
Amur	2,700	Congo	2,500
Arkansas	2,000	Danube	1,800
Brahmaputra	1,800	Dnieper	1,400
Camboja	2,600	Don	1,104
Colorado	2,000	Dwina	700
Columbia	1,400		

TABLE OF THE WORLD'S MOST WONDERFUL MOUNTAINS

Nature did her work on a grand scale in the creation of mountains. Many books have been written about our great mountain heights and wonders. The United States has some of the most majestic and inspiring mountain peaks of the world. The following is the table of the greatest mountains of the earth:

Name. Location.	Height (Ft.)
Aconcagua, Chile	23,083
Ben-Nevis, Scotland	4,406
Blackburn, Alaska	16,140
Blanc, Mt., France	15,781
Brown, Mt., Canada	9,055
Cenis, Mt., France	11,755
Chinati Peak, Texas	7,730
Cligman Dome, Tennessee	6,619
Condor, Argentina	21,128
Crillon, Alaska	15,900
Dapsang, Tibet	28,278
Dhawaladhiri, Asia	26,826
Dickerman, Washington	15,766
Douglass, Mt., Montana	11,300
Everest, Mt., India	29,141
Fisherman, California	14,448
Fremont's Peak, Wyoming	13,790
Gilbert Peak, Utah	13,678
Godwin-Austen, India	28,278
Harney Peak, South Dakota	7,216
Hermon, Mt., Palestine	9,166
Hogback, Mt., Nebraska	5,084
Hooker, Mt., Canada	15,700
Hyndman Peak, Idaho	12,078
Itacolumi, Brazil	5,740
Itambe, Brazil	4,300
Kachanjanga, India	28,156
Katahdin, Maine	5,200
Korintje, Sumatra	12,480
Kosciusko, Mt., Australia	7,336
Lebanon, Mt., Syria	11,000
Logan, Mt., Canada	19,500
Long's Peak, Colorado	14,271
McKinley, Alaska	20,464
Mansfield, Mt., Vermont	4,364
Marcy, Mt., New York	5,344
Massive, Colorado	14,424
Matterhorn, Switzerland	14,780
Mercedario, Argentina	22,312
Mercedario, Mexico	22,397
Miltsin, Mt., Morocco	11,400
Mitchell, Mt., North Carolina	6,711
Monte Rosa, Italy	15,217
Olympus, Greece	6,600
Olympus, Turkey	9,745
Parnassus, Greece	8,070
Perdu, Mont, France	11,300
Peaks of Otter, Virginia	4,250
Pike's Peak, Colorado	14,108
Redslate Peak, California	13,400
Roa, Mt., Hawaii	17,500
Rogers, Mt. (Grayson Co.), Virginia	5,719
Roraima, Venezuela	8,740
Santa Clara Mountain, New Mexico	11,507
Santa Fe Baldy Peak, New Mexico	12,661
Simpton, Alps, Switzerland	11,541
Sinai, Mt., Turkey	8,593
Sitting Bull, Mt., Georgia	5,046
Snehaetten, Norway	7,566
Snowdon, Wales	3,571
Sorata, Bolivia	21,490
Spruce, Mt., (Pendleton Co.) W. Va	4,860
St. Bernard, Switzerland	8,110
St. Gothard, Switzerland	10,500
Truchas Peak, New Mexico	13,275
Vancouver, Alaska	15,666
Washaku Needle, Arizona	12,000
Washington, Mt., New Hampshire	6,293
Wheeler Peak, Nevada	13,058
Whitney, California	14,502
Ymansfield, Norway	8,543

TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Product. States Where Grown.

Barley—California, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin.

Cotton—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

Flax—Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee.

Fruit—California, Delaware, Florida, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania.

Hemp—Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee.

Hops—California, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin.

Maize—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas.

Oats—Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin.

Potatoes—Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Rice—Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina.

Rye—Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Sugar Cane—Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico.

Tobacco—Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Wheat—California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

THE PARCEL POST

A general parcel post for the U. S. was provided for in the act of August 24, 1912, and took effect January 1, 1913. This covers fourth-class mail matter and embraces all matters, including farm and factory products, now embraced in either first, second or third class; since March 16, 1914, books are included.

The U. S. and its territories and possessions, excepting the Philippine Islands, are divided into units of area which are the basis of eight postal zones. The zones represent an area having a mean radial distance of 50, 140, 300, 600, 1,000, 1,400, 1,800, all beyond 1,800 miles from the cen-

ter of any given unit of area which is the mailing point. Parcels are not to exceed 72 in. in combined length and girth; the weight limit for the first two zones is 50 lbs., that for all other zones 20 lbs. Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than 4 ounces are mailable at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound. The rate of postage on parcels and books weighing 8 ounces or less is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and on those weighing more than 8 ounces the pound rates apply:

Weight	1st Zone		2nd Zone Rate	3rd Zone Rate	4th Zone Rate	5th Zone Rate	6th Zone Rate	7th Zone Rate	8th Zone Rate
	Local Rate	Zone Rate							
1 lb.	$.05	$.05	$.05	$.06	$.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 lbs.	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 lbs.	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 lbs.	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 lbs.	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 lbs.	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 lbs.	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 lbs.	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 lbs.	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 lbs.	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 lbs.	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 lbs.	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 lbs.	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 lbs.	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 lbs.	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 lbs.	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 lbs.	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 lbs.	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 lbs.	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 lbs.	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21 lbs.	.15	.25	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 lbs.	.16	.26	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 lbs.	.16	.27	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 lbs.	.17	.28	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 lbs.	.17	.29	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 lbs.	.18	.30	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 lbs.	.18	.31	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 lbs.	.19	.32	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 lbs.	.19	.33	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 lbs.	.20	.34	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 lbs.	.20	.35	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 lbs.	.21	.36	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 lbs.	.21	.37	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 lbs.	.22	.38	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 lbs.	.22	.39	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 lbs.	.23	.40	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37 lbs.	.23	.41	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 lbs.	.24	.42	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39 lbs.	.24	.43	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 lbs.	.25	.44	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 lbs.	.25	.45	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 lbs.	.26	.46	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43 lbs.	.26	.47	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44 lbs.	.27	.48	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 lbs.	.27	.49	.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 lbs.	.28	.50	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47 lbs.	.28	.51	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48 lbs.	.29	.52	.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 lbs.	.29	.53	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 lbs.	.30	.54	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Parcels weighing over 4 ounces must be mailed at a post office, branch post office, named or lettered station or such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmaster, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. No special stamps are required. A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $25.00, on payment of a fee of 5 cents, and in an amount equivalent to its actual value in excess of $25.00, but not to exceed $50.00, on payment of a fee of 10 cents, in stamps, such stamps to be affixed. Insurance on packages, valued under $5.00 costs 3 cents. Parcels may be sent special delivery or C. O. D. on payment of an additional fee of 10 cents in stamps affixed. On C. O. D. parcels the person receiving the package pays for the return money order.

The parcel post reaches not only every town and city served by any express company, but also many millions of people heretofore without such service.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

Congress, by the act of June 25, 1910, created a board of trustees to control, supervise and administer a postal savings system, and authorized one depository in each state and territory for experimental purposes. These were opened January 3, 1911. After four months' trial the system was gradually extended until, in 1912, it embraced 12,812 post offices, 300,000 depositors, and $28,000,000 in deposits. Certificates are issued to depositors and their accounts are kept at the post offices.

Deposits by individuals are limited to $100 in any one month or $500 in all; they can, however, be applied to purchase U. S. bonds which the trustees will repurchase at their face value on request. In 1912 a total of $1,314,400 had been so applied. All deposits are required by law to be redeposited in state and national banks. In 1912, 7,357 banks shared these deposits.

TABLE OF NATIONAL PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Park. Location.	Area (acres)
Casa Grande Ruin, Arizona	480
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon	159,360
General Grant National Park, California	2,536
Glacier National Park, Montana	915,000
Hawaii National Park, Territory of Hawaii	.....
Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas	911
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California	82,880
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado	42,376
Mount Ranier National Park, Washington	207,360
Platt National Park, Sulphur, Oklahoma	848
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado	229,000
Sequoia National Park, California	161,597
Sullys Hill Park, North Dakota	780
Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota	10,522
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho	2,142,720
Yosemite National Park, California	719,622

TABLE OF RAILWAYS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

System.	Mileage.	Express Co.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (A. T. & S. F.)	10,668	Wells Fargo
Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic	642	Southern
Atlantic Coast Line	11,798	Southern
Baltimore & Ohio (B.&O.)	5,636	Wells Fargo
Bangor and Aroostook	631	American
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh	586	American
Canadian Northern (C. N.)	4,553	Canadian Northern
Canadian Pacific (C. P.)	13,322	Dominion
Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O.)	2,369	Adams
Chicago & Alton (C.&A.)	1,033	American; National
Chicago and E. Illinois (C. & E. I.)	1,282	Wells Fargo
Chicago and North Western (C. & N. W.)	9,860	American
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (C. B. & Q.)	11,222	Adams
Chicago Great Western (C. G. W.)	1,428	Wells Fargo
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville (C. I. & L.)	622	American
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (C. M. & St. P.)	10,045	Wells Fargo
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (C. R. I. & P.)	8,331	American
Colorado Midland	338	Wells Fargo
Delaware and Hudson (D. & H.)	881	National
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western (D. L. & W.)	959	Adams
Denver and Rio Grande (D. & R. G.)	3,514	Globe; Wells Fargo
Detroit and Mackinac	400	American
Detroit, Toledo and Ironton (D. T. & I.)	736	American
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic	627	Western
Elgin, Joliet and Eastern	777	
El Paso & Southwestern	1,027	Wells Fargo
Erie	2,398	Wells Fargo
Florida East Coast	720	Southern
Grand Trunk (G. T.)	4,787	Canadian; National
Grand Trunk Pacific	3,549	Canadian
Great Northern (G. N.)	8,060	Great Northern
Hocking Valley (H. V.)	352	Adams
Illinois Central (I. C.)	8,073	American
Intercolonial	1,889	Canadian; Dominion
International and Great Northern	1,160	Wells Fargo
Kansas City Southern	827	Wells Fargo
Lehigh Valley (L. H.)	1,444	American
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,646	Adams
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie (Soo)	4,103	Western
Missouri, Kansas and Texas (M. K. & T.)	3,865	American
Missouri Pacific (M. P.)	7,285	Wells Fargo
New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago	403	Southern
New York Central and Hudson River (N. Y. C. & H. R.)	13,076	American; National
New York, New Haven and Hartford	6,393	Adams; American
Norfolk Southern	900	Southern
Norfolk and Western	2,042	Southern
Northern Pacific (N. P.)	6,461	Northern
Northwestern Pacific	401	Wells Fargo
Pennsylvania	11,005	Adams
Pere Marquette (P. M.)	2,314	Adams; Dominion
Philadelphia and Reading	1,992	American
St. Louis and San Francisco	5,815	Wells Fargo; Southern
St. Louis & Southwestern	1,754	Wells Fargo
San Antonio and Aransas Pass	724	Wells Fargo
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake	1,132	American
Seaboard Air Line	3,106	Southern
Southern	9,479	Southern
Southern Pacific (S. P.)	10,369	Wells Fargo
Spokane, Portland and Seattle	556	Northern; Gt. Northern
Texas and Pacific	1,901	Wells Fargo
Toledo, St. Louis and Western	451	National
Union Pacific (U. P.)	8,052	American
Virginian	504	Adams
Wabash (Wab.)	3,032	Wells Fargo
Western Maryland	661	American

TABLE OF LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

(Reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

When the automobile came into use, not many years ago, it was predicted that the horse and mule were doomed, to be supplanted by the automobile, motor truck and the tractor. But despite the competition that the horse and the mule are encountering, their numbers have largely increased, as will be seen from the following tables regarding them. Other domestic anicals are included:

	Comparison by Years.		Average price per head.
Horses	1919	22,684,000	$110.00
	1918	21,563,000	104.28
	1917	21,210,000	102.89
	1916	21,159,000	101.60
	1915	21,195,000	103.33
	1914	20,962,000	109.32
Mules	1919	5,102,000	132.50
	1918	4,824,000	128.74
	1917	4,723,000	118.15
	1916	4,593,000	113.83
	1915	4,479,000	112.36
	1914	4,449,000	123.85
Milk Cows	1919	25,162,000	85.25
	1918	23,824,000	70.59
	1917	22,892,000	59.63
	1916	22,108,000	53.92
	1915	21,262,000	55.35
	1914	20,737,000	53.94
Other Cattle	1919	45,129,000	48.50
	1918	43,546,000	40.88
	1917	41,689,000	35.92
	1916	39,812,000	33.53
	1915	37,067,000	33.38
	1914	35,855,000	31.13
Sheep	1919	50,100,000	19.50
	1918	48,900,000	11.82
	1917	47,616,000	7.13
	1916	48,625,000	5.17
	1915	49,556,000	4.50
	1914	49,719,000	4.02
Hogs	1919	80,156,000	29.84
	1918	71,374,000	19.51
	1917	67,503,000	11.75
	1916	67,766,000	8.40
	1915	64,618,000	9.87
	1914	58,933,000	10.40

TABLE OF MOTOR CARS AND STATE REVENUES IN THE UNITED STATES

From reports by the Office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

State.	No. of Cars.	Motor Cycles.	State Revenue.
Alabama	32,873	1,240	$ 217,700
Arizona	19,890	868	117,643
Arkansas	28,693	.....	205,176
California	306,916	30,498	2,846,030
Colorado	87,460	4,504	296,808
Connecticut	74,645	4,925	1,080,757
Delaware	10,700	730	133,883
Dist. of Columbia	15,493	.....	55,928
Florida	27,000	800	170,000
Idaho	24,731	752	412,641
Georgia	70,324	1,600	229,653
Illinois	340,292	13,740	1,588,835
Indiana	192,194	10,315	1,096,159
Iowa	254,462	4,187	2,249,655
Kansas	159,343	5,599	830,878
Kentucky	47,420	1,450	287,314
Louisiana	28,394	382	166,835
Maine	41,499	1,516	491,696
Maryland	60,943	5,436	807,395
Massachusetts	174,274	11,065	1,969,994
Michigan	247,006	8,727	2,471,271
Minnesota	54,009	11,000	100,000
Mississippi	36,600	900	250,000
Missouri	147,528	4,179	617,942
Montana	42,749	923	290,936
Nebraska	148,101	3,500	451,303
Nevada	7,160	215	31,166
New Hampshire	22,267	2,218	425,305
New Jersey	141,918	13,198	1,923,164
New Mexico	14,086	345	80,843
New York	406,016	28,775	4,284,144
North Carolina	55,950	1,245	321,923
North Dakota	62,993	1,834	211,536
Ohio	346,772	21,892	1,766,427
Oklahoma	100,199	2,368	853,659
Oregon	48,632	3,400	196,784
Pennsylvania	325,153	24,567	3,268,025
Rhode Island	37,046	1,133	346,117
South Carolina	38,332	1,250	113,557
South Dakota	67,158	1,554	210,592
Tennessee	48,000	1,000	322,200
Texas	192,961	3,468	858,978
Utah	24,076	1,385	170,707
Vermont	21,633	758	363,541
Virginia	55,661	2,135	518,566
Washington	91,337	6,320	519,256
West Virginia	31,300	825	359,339
Wisconsin	158,637	8,458	861,278
Wyoming	12,523	352	57,421
Total	4,983,340	257,522	$37,501,236

Note:—Cars in above table include motor trucks and commercial vehicles. Revenue means registration and license revenues received by each state during 1919.

In 1919 reports give the numbers of pleasure automobiles in the U. S. as 3,500,000. The number of trucks and commercial vehicles as 1,483,340, making a grand total of 4,983,340 of pleasure and business cars in the United States as shown by states.

The latest reports credit Canada with 200,000 cars and 50,000 in South America and Mexico. Estimates based on date in 1914 placed the number of automobiles in all the European countries at 500,000, or about the same as New York and Connecticut. According to the available reports, nearly 90 per cent of all existing motor cars in the world are in North and South Americ and about 10 per cent in all the rest of the world. The U. S. has about 85 per cent of all the motor cars in existence.

TABLE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mineral.	States Where Found.
Aluminum	Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia.
Coal	Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia.
Copper	Arizona, Michigan, Montana.
Gold	California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota.
Granite	Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont.
Iron	Alabama, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.
Lead	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Utah, Wisconsin.
Manganese	Arkansas, California, Georgia, Virginia.
Marble	California, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont.
Natural Gas	Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, West Virginia.
Petroleum	California, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia.
Phosphate of Lime	Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee.
Platinum	California, Nevada, Oregon.
Quicksilver	California, Nevada, Texas.
Salt	Kansas, Michigan, New York.
Silver	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota.
Tin	Alaska.
Zinc	Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin.

	Antwerp	Berlin	Bern	Constantinople	Copenhagen	Edinburgh	Glasgow	Hamburg	Lisbon	Liverpool	London	Madrid	Moscow	Naples	Odessa	Paris	Petrograd	Rome	Stockholm	Trieste	Turin	Vienna	Warsaw
Antwerp		497	460	2,025	620	666	671	412	1,530	472	270	1,119	1,706	1,184	1,737	211	1,588	1,033	993	1,009	719	727	895
Berlin	497		611	1,699	270	1,142	1,147	178	1,889	948	746	1,582	1,209	1,199	1,240	674	1,091	1,048	685	888	837	401	398
Bern	460	611		1,883	885	1,042	1,047	678	1,602	848	646	1,183	1,832	790	1,545	359	1,714	639	1,176	533	297	535	1,021
Constantinople	2,025	1,699	1,883		1,510	2,426	2,431	1,903	3,345	2,232	2,030	2,718	1,339	2,289	363	1,899	1,733	2,138	2,408	1,725	2,018	1,298	1,206
Copenhagen	620	270	885	1,510		1,375	1,380	208	2,012	1,181	979	1,600	1,252	1,469	1,510	812	846	1,318	416	1,067	1,047	697	1,205
Edinburgh	666	1,142	1,042	2,426	1,375		47	1,053	2,006	210	396	1,591	1,311	1,742	2,313	683	2,170	1,591	1,685	1,546	1,183	1,376	1,531
Glasgow	671	1,147	1,047	2,431	1,380	47		1,058	2,011	208	401	1,596	1,316	1,747	2,318	688	2,175	1,596	1,690	1,551	1,188	1,381	1,536
Hamburg	412	178	678	1,903	208	1,053	1,058		1,804	959	657	1,495	1,387	1,131	1,418	587	1,269	1,180	580	1,066	839	605	576
Lisbon	1,530	1,889	1,602	3,345	2,012	2,006	2,011	1,804		1,812	1,610	415	3,414	1,897	3,117	1,323	3,286	1,746	2,384	1,818	1,506	2,157	2,593
Liverpool	472	948	848	2,232	1,181	210	208	959	1,812		202	1,397	2,117	1,548	2,119	489	1,976	1,397	1,491	1,352	989	1,182	1,557
London	270	746	646	2,030	979	396	401	657	1,610	202		1,195	1,915	1,346	1,917	287	1,774	1,195	1,289	1,150	787	980	1,135
Madrid	1,119	1,582	1,183	2,718	1,600	1,591	1,596	1,495	415	1,397	1,195		2,904	1,374	2,625	908	2,874	1,223	1,972	1,416	1,073	1,668	1,925
Moscow	1,706	1,209	1,832	1,339	1,252	1,311	1,316	1,387	3,414	2,117	1,915	2,904		2,238	950	1,843	406	2,087	836	1,617	1,967	1,247	811
Naples	1,184	1,199	790	2,289	1,469	1,742	1,747	1,131	1,897	1,548	1,346	1,374	2,238		1,951	1,058	2,390	151	1,882	661	565	991	1,427
Odessa	1,737	1,240	1,545	363	1,510	2,313	2,318	1,418	3,117	2,119	1,917	2,625	950	1,951		1,760	1,356	1,800	1,510	1,330	1,680	960	841
Paris	211	674	359	1,899	812	683	688	587	1,323	489	287	908	1,843	1,058	1,760		1,699	907	1,219	963	500	849	1,067
Petrograd	1,588	1,091	1,714	1,733	846	2,170	2,175	1,269	3,286	1,976	1,774	2,874	406	2,390	1,356	1,699		2,239	430	1,769	2,119	399	2,390
Rome	1,033	1,048	639	2,138	1,318	1,591	1,596	1,180	1,746	1,397	1,195	1,223	2,087	151	1,800	907	2,239		1,731	510	414	840	1,276
Stockholm	993	685	1,176	2,408	416	1,685	1,690	580	2,384	1,491	1,289	1,972	836	1,882	1,510	1,219	430	1,731		1,171	1,337	1,110	1,082
Trieste	1,009	888	533	1,725	1,067	1,546	1,551	1,066	1,818	1,352	1,150	1,416	1,617	1,330	661	863	1,769	510	1,171		391	370	806
Turin	719	837	297	2,018	1,047	1,183	1,188	839	1,506	989	787	1,073	1,967	565	1,680	500	2,119	414	1,337	391		720	1,156
Vienna	727	401	535	1,298	697	1,376	1,381	605	2,157	1,182	980	1,668	1,247	991	960	849	399	840	1,110	370	720		436
Warsaw	895	398	1,021	1,206	1,205	1,531	1,536	576	2,593	1,557	1,135	1,925	811	1,427	841	1,067	693	1,276	1,082	806	1,156	436	

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Kansas City, Mo.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Minneapolis, Minn.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Portland, Ore.	Providence, R. I.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	St. Louis, Mo.	Washington, D. C.
Atlanta, Ga.		688	1,088	902	731	719	1,543	746	563	903	2,278	816	1,152	496	874	783	786	2,830	1,061	2,753	3,016	610	648
Baltimore, Md.	688		419	383	797	464	1,849	642	701	1,209	2,889	882	1,217	1,150	187	96	329	3,088	373	3,075	3,034	932	39
Boston, Mass.	1,088	419		488	1,011	671	2,066	739	954	1,426	5,276	1,096	1,432	1,550	214	305	654	3,302	45	3,289	3,126	1,196	441
Buffalo, N. Y.	902	383	488		523	183	1,551	251	466	962	2,776	608	944	1,257	411	416	234	2,812	506	2,797	2,762	708	423
Chicago, Ill.	731	797	1,011	523		357	1,025	272	183	458	2,217	85	420	921	912	821	468	2,288	1,029	2,276	2,248	286	770
Cleveland, Ohio	719	464	671	183	357		1,373	173	283	760	2,655	442	777	1,073	575	484	135	2,611	689	2,609	2,605	525	437
Denver, Colo.	1,543	1,849	2,066	1,551	1,025	1,373		1,297	1,102	623	1,368	1,075	930	1,349	1,933	1,842	1,493	1,390	2,119	1,337	1,576	917	1,170
Detroit, Mich.	746	642	739	251	272	173	1,297		276	708	2,489	357	692	1,098	662	667	308	2,526	757	2,548	2,520	488	610
Indianapolis, Ind.	563	701	954	466	183	283	1,102	276		491	2,298	265	603	867	812	721	372	2,414	971	2,408	2,431	241	664
Kansas City, Mo.	903	1,209	1,426	962	458	760	623	708	491		1,807	542	517	878	1,310	1,219	870	1,998	1,496	2,017	2,216	277	1,219
Los Angeles, Cal.	2,278	2,889	5,276	2,776	2,217	2,655	1,368	2,489	2,298	1,807		2,315	2,298	1,971	3,152	3,016	2,677	1,152	3,246	475	1,338	2,080	2,944
Milwaukee, Wis.	816	882	1,096	608	85	442	1,075	357	265	542	2,315		335	1,006	997	906	553	2,168	1,114	2,283	2,153	371	855
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,152	1,217	1,432	944	420	777	930	692	603	517	2,298	335		1,261	1,332	1,241	888	1,833	1,449	2,168	1,818	586	1,190
New Orleans, La.	496	1,150	1,550	1,257	921	1,073	1,349	1,098	867	878	1,971	1,006	1,261		1,336	1,247	1,140	2,740	1,524	2,455	2,926	699	1,110
New York, N. Y.	874	187	214	411	912	575	1,933	662	812	1,310	3,152	997	1,332	1,336		91	440	3,200	188	3,188	3,089	1,054	226
Philadelphia, Pa.	783	96	305	416	821	484	1,842	667	721	1,219	3,016	906	1,241	1,247	91		349	3,109	279	3,097	2,999	963	136
Pittsburgh, Pa.	786	329	654	234	468	135	1,493	308	372	870	2,677	553	888	1,140	440	349		2,756	639	2,744	2,716	614	302
Portland, Ore.	2,830	3,088	3,302	2,812	2,288	2,611	1,390	2,526	2,414	1,998	1,152	2,168	1,833	2,740	3,200	3,109	2,756		3,317	772	186	2,205	3,058
Providence, R. I.	1,061	373	45	506	1,029	689	2,119	757	971	1,496	3,246	1,114	1,449	1,524	188	279	639	3,317		3,308	3,277	1,213	415
San Francisco, Cal.	2,753	3,075	3,289	2,797	2,276	2,609	1,377	2,548	2,408	2,017	475	2,283	2,168	2,455	3,188	3,097	2,744	772	3,308		958	2,294	3,064
Seattle, Wash.	3,016	3,034	3,126	2,762	2,248	2,605	1,576	2,520	2,431	2,216	1,338	2,153	1,818	2,926	3,089	2,999	2,716	186	3,277	958		2,391	3,018
St. Louis, Mo.	610	932	1,196	708	286	525	917	488	241	277	2,080	371	586	699	1,054	963	614	2,205	1,213	2,294	2,391		906
Washington, D. C.	648	39	441	423	770	437	1,770	610	664	1,219	2,944	855	1,190	1,110	226	136	302	3,058	415	3,064	3,018	906	

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY

The United States of America, The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan

These Powers being described in the present Treaty as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers,

BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHINA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, THE HEDJAZ, HONDURAS, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE, SIAM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA and URUGUAY,

These Powers constituting with the Principal Powers mentioned above the Allied and Associated Powers,

of the one part;

And GERMANY,

of the other part;

Bearing in mind that on the request of the Imperial German Government an Armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, to Germany by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded with her, and

The Allied and Associated Powers being equally desirous that the war which they were successfully involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable Peace,

For this purpose the HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES represented as follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by:
- The Honourable Woodrow WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, acting in his own name and by his own proper authority;
- The Honourable Robert LANSING, Secretary of State;
- The Honourable Henry WHITE, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris;
- The Honourable Edward M. HOUSE;
- General Tasker H. BLISS, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA, by:
- The Right Honourable David LLOYD GEORGE, M. P., First Lord of His Treasury and Prime Minister;
- The Right Honourable Andrew BONAR LAW, M. P., His Lord Privy Seal;
- The Right Honourable Viscount MILNER, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Secretary of State for the Colonies;
- The Right Honourable Arthur James BALFOUR, O. M., M. P., His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
- The Right Honourable George Nicoll BARNES, M. P., Minister without portfolio;

and

for the DOMINION OF CANADA, by:
- The Honourable Charles Joseph DOHERTY, Minister of Justice;
- The Honourable Arthur Lewis SIFTON, Minister of Customs;

for the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, by:
- The Right Honourable William Morris HUGHES, Attorney General and Prime Minister;
- The Right Honourable Sir Joseph COOK, G. C. M. G., Minister for the Navy;

for the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, by:
- General the Right Honourable Louis BOTHA, Minister of Native Affairs and Prime Minister;
- Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Jan Christiaan SMUTS, K. C., Minister of Defence;

for the DOMINION of NEW ZEALAND, by;
- The Right Honourable William Ferguson MASSEY, Minister of Labour and Prime Minister;

for INDIA, by:
- The Right Honourable Edwin Samuel MONTAGU, M. P., His Secretary of State for India;
- Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of BIKANER, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., A. D. C.;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, by:
- Mr. Georges CLEMENCEAU, President of the Council, Minister of War;
- Mr. Stephen PICHON, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Louis-Lucien KLOTZ, Minister of Finance;
- Mr. André TARDIEU, Commissary General for Franco-American Military Affairs;
- Mr. Jules CAMBON, Ambassador of France;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, by:
- Baron S. SONNINO, Deputy;
- Marquis G. IMPERIALI, Senator, Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Italy at London;
- Mr. S. CRESPI, Deputy;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, by:
- Marquis SAÏONZI, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
- Baron MAKINO, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Diplomatic Council;
- Viscount CHINDA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at London;
- Mr. K. MATSUI, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris;
- Mr. H. IJUIN, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, by:
- Mr. Paul HYMANS, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of State;
- Mr. Jules van den HEUVEL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister of State;
- Mr. Emile VANDERVELDE, Minister of Justice, Minister of State;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA, by:
- Mr. Ismael MONTES, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, by
- Mr. João Pandiá CALOGERAS, Deputy, formerly Minister of Finance;
- Mr. Raul FERNANDES, Deputy;
- Mr. Rodrigo Octavio de L. MENEZES, Professor of International Law of Rio de Janeiro;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, by:
- Mr. LOU Tseng-Tsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Chenting Thomas WANG, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC, by:
- Mr. Antonio Sánchez de BUSTAMANIE, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Havana, President of the Cuban Society of International Law;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, by:
- Mr. Enrique DORN Y DE ALSÚA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES, by:
- Mr. Eleftherios K. VENISÉLOS, President of the Council of Ministers;
- Mr. Nicolas POLITIS, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, by:
- Mr. Joaquin MENDEZ, formerly Minister of State for Public Works and Public Instruction, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala at Washington, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI, by:
- Mr. Tertullien GUILBAUD, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ, by:
- Mr. Rustem HAÏDAR;
- Mr. Abdul Hadi AOUNI;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, by:
- Dr. Policarpo BONILLA, on special mission to Washington, formerly President of the Republic of Honduras, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, by:
- The Honourable Charles Dunbar Burgess KING, Secretary of State;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, by:
- Mr. Salvador CHAMORRO, President of the Chamber of Deputies;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, by:
- Mr. Antonio BURGOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama at Madrid;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU, by:
- Mr. Carlos G. CANDAMO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, by:
- Mr. Ignace J. PADEREWSKI, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Roman DMOWSKI, President of the Polish National Committee;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC, by:
- Dr. Affonso Augusto DA COSTA, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
- Dr. Augusto Luiz Vieira SOARES, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, by:
- Mr. Ion I. C. BRATIANO, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- General Constantin COANDA, Corps Commander, A. D.

C. to the King, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS, AND THE SLOVENES, by:
Mr. Nicolas P. PACHITCH, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Ante TRUMBIC, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Milenko VESNITCH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, by:
His Highness Prince CHAROON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Siam at Paris;
His Serene Highness Prince Traidos PRABANDHU, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Karl KRAMAR, President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Eduard BENES, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, by:
Mr. Juan Antonio BUERO, Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Minister of Industry;

GERMANY, by:
Mr. Hermann MÜLLER, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Empire;
Dr. BELL, Minister of the Empire;

Acting in the name of the German Empire and of each and every component State,

WHO having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the state of war will terminate. From that moment and subject to the provisions of this Treaty official relations with Germany, and with any of the German States, will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

PART I.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security
by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,
by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,
by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and
by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 1.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat,

ARTICLE 3.

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its regular meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

ARTICLE 4.

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially effecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one Representative.

ARTICLE 5.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6.

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 7.

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE 8.

The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

ARTICLE 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

ARTICLE 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity

Geneva, the Seat of the League of Nations. The illustration Shows the Power Stations on the River Rhone. This is One of Switzerland's Most Beautiful Cities.

and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of the nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE 12.

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award of the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE 13.

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendations as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE 16.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE 17.

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE 18.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE 19.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE 20.

The members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE 21.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE 22.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(*a*) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(*b*) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(*c*) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(*d*) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(*e*) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;

(*f*) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE 24.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of the international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE 25.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE 26.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

ANNEX.

I. ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SIGNATORIES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
BELGIUM.
BOLIVIA.
BRAZIL.
BRITISH EMPIRE.
CANADA.
AUSTRALIA.
SOUTH AFRICA.
NEW ZEALAND.
INDIA.
CHINA.
CUBA.
ECUADOR.
FRANCE.
GREECE.
GUATEMALA.
HAITI.
HEDJAZ.
HONDURAS.
ITALY.
JAPAN.
LIBERIA.
NICARAGUA.
PANAMA.
PERU.
POLAND.
PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIA.
SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.
SIAM.
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
URUGUAY.

STATES INVITED TO ACCEDE TO THE COVENANT.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
CHILE.
COLOMBIA.
DENMARK.
NETHERLANDS.
NORWAY.
PARAGUAY.
PERSIA.
SALVADOR.
SPAIN.
SWEDEN.
SWITZERLAND.
VENEZUELA.

II. FIRST SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Honourable Sir James Eric DRUMMOND, K. C. M. G., C. B.

PART II.

BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY.

ARTICLE 27.

The boundaries of Germany will be determined as follows:

1. *With Belgium:*

From the point common to the three frontiers of Belgium, Holland and Germany and in a southerly direction:

the north-eastern boundary of the former territory of *neutral Moresnet*, then the eastern boundary of the *Kreis* of Eupen, then the frontier between Belgium and the *Kreis* of Montjoie, then the north-eastern boundary of the *Kreis* of Malmédy to its junction with the frontier of Luxemburg.

2. *With Luxemburg:*

The frontier of August 3, 1914, to its junction with the frontier of France of the 18th July, 1870.

3. *With France:*

The frontier of July 18, 1870, from Luxemburg to Switzerland with the reservations made in Article 48 of Section IV (Saar Basin) of Part III.

4. *With Switzerland:*

The present frontier.

5. *With Austria:*

The frontier of August 3, 1914, from Switzerland to Czecho-Slovakia as hereinafter defined.

6. *With Czecho-Slovakia:*

The frontier of August 3, 1914, between Germany and Austria from its junction with the old administrative boundary separating Bohemia and the province of Upper Austria to the point north of the Salient of the old province of Austrian Silesia situated at about 8 kilometres east of Neustadt.

7. *With Poland:*

From the point defined above to a point to be fixed on the ground about 2 kilometres east of Lorzendorf:

the frontier as it will be fixed in accordance with Article 88 of the present Treaty;

thence in a northerly direction to the point where the administrative boundary of Posnania crosses the river Bartsch:

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the following

places in Poland: Skorischau, Reichthal, Trembatschau, Kunzendorf, Schleise, Gross Kosel, Schreibersdorf, Rippin, Fürstlich-Niefken, Pawelau, Tscheschen, Konradau, Johannisdorf, Modzenowe, Bogdaj, and in Germany: Lorzendorf, Kaulwitz, Glausche, Daibersdorf, Reeswitz, Stradam, Gross Wartenberg, Kraschen, Neu Mittelwalde, Domaslawitz, Wedelsdorf, Tscheschen Hammer;

thence the administrative boundary of Posnania northwestwards to the point where it cuts the Rawitsch-Herrnstadt railway;

thence to the point where the administrative boundary of Posnania cuts the Reisen-Tschirnau road:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Triebusch and Gabel and east of Saborwitz;

thence the administrative boundary of Posnania to its junction with the eastern administrative boundary of the *Kreis* of Fraustadt;

thence in a north-westerly direction to a point to be chosen on the road between the villages of Unruhstadt and Kopnitz;

A line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Geyersdorf, Brenno, Fehlen, Altkloster, Klebel, and east of Ulbersdorf, Buchwald, Ilgen, Weine, Lupitze, Schwenten;

thence in a northerly direction to the northernmost point of Lake Chlop:

a line to be fixed on the ground following the median line of the lakes; the town and the station of Bentschen however (including the junction of the lines Schwiebus-Bentschen and Züllichau-Bentschen) remaining in Polish territory;

thence in a north-easterly direction to the joint of junction of the boundaries of the *Kreise* of Schwerin, Birnbaum and Meseritz:

A line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Betsche;

thence in a northerly direction the boundary separating the *Kreise* of Schwerin and Birnbaum, then in an easterly direction the northern boundary of Posnania to the point where it cuts the river Netze;

thence upstream to its confluence with the Küddow:

the course of the Netze;

thence upstream to a point to be chosen about 6 kilometres south-east of Schneidemühl:

the course of the Küddow;

thence north-eastwards to the most southern point of the re-entant of the northern boundary of Posnania about 5 kilometres west of Stahren:

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the Schneidemühl-Konitz railway in this area entirely in German territory;

thence the boundary of Posnania north-eastwards to the point of the salient it makes about 15 kilometres east of Flatow;

thence north-eastwards to the point where the river Kamionka meets the southern boundary of the *Kreis* of Konitz about 3 kilometres north-east of Grunau:

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the following places to Poland: Jasdrowo, Gr. Lutau, Kl. Lutau, Wittkau, and to Germany: Gr. Butzig, Cziskowo, Battrow, Böck, Grunau;

thence in a northerly direction the boundary between the *Kreise* of Konitz and Schlochau to the point where this boundary cuts the river Brahe;

thence to a point on the boundary of Pomerania 15 kilometres east of Rummelsburg:

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the following places in Poland: Konarzin, Kelpin, Adl. Briesen, and in Germany: Sampohl, Neuguth, Steinfort, Gr. Peterkau;

then the boundary of Pomerania in an easterly direction to its junction with the boundary between the *Kreise* of Konitz and Schlochau;

thence northwards the boundary between Pomerania and West Prussia to the point on the river Rheda about 3 kilometres north-west of Gohra where that river is joined by a tributary from the north-west;

thence to a point to be selected in the bend of the Piasnitz river about 1½ kilometres north-west of Warschkau:

a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence this river downstream, then the median line of Lake Zarnowitz, then the old boundary of West Prussia to the Baltic Sea.

8. *With Denmark:*

The frontier as it will be fixed in accordance with Articles 109 to 111 of Part III, Section XII (Schleswig).

ARTICLE 28.

The boundaries of East Prussia, with the reservations made in Section IX (East Prussia) of Part III, will be determined as follows:

from a point on the coast of the Baltic Sea about 1½ kilometres north of Pröbbernau church in a direction of about 159° East from true North:

a line to be fixed on the ground for about 2 kilometres;

thence in a straight line to the light at the bend of the Elbing Channel in approximately latitude 54° 19½′ North, longitude 19° 26′ East of Greenwich;

thence to the easternmost mouth of the Nogat River at a bearing of approximately 209° East from true North;

thence up the course of the Nogat River to the point where the latter leaves the Vistula (Weichsel);

thence up the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula, then the southern boundary of the *Kreis* of Marienwerder, then that of the *Kreis* of Rosenberg eastwards to the point where it meets the old boundary of East Prussia;

thence the old boundary between East and West Prussia, then the boundary between the *Kreise* of Osterode and Neidenburg, then the course of the river Skottau downstream, then the course of the Neide upstream to a point situated about 5 kilometres west of Bialutten being the nearest point to the old frontier of Russia;

thence in an easterly direction to a point immediately south of the intersection of the road Neidenburg-Mlava with the old frontier of Russia:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Bialutten;

thence the old frontier of Russia to a point east of Schmalleningken, then the principal channel of navigation of the Niemen (Memel) downstream, then the Skierwieth arm of the delta to the Kurisches Haff;

thence a straight line to the point where the eastern shore of the Kurische Nehrung meets the administrative boundary about 4 kilometres south-west of Nidden;

thence this administrative boundary to the western shore of the Kurische Nehrung.

ARTICLE 29.

The boundaries as described above are drawn in red on a one-in-a-million map which is annexed to the present Treaty (Map No. 1).

In the case of any discrepancies between the text of the Treaty and this map or any other map which may be annexed, the text will be final.

ARTICLE 30.

In the case of boundaries which are defined by a waterway, the terms "course" and "channel" used in the present Treaty signify: in the case of non-navigable rivers, the median line of the waterway or of its principal arm, and, in the case of navigable rivers, the median line of the principal channel of navigation. It will rest with the Boundary Commissions provided by the present Treaty to specify in each case whether the frontier line shall follow any changes of the course or channel which may take place or whether it shall be definitely fixed by the position of the course or channel at the time when the present Treaty comes into force.

PART III.

POLITICAL CLAUSES FOR EUROPE.

SECTION I.

BELGIUM.

ARTICLE 31.

Germany, recognizing that the Treaties of April 19, 1839, which established the status of Belgium before the war, no longer conform to the requirements of the situation, consents to the abrogation of the said Treaties and undertakes immediately to recognize and to observe whatever conventions may be entered into by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, or by any of them, in concert with the Governments of Belgium, and of the Netherlands, to replace the said Treaties of 1839. If her formal adhesion should be required to such conventions or to any of their stipulations, Germany undertakes immediately to give it.

ARTICLE 32.

Germany recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over the whole of the contested territory of Moresnet (called *Moresnet neutre*).

ARTICLE 33.

Germany renounces in favour of Belgium all rights and title over the territory of Prussian Moresnet situated on the west of the road from Liége to Aix-la-Chapelle; the road will belong to Belgium where it bounds this territory.

ARTICLE 34.

Germany renounces in favour of Belgium all rights and title over the territory comprising the whole of the *Kreise* of Eupen and of Malmédy.

During the six months after the coming into force of this Treaty, registers will be opened by the Belgian authority at Eupen and Malmédy in which the inhabitants of the above territory will be entitled to record in writing a desire to see the whole or part of it remain under German sovereignty.

The results of this public expression of opinion will be communicated by the Belgian Government to the League of Nations and Belgium undertakes to accept the decision of the League.

ARTICLE 35.

A Commision of seven persons five of whom will be appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers one by Germany and one by Belgium, will be set up fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to settle on the spot the new frontier line between Belgium and Germany, taking into account the economic factors and the means of communication.

Decisions will be taken by a majority and will be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 36.

When the transfer of the sovereignty over the territories referred to above has become definite, German nationals habitually resident in the territories will definitively acquire Belgian nationality *ipso facto*, and will lose their German nationality.

Nevertheless, German nationals who became resident in the territories after August 1, 1914, shall not obtain Belgian nationality without a permit from the Belgian Government.

ARTICLE 37.

Within the two years following the definitive transfer of the sovereignty over the territories assigned to Belgium under the present Treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age habitually resident in those territories will be entitled to opt for German nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife, and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to Germany.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territories acquired by Belgium. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 38.

The German Government will hand over without delay to the Belgian Government the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every kind concerning the civil, military, financial, judicial or other administrations in the territory transferred to Belgian sovereignty.

The German Government will likewise restore to the Belgian Government the archives and documents of every kind carried off during the war by the German authorities from the Belgian public administrations, in particular from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Brussels.

ARTICLE 39.

The proportion and nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and of Prussia which Belgium will have to bear on account of the territories ceded to her shall be fixed in conformity with Articles 254 and 256 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

SECTION II.

LUXEMBURG.

ARTICLE 40.

With regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Germany renounces the benefit of all the provisions inserted in her favor in the Treaties of February 8, 1842, April 2, 1847, October 20-25, 1865, August 18, 1866, February 21 and May 11, 1867, May 10, 1871, June 11, 1872, and November 11, 1902, and in all Conventions consequent upon such Treaties.

Germany recognizes that the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg ceased to form part of the German Zollverein as from January 1, 1919, renounces all rights to the exploitation of the railways, adheres to the termination of the régime of neutrality of the Grand Duchy, and accepts in advance all international arrangements which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers relating to the Grand Duchy.

ARTICLE 41.

Germany undertakes to grant to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, when a demand to that effect is made to her by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the rights and advantages stipulated in favour of such Powers or their nationals in the present Treaty with regard to economic questions, to questions relative to transport and to aerial navigation.

SECTION III.

LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

ARTICLE 42.

Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometres to the East of the Rhine.

ARTICLE 43.

In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military manœuvres of any kind as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

ARTICLE 44.

In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the Powers signatory of the present Treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

SECTION IV.

SAAR BASIN.

ARTICLE 45.

As compensation for the destruction of the coal-mines in the north of France and as part payment towards the total reparation due from Germany for the damage resulting from the war, Germany cedes to France in full and absolute possession, with exclusive rights of exploitation, unencumbered and free from all debts and charges of any kind, the coal-mines situated in the Saar Basin as defined in Article 48.

ARTICLE 46.

In order to assure the rights and welfare of the population and to guarantee to France complete freedom in working the mines, Germany agrees to the provisions of Chapters I and II of the Annex hereto.

ARTICLE 47.

In order to make in due time permanent provision for the government of the Saar Basin in accordance with the wishes of the populations, France and Germany agree to the provisions of Chapter III of the Annex hereto.

ARTICLE 48.

The boundaries of the territory of the Saar Basin, as dealt with in the present stipulations, will be fixed as follows:

On the south and south-west: by the frontier of France as fixed by the present Treaty.

On the north-west and north: by a line following the northern administrative boundary of the *Kreis* of Merzig from the point where it leaves the French frontier to the point where it meets the administrative boundary separating the commune of Saarhölzbach from the commune of Britten; following this communal boundary southwards and reaching the administrative boundary of the canton of Merzig so as to include in the territory of the Saar Basin the canton of Mettlach, with the exception of the commune of Britten; following successively the northern administrative boundaries of the cantons of Merzig and Haustadt, which are incorporated in the aforesaid Saar Basin, then successively the administrative boundaries separating the *Kreise* of Sarrelouis, Ottweiler and Saint-Wendel from the *Kreise* of Merzig, Treves (Trier) and the Principality of Birkenfeld as far as a point situated about 500 metres north of the village of Furschweiler (viz., the highest point of the Metzelberg).

On the north-east and east: from the last point defined above to a point about 3½ kilometres east-north-east of Saint-Wendel:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Furschweiler, west of Rosehberg, east of points 418, 329 (south of Roschberg), west of Leitersweiler, north-east of point 464, and following the line of the crest southwards to its junction with the administrative boundary of the *Kreis* of Kusel;

thence in a southerly direction the boundary of the *Kreis* of Kusel, then the boundary of the *Kreis* of Homburg towards the south-south-east to a point situated about 1000 metres west of Dunzweiler;

thence to a point about 1 kilometre south of Hornbach:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 424 (about 1000 metres south-east of Dunzweiler), point 363 (Fuchs-Berg), point 322 (south-west of Waldmohr), then east of Jägersburg and Erbach, then encircling Homburg, passing through the points 361 (about 2½ kilometres north-east by east of that town), 342 (about 2 kilometres south-east of that town), 347 (Schreiners-Berg), 356, 350 (about 1½ kilometres south-east of Schwarzenbach), then passing east of Einöd, south-east of points 322 and 333, about 2 kilometres east of Webenheim, about 2 kilometres east of Mimbach, passing east of the plateau which is traversed by the road from Mimbach to Böckweiler (so as to include this road in the territory of the Saar Basin), passing immediately north of the junction of the roads from Böckweiler and Altheim situated about 2 kilometres north of Altheim, then passing south of Ringweilerhof and north of point 322, rejoining the frontier of France at the angle which it makes about 1 kilometre south of Hornbach (see Map No. 2 1/100,000 annexed to the present Treaty).

A Commission composed of five members, one appointed by France, one by Germany, and three by the Council of the League of Nations, which will select nationals of other Powers, will be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to trace on the spot the frontier line described above.

In those parts of the preceding line which do not coincide with administrative boundaries, the Commission will endeavor to keep to the line indicated, while taking into consideration, so far as is possible, local economic interests and existing communal boundaries.

The decisions of this Commission will be taken by a majority, and will be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 49.

Germany renounces in favour of the League of Nations, in the capacity of trustee, the government of the territory defined above.

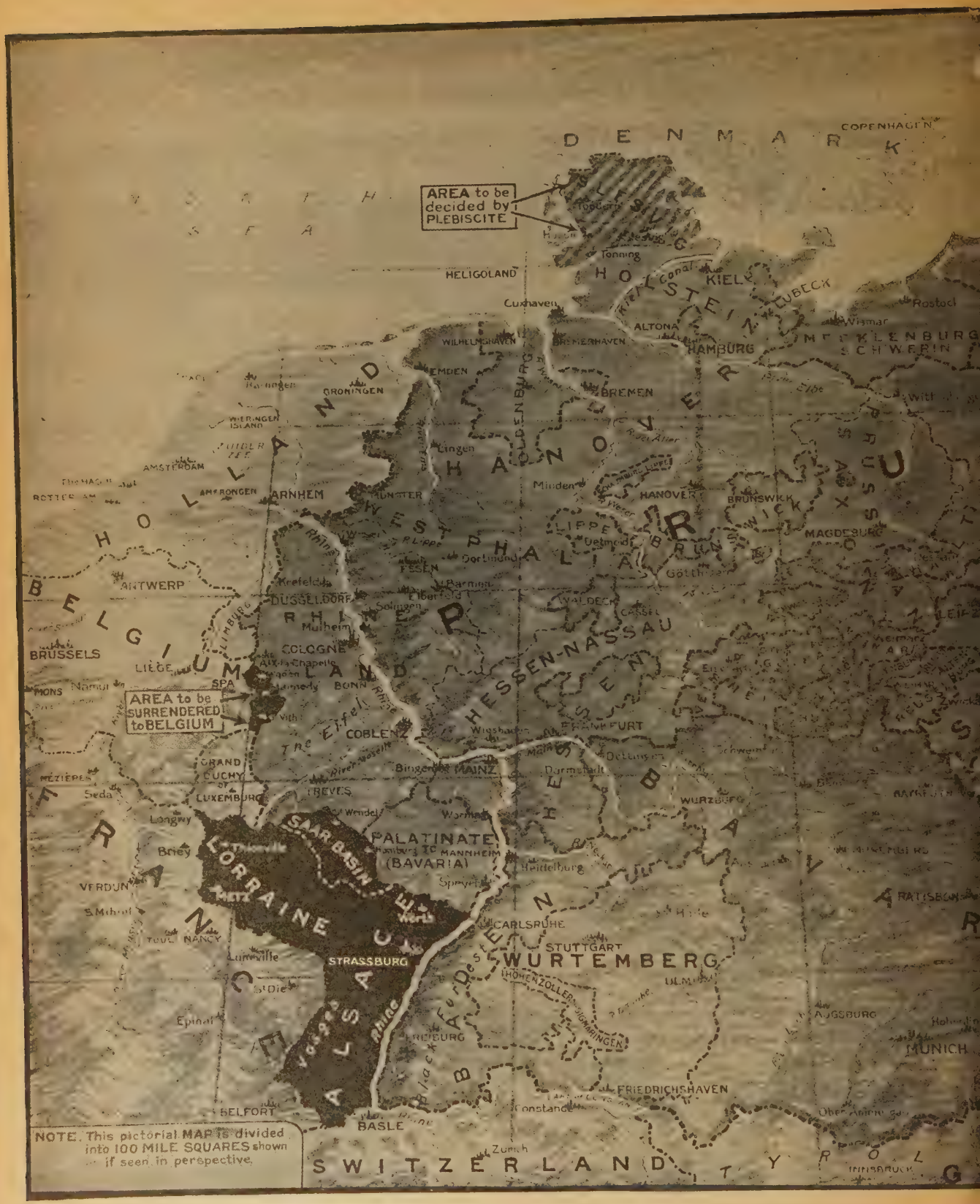
At the end of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the inhabitants of the said territory shall be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed.

ARTICLE 50.

The stipulations under which the cession of the mines in the Saar Basin shall be carried out, together with the measures intended to guarantee the rights and the well-being of the inhabitants and the government of the territory, as well as the conditions in accordance with which the plebiscite hereinbefore provided for is to be made, are laid down in the Annex hereto. This Annex shall be considered as an integral part of the present Treaty, and Germany declares her adherence to it.

ANNEX.

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 45 to 50 of the present Treaty, the stipulations under which the cession by Germany to France of the mines of the Saar Basin will be effected, as well as the measures intended to ensure respect for the rights and well-being of the population and the government of the territory, and the conditions in which the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they may wish to be placed, have been laid down as follows:



A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF GERMANY, SHOWING NEW BOUNDARI

In the West France not only gets back the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, but also secures the ownership of the valuable coalfields of the Saar basin, whose inhabitants will decide by plebiscite fifteen years hence, whether they will be German or French. The Malmédy district to the North is restored to Belgium.

In the East a vast area of the old Polish Kingdom is allotted to the new Polish State. It includes Polish Silesia and

AS SET FORTH IN THE PEACE TREATY, SIGNED JUNE 28, 1919.

Posen, together with the major part of West Prussia, appropriated by the Prussians over a century ago. The important port of Danzig, with the area at the mouth of the Vistula, is to become a free city.

The areas in which the people are to decide by plebiscite their own destiny include the Semi-Polish part of East Prussia and also Slesvig, formerly part of Denmark. The Kiel Canal is to remain under German sovereignty, but under commercial conditions similar to those governing the Panama Canal. Heligoland is to be dismantled.

CHAPTER I.

CESSION AND EXPLOITATION OF MINING PROPERTY.

1.

From the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, all the deposits of coal situated within the Saar Basin as defined in Article 48 of the said Treaty, become the complete and absolute property of the French State.

The French State will have the right of working or not working the said mines, or of transferring to a third party the right of working them, without having to obtain any previous authorisation or to fulfil any formalities.

The French State may always require that the German mining laws and regulations referred to below shall be applied in order to ensure the determination of its rights.

2.

The right of ownership of the French State will apply not only to the deposits which are free and for which concessions have not yet been granted, but also to the deposits for which concessions have already been granted, whoever may be the present proprietors, irrespective of whether they belong to the Prussian State, to the Bavarian State, to other States or bodies, to companies or to individuals, whether they have been worked or not, or whether a right of exploitation distinct from the right of the owners of the surface of the soil has or has not been recognized.

As far as concerns the mines which are being worked, the transfer of the ownership to the French State will apply to all the accessories and subsidiaries of the said mines, in particular to their plant and equipment both on and below the surface, to their extracting machinery, their plants for transforming coal into electric power, coke and by-products, their workshops, means of communication, electric lines, plant for catching and distributing water, land, buildings such as offices, managers', employees' and workmen's dwellings, schools, hospitals and dispensaries, their stocks and supplies of every description, their archives and plans, and in general everything which those who own or exploit the mines possess or enjoy for the purpose of exploiting the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

The transfer will apply also to the debts owing for products delivered before the entry into possession by the French State, and after the signature of the present Treaty, and to deposits of money made by customers, whose rights will be guaranteed by the French State.

4.

The French State will acquire the property free and clear of all debts and charges. Nevertheless, the rights acquired, or in course of being acquired, by the employees of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in connection with pensions for old age or disability, will not be affected. In return, Germany must pay over to the French State a sum representing the actuarial amounts to which the said employees are entitled.

5.

The value of the property thus ceded to the French State will be determined by the Reparation Commission referred to in Article 233 of Part VIII (Reparation) of the present Treaty.

This value shall be credited to Germany in part payment of the amount due for reparation.

It will be for Germany to indemnify the proprietors or parties concerned, whoever they may be.

6.

No tariff shall be established on the German railways and canals which may directly or indirectly discriminate to the prejudice of the transport of the personnel or products of the mines and their accessories or subsidiaries, or of the material necessary to their exploitation. Such transport shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which any international railway conventions may guarantee to similar products of French origin.

7.

The equipment and personnel necessary to ensure the despatch and transport of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, as well as the carriage of workmen and employees will be provided by the local railway administration of the Basin.

8.

No obstacle shall be placed in the way of such improvements of railways or waterways as the French State may judge necessary to assure the despatch and the transport of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, such as double trackage, enlargement of stations, and construction of yards and appurtenances. The distribution of expenses will, in the event of disagreement, be submitted to arbitration.

The French State may also establish any new means of communication, such as roads, electric lines and telephone connections which it may consider necessary for the exploitation of the mines.

It may exploit freely and without any restrictions the means of communication of which it may become the owner, particularly those connecting the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries with the means of communication situated in French territory.

9.

The French State shall always be entitled to demand the application of the German mining laws and regulations in force on November 11, 1918, excepting provisions adopted exclusively in view of the state of war, with a view to the acquisition of such land as it may judge necessary for the exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

The payment for damage caused to immovable property by the working of the said mines and their accessories and subsidiaries shall be made in accordance with the German mining laws and regulations above referred to.

10.

Every person whom the French State may substitute for itself as regards the whole or part of its rights to the exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries shall enjoy the benefit of the privileges provided in this Annex.

11.

The mines and other immovable property which become the property of the French State may never be made the subject of measures of forfeiture, forced sale, expropriation or requisition, nor of any other measure affecting the right of property.

The personnel and the plant connected with the exploitation of these mines or their accessories and subsidiaries, as well as the product extracted from the mines or manufactured in their accessories and subsidiaries, may not at any time be made the subject of any measures of requisition.

The exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, which become the property of the French State, will continue, subject to the provisions of paragraph 23 below, to be subject to the régime established by the German laws and regulations in force on November 11, 1918, excepting provisions adopted exclusively in view of the state of war.

The rights of the workmen shall similarly be maintained, subject to the provisions of the said paragraph 23, as established on November 11, 1918, by the German laws and regulations above referred to.

No impediment shall be placed in the way of the introduction or employment in the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries of workmen from without the Basin.

The employees and workmen of French nationality shall have the right to belong to French labour unions.

13.

The amount contributed by the mines and their accesories and subsidiaries, either to the local budget of the territory of the Saar Basin or to the communal funds, shall be fixed with due regard to the ratio of the value of the mines to the total taxable wealth of the Basin.

14.

The French State shall always have the right of establishing and maintaining, as incidental to the mines, primary or technical schools for its employees and their children, and of causing instruction therein to be given in the French language, in accordance with such curriculum and by such teachers as it may select.

It shall also have the right to establish and maintain hospitals, dispensaries, workmen's houses and gardens and other charitable and social institutions.

15.

The French State shall enjoy complete liberty with respect to the distribution, dispatch and sale prices of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

Nevertheless, whatever may be the total product of the mines, the French Government undertakes that the requirements of local consumption for industrial and domestic purposes shall always be satisfied in the proportion existing in 1913 between the amount consumed locally and the total output of the Saar Basin.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE SAAR BASIN.

16.

The Government of the territory of the Saar Basin shall be entrusted to a Commission representing the League of Nations. This Commission shall sit in the territory of the Saar Basin.

17.

The Governing Commission provided for by paragraph 16 shall consist of five members chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, and will include one citizen of France, one native inhabitant of the Saar Basin, not a citizen of France, and three members belonging to three countries other than France or Germany.

The members of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year and may be re-appointed. They can be removed by the Council of the League of Nations, which will provide for their replacement.

The members of the Governing Commission will be entitled to a salary which will be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, and charged on the local revenues.

18.

The Chairman of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year from among the members of the Commission by the Council of the League of Nations and may be re-appointed.

The Chairman will act as the executive of the Commission.

19.

Within the territory of the Saar Basin the Governing Commission shall have all the powers of government hitherto belonging to the German Empire, Prussia, or Bavaria, including the appointment and dismissal of officials, and the creation of such administrative and representative bodies as it may deem necessary.

It shall have full powers to administer and operate the railways, canals and the different public services.
Its decisions shall be taken by a majority.

20.

Germany will place at the disposal of the Governing Commission all official documents and archives under the control of Germany, of any German State, or of any local authority, which relate to the territory of the Saar Basin or to the rights of the inhabitants thereof.

21.

It will be the duty of the Governing Commission to ensure, by such means and under such conditions as it may deem suitable, the protection abroad of the interests of the inhabitants of the territory of the Saar Basin.

22.

The Governing Commission shall have the full right of user of all property, other than mines, belonging, either in public or in private domain, to the Government of the German Empire, or the Government of any German State, in the territory of the Saar Basin.
As regards the railways an equitable apportionment of rolling stock shall be made by a mixed Commission on which the Government of the territory of the Saar Basin and the German railways will be represented.
Persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails coming from or going to the Saar Basin shall enjoy all the rights and privileges relating to transit and transport which are specified in the provisions of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty.

23.

The laws and regulations in force on November 11, 1918, in the territory of the Saar Basin (except those enacted in consequence of the state of war) shall continue to apply.
If, for general reasons or to bring these laws and regulations into accord with the provisions of the present Treaty, it is necessary to introduce modifications, these shall be decided on, and put into effect by the Governing Commission, after consultation with the elected representatives of the inhabitants in such a manner as the Commission may determine.
No modification may be made in the legal régime for the exploitation of the mines, provided for in paragraph 12, without the French State being previously consulted, unless such modification results from a general regulation respecting labour adopted by the League of Nations.
In fixing the conditions and hours of labour for men, women and children, the Governing Commission is to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the local labour organisations, as well as the principles adopted by the League of Nations.

24.

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, no rights of the inhabitants of the Saar Basin acquired or in process of acquisition at the date of the coming into force of this Treaty, in respect of any insurance system of Germany or in respect of any pension of any kind, are affected by any of the provisions of the present Treaty.
Germany and the Government of the territory of the Saar Basin will preserve and continue all of the aforesaid rights.

25.

The civil and criminal courts existing in the territory of the Saar Basin shall continue.
A civil and criminal court will be established by the Governing Commission to hear appeals from the decisions of the said courts and to decide matters for which these courts are not competent.
The Governing Commission will be responsible for settling the organisation and jurisdiction of the said court.
Justice will be rendered in the name of the Governing Commission.

26.

The Governing Commission will alone have the power of levying taxes and dues in the territory of Saar Basin.
These taxes and dues will be exclusively applied to the needs of the territory.
The fiscal system existing on November 11, 1918, will be maintained as far as possible, and no new tax except customs duties may be imposed without previously consulting the elected representatives of the inhabitants.

27.

The present stipulations will not affect the existing nationality of the inhabitants of the territory of the Saar Basin.
No hindrance shall be placed in the way of those who wish to acquire a different nationality, but in such case the acquisition of the new nationality will involve the loss of any other.

28.

Under the control of the Governing Commission the inhabitants will retain their local assemblies, their religious liberties, their schools and their language.
The right of voting will not be exercised for any assemblies other than the local assemblies, and will belong to every inhabitant over the age of twenty years, without distinction of sex.

29.

Any of the inhabitants of the Saar Basin who may desire to leave the territory will have full liberty to retain in it their immovable property or to sell it at fair prices, and to remove their movable property free of any charges.

30.

There will be no military service, whether compulsory or voluntary, in the territory of the Saar Basin, and the construction of fortifications therein is forbidden.
Only a local gendarmerie for the maintenance of order may be established.
It will be the duty of the Governing Commission to provide in all cases for the protection of persons and property in the Saar Basin.

31.

The territory of the Saar Basin as defined by Article 48 of the present Treaty shall be subjected to the French customs régime. The receipts from the customs duties on goods intended for local consumption shall be included in the budget of the said territory after deduction of all costs of collection.
No export tax shall be imposed upon metallurgical products or coal exported from the said territory to Germany, nor upon German exports for the use of the industries of the territory of the Saar Basin.
Natural or manufactured products originating in the Basin in transit over German territory and, similarly, German products in transit over the territory of the Basin shall be free of all customs duties.
Products which both originate in and pass from the Basin into Germany shall be free of import duties for a period of five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and during the same period articles imported from Germany into the territory of the Basin for local consumption shall likewise be free of import duties.
During these five years the French Government reserves to itself the rignt of limiting to the annual average of the quantities imported into Alsace-Lorraine and France in the years 1911 to 1913 the quantities which may be sent into France of all articles coming from the Basin which include raw materials and semi-manufactured goods imported duty free from Germany. Such average shall be determined after reference to all available official information and statistics.

32.

No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed upon the circulation of French money in the territory of the Saar Basin.
The French State shall have the right to use French money in all purchases, payments and contracts connected with the exploitation of the mines or their accessories and subsidiaries.

33.

The Governing Commission shall have power to decide all questions arising from the interpretation of the preceding provisions.
France and Germany agree that any dispute involving a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the said provisions shall in the same way be submitted to the Governing Commission, and the decision of a majority of the Commission shall be binding on both countries.

CHAPTER III.

PLEBISCITE.

34.

At the termination of a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the population of the territory of the Saar Basin will be called upon to indicate their desires in the following manner:
A vote will take place by communes or districts, on the three following alternatives: (*a*) maintenance of the régime established by the present Treaty and by this Annex; (*b*) union with France; (*c*) union with Germany.
All persons without disinction of sex, more than twenty years old at the date of the voting, resident in the territory at the date of the signature of the present Treaty, will have the right to vote.
The other conditions, methods and the date of the voting shall be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations in such a way as to secure the freedom, secrecy and trustworthiness of the voting.

35.

The League of Nations shall decide on the sovereignty under which the territory is to be placed, taking into account the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed by the voting:
(*a*) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favour of the maintenance of the régime established by the present Treaty and this Annex, Germany hereby agrees to make such renunciation of her sovereignty in favour of the League of Nations as the latter shall deem necessary. It will be the duty of the League of Nations to take appropriate steps to adapt the régime definitively adopted to the permanent welfare of the territory and the general interest;
(*b*) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favour of union with France, Germany hereby agrees to cede to France in accordance with the decision of the League of Nations all rights and title over the territory specified by the League;
(*c*) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favour of union with Germany, it will be the duty of the League of Nations to cause the German Government to be re-established in the government of the territory specified by the League.

36.

If the League of Nations decides in favour of the union of the whole or part of the territory of the Saar Basin with Germany, France's rights of ownership in the mines

situated in such part of the territory will be repurchased by Germany in their entirety at a price payable in gold. The price to be paid will be fixed by three experts, one nominated by Germany, one by France, and one, who shall be neither a Frenchman nor a German, by the Council of the League of Nations; the decision of the experts will be given by a majority.

The obligation of Germany to make such payment shall be taken into account by the Reparation Commission, and for the purpose of this payment Germany may create a prior charge upon her assets or revenues upon such detailed terms as shall be agreed to by the Reparation Commission.

If, nevertheless, Germany after a period of one year from the date on which the payment becomes due shall not have effected the said payment, the Reparation Commission shall do so in accordance with such instructions as may be given by the League of Nations, and, if necessary, by liquidating that part of the mines which is in question.

37.

If, in consequence of the repurchase provided for in paragraph 36, the ownership of the mines or any part of them is transferred to Germany, the French State and French nationals shall have the right to purchase such amount of coal of the Saar Basin as their industrial and domestic needs are found at that time to require. An equitable arrangement regarding amounts of coal, duration of contract, and prices will be fixed in due time by the Council of the League of Nations.

38.

It is understood that France and Germany may, by special agreements concluded before the time fixed for the payment of the price for the repurchase of the mines, modify the provisions of paragraphs 36 and 37.

39.

The Council of the League of Nations shall make such provisions as may be necessary for the establishment of the régime which is to take effect after the decisions of the League of Nations mentioned in paragraph 35 have become operative, including an equitable apportionment of any obligations of the Government of the territory of the Saar Basin arising from loans raised by the Commission or from other causes.

From the coming into force of the new régime, the powers of the Governing Commission will terminate, except in the case provided for in paragraph 35 (*a*).

40.

In all matters dealt with in the present Annex, the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations will be taken by a majority.

Section V.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The High Contracting Parties, recognising the moral obligation to redress the wrong done by Germany in 1871 both to the rights of France and to the wishes of the population of Alsace and Lorraine, which were separated from their country in spite of the solemn protest of their representatives at the Assembly of Bordeaux,

Agree upon the following Articles:

Article 51.

The territories which were ceded to Germany in accordance with the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles on February 26, 1871, and the Treaty of Frankfort of May 10, 1871, are restored to French sovereignty as from the date of the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

The provisions of the Treaties establishing the delimitation of the frontiers before 1871 shall be restored.

Article 52.

The German Government shall hand over without delay to the French Government all archives, registers, plans, titles and documents of every kind concerning the civil, military, financial, judicial or other administrations of the territories restored to French sovereignty. If any of these documents, archives, registers, titles or plans have been misplaced, they will be restored by the German Government on the demand of the French Government.

Article 53.

Separate agreements shall be made between France and Germany dealing with the interests of the inhabitants of the territories referred to in Article 51, particularly as regards their civil rights, their business and the exercise of their professions, it being understood that Germany undertakes as from the present date to recognise and accept the regulations laid down in the Annex hereto regarding the nationality of the inhabitants or natives of the said territories, not to claim at any time or in any place whatsoever as German nationals those who shall have been declared on any ground to be French, to receive all others in her territory, and to conform, as regards the property of German nationals in the territories indicated in Article 51, with the provisions of Article 297 and the Annex to Section IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Those German nationals who without acquiring French nationality shall receive permission from the French Government to reside in the said territories shall not be subjected to the provisions of the said Article.

Article 54.

Those persons who have regained French nationality in virtue of paragraph 1 of the Annex hereto will be held to be Alsace-Lorrainers for the purposes of the present Section.

The persons referred to in paragraph 2 of the said Annex will from the day on which they have claimed French nationality be held to be Alsace-Lorrainers with retroactive effect as from November 11, 1918. For those whose application is rejected, the privilege will terminate at the date of the refusal.

Such juridical persons will also have the status of Alsace-Lorrainers as shall have been recognised as possessing this quality, whether by the French administrative authorities or by a judicial decision.

Article 55.

The territories referred to in Article 51 shall return to France free and quit of all public debts under the conditions laid down in Article 255 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Article 56.

In conformity with the provisions of Article 256 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty, France shall enter into possession of all property and estate, within the territories referred to in Article 51, which belong to the German Empire or German States, without any payment or credit on this account to any of the States ceding the territories.

This provision applies to all movable or immovable property of public or private domain together with all rights whatsoever belonging to the German Empire or German States or to their administrative areas.

Crown property and the property of the former Emperor or other German sovereigns shall be assimilated to property of the public domian.

Article 57.

Germany shall not take any action, either by means of stamping or by any other legal or administrative measures not applying equally to the rest of her territory, which may be to the detriment of the legal value or redeemability of German monetary instruments or moneys which, at the date of the signature of the present Treaty, are legally current, and at that date are in the possession of the French Government.

Article 58.

A special Convention will determine the conditions for repayment in marks of the exceptional war expenditure advanced during the course of the war by Alsace-Lorraine or by the public bodies in Alsace-Lorraine on account of the Empire in accordance with German law, such as payment to the families of persons mobilised, requisitions, billeting of troops, and assistance to persons who have been evacuated.

In fixing the amount of these sums Germany shall be credited with that portion which Alsace-Lorraine would have contributed to the Empire to meet the expenses resulting from these payments, this contribution being calculated according to the proportion of the Imperial revenues derived from Alsace-Lorraine in 1913.

Article 59.

The French Government will collect for its own account the Imperial taxes, duties and dues of every kind leviable in the territories referred to in Article 51 and not collected at the time of the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

Article 60.

The German Government shall without delay restore to Alsace-Lorrainers (individuals, juridical persons and public institutions) all property, rights and interests belonging to them on November 11, 1918, in so far as these are situated in German territory.

Article 61.

The German Government undertakes to continue and complete without delay the execution of the financial clauses regarding Alsace-Lorraine contained in the Armistice Conventions.

Article 62.

The German Government undertakes to bear the expense of all civil and military pensions which had been earned in Alsace-Lorraine on date of November 11, 1918, and the maintenance of which was a charge on the budget of the German Empire.

The German Government shall furnish each year the funds necessary for the payment in francs, at the average rate of exchange for that year, of the sums in marks to which persons resident in Alsace-Lorraine would have been entitled if Alsace-Lorraine had remained under German jurisdiction.

Article 63.

For the purposes of the obligation assumed by Germany in Part VIII (Reparation) of the present Treaty to give compensation for dameges caused to the civil populations of the Allied and Associated countries in the form of fines, the inhabitants of the territories referred to in Article 51 shall be assimilated to the above-mentioned populations.

Article 64.

The regulations concerning the control of the Rhine and of the Moselle are laid down in Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty.

Article 65.

Within a period of three weeks after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the port of Strasburg and the port of Kehl shall be constituted, for a period of seven years, a single unit from the point of view of exploitation.

The administration of this single unit will be carried on by a manager named by the Central Rhine Commission, which shall also have power to remove him.

This manager shall be of French nationality.

He will reside in Strasburg and will be subject to the supervision of the Central Rhine Commission.

There will be established in the two ports free zones in conformity with Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty.

A special Convention between France and Germany, which shall be submitted to the approval of the Central Rhine Commission, will fix the details of this organisation, particularly as regards finance.

It is understood that for the purpose of the present Article the port of Kehl includes the whole of the area necessary for the movements of the port and the trains which serve it, including the harbour, quays and railroads, platforms, cranes, sheds and warehouses, silos, elevators and hydro-electric plants, which make up the equipment of the port.

The German Government undertakes to carry out all measures which shall be required of it in order to assure that all the making-up and switching of trains arriving at or departing from Kehl, whether for the right bank or the left bank of the Rhine, shall be carried on in the best conditions possible.

All property rights shall be safeguarded. In particular the administration of the ports shall not prejudice any property rights of the French or Baden railroads.

Equality of treatment as respects traffic shall be assured in both ports to the nationals, vessels and goods of every country.

In case at the end of the sixth year France shall consider that the progress made in the improvement of the port of Strasburg still requires a prolongation of this temporary régime, she may ask for such prolongation from the Central Rhine Commission, which may grant an extension for a period not exceeding three years.

Throughout the whole period of any such extension the free zones above provided for shall be maintained.

Pending appointment of the first manager by the Central Rhine Commission a provisional manager who shall be of French nationality may be appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers subject to the foregoing provisions.

For all purposes of the present Article the Central Rhine Commission will decide by a majority of votes.

ARTICLE 66.

The railway and other bridges across the Rhine now existing within the limits of Alsace-Lorraine shall, as to all their parts and their whole length, be the property of the French State, which shall ensure their upkeep.

ARTICLE 67.

The French Government is substituted in all the rights of the German Empire over all the railways which were administered by the Imperial railway administration and which are actually working or under construction.

The same shall apply to the rights of the Empire with regard to railway and tramway concessions within the territories referred to in Article 51.

This substitution shall not entail any payment on the part of the French State.

The frontier railway stations shall be established by a subsequent agreement, it being stipulated in advance that on the Rhine frontier they shall be situated on the right bank.

ARTICLE 68.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 268 of Chapter I of Section I of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, for a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the territories referred to in Article 51 shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty.

The French Government may fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption.

The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Further, during the period of five years above mentioned, the German Government shall allow the free export from Germany and the free reimportation into Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges (including internal charges), of yarns, tissues, and other textile materials or textile products of any kind and in any condition, sent from Germany into the territories referred to in Article 51, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerization, gassing, twisting or dressing.

ARTICLE 69.

During a period of ten years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, central electric supply works situated in German territory and formerly furnishing electric power to the territories referred to in Article 51 or to any establishment the working of which passes permanently or temporarily from Germany to France, shall be required to continue such supply up to the amount of consumption corresponding to the undertakings and contracts current on November 11, 1918.

Such supply shall be furnished according to the contracts in force and at a rate which shall not be higher than that paid to the said works by German nationals.

ARTICLE 70.

It is understood that the French Government preserves its right to prohibit in the future in the territories referred to in Article 51 all new German participation:

(1) In the management or exploitation of the public domain and of public services, such as railways, navigable waterways, water works, gas works, electric power, etc.;

(2) In the ownership of mines and quarries of every kind and in enterprises connected therewith;

(3) In metallurgical establishments, even though their working may not be connected with that of any mine.

ARTICLE 71.

As regards the territories referred to in Article 51, Germany renounces on behalf of herself and her nationals as from November 11, 1918, all rights under the law of May 25, 1910, regarding the trade in potash salts, and generally under any stipulations for the intervention of German organisations in the working of the potash mines. Similarly, she renounces on behalf of herself and her nationals all rights under any agreements, stipulations or laws which may exist to her benefit with regard to other products of the aforesaid territories.

ARTICLE 72.

The settlement of the questions relating to debts contracted before November 11, 1918, between the German Empire and the German States or their nationals residing in Germany on the one part and Alsace-Lorraine residing in Alsace-Lorraine on the other part shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Section III of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, the expression "before the war" therein being replaced by the expression "before November 11, 1918". The rate of exchange applicable in the case of such settlement shall be the average rate quoted on the Geneva Exchange during the month preceding November 11, 1918.

There may be established in the territories referred to in Article 51, for the settlement of the aforesaid debts under the conditions laid down in Section III of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, a special clearing office, it being understood that this office shall be regarded as a "central office" under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the Annex to the said Section.

ARTICLE 73.

The private property, rights and interests of Alsace-Lorrainers in Germany will be regulated by the stipulations of Section IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 74.

The French Government reserves the right to retain and liquidate all the property, rights and interests which German nationals or societies controlled by Germany possessed in the territories referred to in Article 51 on November 11, 1918, subject to the conditions laid down in the last paragraph of Article 53 above.

Germany will directly compensate her nationals who may have been dispossessed by the aforesaid liquidations.

The product of these liquidations shall be applied in accordance with the stipulations of Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 75.

Notwithstanding the stipulations of Section V of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, all contracts made before the date of the promulgation in Alsace-Lorraine of the French decree of November 30, 1918, between Alsace-Lorrainers whether individuals or juridical persons or others resident in Alsace-Lorraine on the one part and the German Empire or German States and their nationals resident in Germany on the other part, the execution of which has been suspended by the Armistice or by subsequent French legislation, shall be maintained.

Nevertheless, any contract of which the French Government shall notify the cancellation to Germany in the general interest within a period of six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, shall be annulled except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder before November 11, 1918. If this dissolution would cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, equitable compensation, calculated solely on the capital employed without taking account of loss of profits, shall be accorded to the prejudiced party.

With regard to prescriptions, limitations and forfeitures in Alsace-Lorraine, the provisions of Articles 300 and 301 of Section V of Part X (Economic Clauses) shall be applied with the substitution for the expression "outbreak of war" of the expression "November 11, 1918", and for the expression "duration of the war" of the expression "period from November 11, 1918, to the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty".

ARTICLE 76.

Questions concerning rights in industrial, literary or artistic property of Alsace-Lorrainers shall be regulated in accordance with the general stipulations of Section VII of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, it being understood that Alsace-Lorrainers holding rights of this nature under German legislation will preserve full and entire enjoyment of those rights on German territory.

ARTICLE 77.

The German Government undertakes to pay over to the French Government such proportion of all reserves accumulated by the Empire or by public or private bodies dependent upon it, for the purposes of disability and old age insurance, as would fall to the disability and old age insurance fund at Strasburg.

The same shall apply in respect of the capital and reserves accumulated in Germany falling legitimately to other social insurance, funds, to miners' superannuation funds, to the fund of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, to other superannuation organisations established for the benefit of the personnel of public administrations and institutions operating in Alsace-Lorraine, and also in respect of the capital and reserves due by the insurance fund of private employees at Berlin, by reason of engagements entered into for the benefit of insured persons of that category resident in Alsace-Lorraine.

A special Convention shall determine the conditions and procedure of these transfers.

ARTICLE 78.

With regard to the execution of judgments, appeals and prosecutions, the following rules shall be applied:

(1) All civil and commercial judgments which shall have been given since August 3, 1914, by the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine between Alsace-Lorrainers, or between Alsace-Lorrainers and foreigners, or between foreigners, and which shall not have been appealed from before November 11, 1918, shall be regarded as final and susceptible of immediate execution without further formality.

When the judgment has been given between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans or between Alsace-Lorrainers and subjects of the allies of Germany, it shall only be capable of execution after the issue of an *exequatur* by the corresponding new tribunal in the restored territory referred to in Article 51.

(2) All judgments given by German Courts since August 3, 1914, against Alsace-Lorrainers for political crimes or misdemeanors shall be regarded as null and void.

(3) All sentences passed since November 11, 1918, by the Court of the Empire at Leipzig on appeals against the decisions of the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine shall be regarded as null and void and shall be so pronounced. The papers in regard to the cases in which such sentences have been given shall be returned to the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine concerned.

All appeals to the Court of the Empire against decisions of the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine shall be suspended. The papers shall be returned under the aforesaid conditions for transfer without delay to the French Cour de Cassation, which shall be competent to decide them.

(4) All prosecutions in Alsace-Lorraine for offences committed during the period between November 11, 1918, and the coming into force of the present Treaty will be conducted under German law except in so far as this has been modified by decrees duly published on the spot by the French authorities.

(5) All other questions as to competence, procedure or administration of justice shall be determined by a special Convention between France and Germany.

ARTICLE 79.

The stipulations as to nationality contained in the Annex hereto shall be considered as of equal force with the provisions of the present Section.

All other questions concerning Alsace-Lorraine which are not regulated by the present Section and the Annex thereto or by the general provisions of the present Treaty will form the subject of further conventions between France and Germany.

ANNEX.

1.

As from November 11, 1918, the following persons are *ipso facto* reinstated in French nationality:

(1) Persons who lost French nationality by the application of the Franco-German Treaty of May 10, 1871, and who have not since that date acquired any nationality other than German;

(2) The legitimate or natural descendants of the persons referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph, with the exception of those whose ascendants in the paternal line include a German who migrated into Alsace-Lorraine after July 15, 1870;

(3) All persons born in Alsace-Lorraine of unknown parents, or whose nationality is unknown.

2.

Within the period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, persons included in any of the following categories may claim French nationality:

(1) All persons not restored to French nationality under paragraph 1 above, whose ascendants include a Frenchman or Frenchwoman who lost French nationality under the conditions referred to in the said paragraph;

(2) All foreigners, not nationals of a German State, who acquired the status of a citizen of Alsace-Lorraine before August 3, 1914;

(3) All Germans domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine, if they have been so domiciled since a date previous to July 15, 1870, or if one of their ascendants was at that date domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine;

(4) All Germans born or domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine who have served in the Allied or Associated armies during the present war, and their descendants;

(5) All persons born in Alsace-Lorraine before May 10, 1871, of foreign parents, and the descendants of such persons;

(6) The husband or wife of any person whose French nationality may have been restored under paragraph 1, or who may have claimed and obtained French nationality in accordance with the preceding provisions.

The legal representative of a minor may exercise, on behalf of that minor, the right to claim French nationality; and if that right has not been exercised, the minor may claim French nationality within the year following his majority.

Except in the cases provided for in No. (6) of the present paragraph, the French authorities reserve to themselves the right, in individual cases, to reject the claim to French nationality.

3.

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, Germans born or domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine shall not acquire French nationality by reason of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, even though they may have the status of citizens of Alsace-Lorraine.

They may acquire French nationality only by naturalisation, on condition of having been domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine from a date previous to August 3, 1914, and of submitting proof of unbroken residence within the restored territory for a period of three years from November 11, 1918.

France will be solely responsible for their diplomatic and consular protection from the date of their application for French naturalisation.

The French Government shall determine the procedure by which reinstatement in French nationality as of right shall be effected, and the conditions under which decisions shall be given upon claims to such nationality and applications for naturalisation, as provided by the present Annex.

SECTION VI.

AUSTRIA.

ARTICLE 80.

Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria, within the frontiers which may be fixed in a Treaty between that State and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; she agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION VII.

CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE.

ARTICLE 81.

Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State which will include the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians to the south of the Carpathians. Germany hereby recognizes the frontiers of this State as determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the other interested States.

ARTICLE 82.

The old frontier as it existed on August 3, 1914, between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire will constitute the frontier between Germany and the Czecho-Slovak State.

ARTICLE 83.

Germany renounces in favour of the Czecho-Slovak State all rights and title over the portion of Silesian territory defined as follows:

starting from a point about 2 kilometres south-east of Katscher, on the boundary between the *Kreise* of Leobschütz and Ratibor:

the boundary between the two *Kreise;*

then, the former boundary between Germany and Austria-Hungary up to a point on the Oder immediately to the south of the Ratibor-Oderberg railway;

thence, towards the north-west and up to a point about 2 kilometres to the south-east of Katscher:

a line to be fixed on the spot passing to the west of Kranowitz.

A Commission composed of seven members, five nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Poland and one by the Czecho-Slovak State, will be appointed fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line between Poland and the Czecho-Slovak State.

The decisions of this Commisison will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

Germany hereby agrees to renounce in favour of the Czecho-Slovak State all rights and title over the part of the *Kreis* of Leobschütz comprised within the following boundaries in case after the determination of the frontier between Germany and Poland the said part of that *Kreis* should become isolated from Germany:

from the south-eastern extremity of the salient of the former Austrian frontier at about 5 kilometres to the west of Leobschütz southwards and up to the point of junction with the boundary between the *Kreise* of Leobschütz and Ratibor:

the former frontier between Germany and Austria-Hungary;

then, northwards, the administrative boundary between the *Kreise* of Leobschütz and Ratibor up to a point situated about 2 kilometres to the south-east of Katscher;

thence, north-westwards and up to the starting-point of this definition:

a line to be fixed on the spot passing to the east of Katscher.

ARTICLE 84.

German nationals habitually resident in any of the territories recognized as forming part of the Czecho-Slovak State will obtain Czecho-Slovak nationality *ipso facto* and lose their German nationality.

ARTICLE 85.

Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, German nationals over eighteen years of age habitually resident in any of the territories recognized as forming part of the Czecho-Slovak State will be entitled to opt for German nationality. Czecho-Slovaks who are German nationals and are habitually resident in Germany will have a similar right to opt for Czecho-Slovak nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain their landed property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising the right to opt. They may carry with them their moveable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Within the same period Czecho-Slovaks who are German nationals and are in a foreign country will be entitled, in the absence of any provisions to the contrary in the foreign law, and if they have not acquired the foreign nationality, to obtain Czecho-Slovak nationality and lose their German nationality by complying with the requirements laid down by the Czecho-Slovak State.

ARTICLE 86.

The Czecho-Slovak State accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

The Czecho-Slovak State further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the said Powers such provisions as they may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Germany and Prussia which the Czecho-Slovak State will have to assume on account of the Silesian territory placed under its sovereignty will be determined in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions not decided by the present Treaty which may arise in consequence of the cession of the said territory.

SECTION VIII.

POLAND.

ARTICLE 87.

Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognizes the complete independence of Poland, and renounces in her favour all rights and title over the territory bounded by the Baltic Sea, the eastern frontier of Germany as laid down in Article 27 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty up to a point situated about 2 kilometres to the east of Lorzendorf, then a line to the acute angle which the northern boundary of Upper Silesia makes about 3 kilometres north-west of Simmenau, then the boundary of Upper Silesia to its meeting point with the old frontier between Germany and Russia, then this frontier to the point where it crosses the course of the Niemen, and then the northern frontier of East Prussia as laid down in Article 28 of Part II aforesaid.

The provisions of this Article do not, however, apply to the territories of east Prussia and the Free City of Danzig, as defined in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) and in Article 100 of Section XI (Danzig) of this Part.

The boundaries of Poland not laid down in the present Treaty will be subsequently determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

A Commission consisting of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Germany and one by Poland, shall be constituted fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to delimit on the spot the frontier line between Poland and Germany.

The decisions of the Commission will be taken by a majority of votes and shall be binding upon the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 88.

In the portion of Upper Silesia included within the boundaries described below, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote whether they wish to be attached to Germany or to Poland:

starting from the northern point of the salient of the old province of Austrian Silesia situated about 8 kilometres east of Neustadt, the former frontier between Germany and Austria to its junction with the boundary between the *Kreise* of Leobschütz and Ratibor;

thence in a northerly direction to a point about 2 kilometres south-east of Katscher:

the boundary between the *Kreise* of Leobschütz and Ratibor;

thence in a south-easterly direction to a point on the course of the Oder immediately south of the Ratibor-Oderberg railway:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing south of Kranowitz;

thence the old boundary between Germany and Austria, then the old boundary between Germany and Russia to its junction with the administrative boundary between Posnania and Upper Silesia;

thence this administrative boundary to its junction with the administrative boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia;

thence westwards to the point where the administrative boundary turns in an acute angle to the south-east about 3 kilometres north-west of Simmenau:

the boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia;

then in a westerly direction to a point to be fixed on the ground about 2 kilometres east of Lorzendorf:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Klein Hennersdorf:

thence southwards to the point where the boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia cuts the Städtel-Karlsruhe road:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Hennersdorf, Polkowitz, Noldau, Steinersdorf and Dammer, and east of Strehlitz, Nassadel, Eckersdorf, Schwirz and Städtel;

thence the boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia to its junction with the eastern boundary of the *Kreis* of Falkenberg;

then the eastern boundary of the *Kreis* of Falkenberg to the point of the salient which is 3 kilometres east of Puschine;

thence to the northern point of the salient of the old province of Austrian Silesia situated about 8 kilometres east of Neustadt:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Zülz.

The régime under which this plebiscite will be taken and given effect to is laid down in the Annex hereto.

The Polish and German Governments hereby respectively bind themselves to conduct no prosecutions on any part of their territory and to take no exceptional proceedings for any political action performed in Upper Silesia during the period of the régime laid down in the Annex hereto and up to the settlement of the final status of the country.

Germany hereby renounces in favour of Poland all rights and title over the portion of Upper Silesia lying beyond the frontier line fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as the result of the plebiscite.

ANNEX.

1.

Within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German troops and such officials as may be designated by the Commission set up under the provisions of paragraph 2 shall evacuate the plebiscite area. Up to the moment of the completion of the evacuation they shall refrain from any form of requisitioning in money or in kind and from all acts likely to prejudice the material interests of the country.

Within the same period the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils which have been constituted in this area shall be dissolved. Members of such Councils who are natives of another region and are exercising their functions at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, or who have gone out of office since March 1, 1919, shall be evacuated.

All military and semi-military unions formed in the said area by inhabitants of the district shall be immediately disbanded. All members of such military organizations who are not domiciled in the said area shall be required to leave it.

2.

The plebiscite area shall be immediately placed under the authority of an International Commission of four members to be designated by the following Powers: the United States of America, France, the British Empire and Italy. It shall be occupied by troops belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers, and the German Government undertakes to give facilities for the transference of these troops to Upper Silesia.

3.

The Commission shall enjoy all the powers exercised by the German or the Prussian Government, except those of legislation or taxation. It shall also be subsituted for the Government of the province and the *Regierungsbezirk*.

It shall be within the competence of the Commission to interpret the powers hereby conferred upon it and to determine to what extent it shall exercise them, and to what extent they shall be left in the hands of the existing authorities.

Changes in the existing laws and the existing taxation shall only be brought into force with the consent of the Commission.

The Commission will maintain order with the help of the troops which will be at its disposal, and, to the extent which it may deem necessary, by means of gendarmerie recruited among the inhabitants of the country.

Interior of the salon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the Peace Conference was held. The beautiful statue represents "Liberty."

The Commission shall provide immediately for the replacement of the evacuated German officials and, if occasion arises, shall itself order the evacuation of such authorities and proceed to the replacement of such local authorities as may be required.

It shall take all steps which it thinks proper to ensure the freedom, fairness and secrecy of the vote. In particular, it shall have the right to order the expulsion of any person who may in any way have attempted to distort the result of the plebiscite by methods of corruption or intimidation.

The Commission shall have full power to settle all questions arising from the execution of the present clauses. It shall be assisted by technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population.

The decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority vote.

4.

The vote shall take place at such date as may be determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, but not sooner than six months or later than eighteen months after the establishment of the Commission in the area.

The right to vote shall be given to all persons without distinction of sex who:

(*a*) Have completed their twentieth year on the 1st January of the year in which the plebiscite takes place;

(*b*) Were born in the plebiscite area or have been domiciled there since a date to be determined by the Commission, which shall not be subsequent to January 1, 1919, or who have been expelled by the German authorities and have not retained their domicile there.

Persons convicted of political offences shall be enabled to exercise their right of voting.

Every person will vote in the commune where he is domiciled or in which he was born, if he has not retained his domicile in the area.

The result of the vote will be determined by communes according to the majority of votes in each commune.

5.

On the conclusion of the voting, the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the frontier of Germany in Upper Silesia. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote, and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality.

6.

As soon as the frontier has been fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the German authorities will be notified by the International Commission that they are free to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognized should be German; the said authorities must proceed to do so within one month of such notification and in the manner prescribed by the Commission.

Within the same period and in the manner prescribed by the Commission, the Polish Government must proceed to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognized should be Polish.

When the administration of the territory has been provided for by the German and Polish authorities respectively, the powers of the Commission will terminate.

The cost of the army of occupation and expenditure by the Commission, whether in discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be a charge on the area.

ARTICLE 89.

Poland undertakes to accord freedom of transit to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails in transit between East Prussia and the rest of Germany over Polish territory, including territorial waters, and to treat them at least as favorably as the persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails respectively of Polish or of any other more favored nationality, origin, importation, starting point, or ownership as regards facilities, restrictions and all other matters.

Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties.

Freedom of transit will extend to telegraphic and telephonic services under the conditions laid down by the conventions fererred to in Article 98.

ARTICLE 90.

Poland undertakes to permit for a period of fifteen years the exportation to Germany of the products of the mines in any part of Upper Silesia transferred to Poland in accordance with the present Treaty.

Such products shall be free from all export duties or other charges or restrictions on exportation.

Poland agrees to take such steps as may be necessary to secure that any such products shall be available for sale to purchasers in Germany on terms as favourable as are applicable to like products sold under similar conditions to purchasers in Poland or in any other country.

ARTICLE 91.

German nationals habitually resident in territories recognised as forming part of Poland will acquire Polish nationality *ipso facto* and will lose their German nationality.

German nationals, however, or their descendants who become resident in these territories after January 1, 1908, will not acquire Polish nationality without a special authorization from the Polish State.

Within a period of two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age habitually resident in any of the territories recognised as forming part of Poland will be entitled to opt for German nationality.

Poles who are German nationals over 18 years of age and habitually resident in Germany will have a similar right to opt for Polish nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt may within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising the right to opt.

They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties or charges may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Within the same period Poles who are German nationals and are in a foreign country will be entitled, in the absence of any provisions to the contrary in the foreign law, and if they have not acquired the foreign nationality, to obtain Polish nationality and to lose their German nationality by complying with the requirements laid down by the Polish State.

In the portion of Upper Silesia submitted to a plebiscite the provisions of this Article shall only come into force as from the definitive attribution of the territory.

ARTICLE 92.

The proportion and the nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and Prussia which are to be borne by Poland will be determined in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

There shall be excluded from the share of such financial liabilities assumed by Poland that portion of the debt which, according to the finding of the Reparation Commission referred to in the above-mentioned Article, arises from measures adopted by the German and Prussian Governments with a view to German colonisation in Poland.

In fixing under Article 256 of the present Treaty the value of the property and possessions belonging to the German Empire and to the German States which pass to Poland with the territory transferred above, the Reparation Commission shall exclude from the valuation buildings, forests and other State property which belonged to the former Kingdom of Poland; Poland shall acquire these properties free of all costs and charges.

In all the German territory transferred in accordance with the present Treaty and recognized as forming definitively part of Poland, the property, rights and interests of German nationals shall not be liquidated under Article 297 by the Polish Government except in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) The proceeds of the liquidation shall be paid direct to the owner;

(2) If on his application the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, or an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Polish Government outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by the Polish Government.

Further agreements will regulate all questions arising out of the cession of the above territory which are not regulated by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 93.

Poland accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of Poland who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

Poland further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the said Powers such provisions as they may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.

SECTION IX.

EAST PRUSSIA.

ARTICLE 94.

In the area between the southern frontier of East Prussia, as described in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty, and the line described below, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote the State to which they wish to belong:

The western and northern boundary of *Regierungsbezirk* Allenstein to its junction with the boundary between the Kreise of Oletsko and Angerburg; thence, the northern boundary of the Kreis of Oletsko to its junction with the old frontier of East Prussia.

ARTICLE 95.

The German troops and authorities will be withdrawn from the area defined above within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty. Until the evacuation is completed they will abstain from all requisitions in money or in kind and from all measures injurious to the economic interests of the country.

On the expiration of the above-mentioned period the said area will be placed under the authority of an International Commission of five members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. This Commission will have general powers of administration and, in particular, will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to ensure its freedom, fairness and secrecy. The Commission will have all necessary authority to decide any questions to which the execution of these provisions may give rise. The Commission will make such arrangements as may be necessary for assistance in the exercise of its functions by officials chosen by itself from the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority.

Every person, irrespective of sex, will be entitled to vote who:

(*a*) Is 20 years of age at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and

(*b*) Was born within the area where the vote will take place or has been habitually resident there from a date to be fixed by the Commission.

Every person will vote in the commune where he is habitually resident or, if not habitually resident in the area, in the commune where he was born.

The result of the vote will be determined by communes (*Gemeinde*) according to the majority of the votes in each commune.

On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the boundary of East Prussia in this region. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will then fix the frontier between East Prussia and Poland in this region.

If the line fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers is such as to exclude from East Prussia any part of the territory defined in Article 94, the renunciation of its rights by Germany in favour of Poland, as provided in Article 87 above, will extend to the territories so excluded.

As soon as the line has been fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the authorities administering East Prussia will be notified by the International Commission that they are free to take over the administration of the territory to the north of the line so fixed, which they shall proceed to do within one month of such notification and in the manner prescribed by the Commission. Within the same period and as prescribed by the Commission, the Polish Government must proceed to take over the administration of the territory to the south of the line. When the administration of the territory by the East Prussian and Polish authorities respectively has been provided for, the powers of the Commission will terminate.

Expenditure by the Commission, whether in the discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be borne by the local revenues. East Prussia will be required to bear such proportion of any deficit as may be fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 96.

In the area comprising the *Kreise* of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the portion of the *Kreis* of Marienburg which is situated east of the Nogat and that of Marienwerder east of the Vistula, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote, to be taken in each commune (*Gemeinde*), whether they desire the various communes situated in this territory to belong to Poland or to East Prussia.

ARTICLE 97.

The German troops and authorities will be withdrawn from the area defined in Article 96 within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty. Until the evacuation is completed they will abstain from all requisitions in money or in kind and from all measures injurious to the economic interests of the country.

On the expiration of the above-mentioned period, the said area will be placed under the authority of an International Commission of five members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. This Commission, supported if occasion arises by the necessary forces, will have general powers of administration and in particular will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to ensure its freedom, fairness and secrecy. The Commission will conform as far as possible to the provisions of the present Treaty relating to the plebiscite in the Allenstein area; its decisions will be taken by a majority.

Expenditure by the Commission, whether in the discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be borne by the local revenues.

On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the boundary of East Prussia in this region. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will then fix the frontier between East Prussia and Poland in this region, leaving in any case to Poland for the whole of the section bordering on the Vistula full and complete control of the river including the east bank as far east of the river as may be necessary for its regulation and improvement. Germany agrees that in any portion of th said territory which remains German, no fortifications shall at any time be erected.

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will at the same time draw up regulations for assuring to the population of East Prussia to the fullest extent and under equitable conditions access to the Vistula and the use of it for themselves, their commerce and their boats.

The determination of the frontier and the foregoing regulations shall be binding upon all the parties concerned.

When the administration of the territory has been taken over by the East Prussian and Polish authorities respectively, the powers of the Commission will terminate.

ARTICLE 98.

Germany and Poland undertake, within one year of the coming into force of this Treaty, to enter into conventions of which the terms, in case of difference, shall be settled by the Council of the League of Nations, with the object of securing, on the one hand to Germany full and adequate railroad, telegraphic and telephonic facilities for communication between the rest of Germany and East Prussia over the intervening Polish territory, and on the other hand to Poland full and adequate railroad, telegraphic and telephonic facilities for communication between Poland and the Free City of Danzig ovr any German territory that may, on the right bank of the Vistula, intervene between Poland and the Free City of Danzig.

SECTION X.

MEMEL.

ARTICLE 99.

Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territories included between the Baltic, the north eastern frontier of East Prussia as defined in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty and the former frontier between Grmany and Russia.

Germany undertakes to accept the settlement made by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in regard to these territories, particularly in so far as concerns the nationality of the inhabitants.

SECTION XI.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

ARTICLE 100.

Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territory comprised within the following limits:

from the Baltic Sea southwards to the point where the principal channels of navigation of the Nogat and the Vistula (Weichsel) meet:

the boundary of East Prussia as described in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty;

thence to the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula down-stream to a point about 6½ kilometres north of the bridge of Dirschau;

thence north-west to point 5, 1½ kilometres south-east of the church of Güttland:

a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence in a general westerly direction to the salient made by the boundary of the *Kreis* of Berent 8½ kilometres north-east of Schöneck:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing between Mühlbanz on the south and Rambeltsch on the north;

thence the boundary of the *Kreis* of Berent westwards to the re-entrant which it forms 6 kilometres north-north-west of Schöneck;

thence to a point on the median line of Lonkener See:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Neu Fietz and Schatarpi and south of Barenhütte and Lonken;

thence the median line of Lonkener See to its northernmost point;

thence to the southern end of Pollenziner See:

a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence the median line of Pollenziner See to its northernmost point;

thence in a north-easterly direction to a point about 1 kilometre south of Koliebken church, where the Danzig-Neustadt railway crosses a stream:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing south-east of Kamehlen, Krissau, Fidlin, Sulmin (Richthof), Mattern, Schäferei, and to the north-west of Neuendorf, Marschau, Czapielken, Hoch- and Klein-Kelpin, Pulvermühl, Renneberg and the towns of Oliva and Zoppot;

thence the course of the stream mentioned above to the Baltic Sea.

The boundaries described above are drawn on a German, map scale 1/100,000, attached to the present Treaty (Map No. 3).

ARTICLE 101.

A Commission composed of three members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, including a High Commissioner as President, one member appointed by Germany and one member appointed by Poland, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the coming into force of the present Treaty for the purpose of delimiting on the spot the frontier of the territory as described above, taking into account as far as possible the existing communal boundaries.

ARTICLE 102.

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to establish the town of Danzig, together with the rest of the territory described in Article 100, as a Free City. It will be placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 103.

A constitution for the Free City of Danzig shall be drawn up by the duly appointed representatives of the Free City in agreement with a High Commissioner to be appointed by the League of Nations. This constitution shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

The High Commissioner will also be entrusted with the duty of dealing in the first instance with all differences arising between Poland and the Free City of Danzig in regard to this Treaty or any arrangements or agreements made thereunder.

The High Commissioner shall reside at Danzig.

ARTICLE 104.

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to negotiate a Treaty between the Polish Government and the Free City of Danzig, which shall come into force at the same time as the establishment of the said Free City, with th following objects:

(1) To effect the inclusion of the Free City of Danzig within the Polish Customs frontiers, and to establish a free area in the port;

(2) To ensure to Poland without any restriction the free use and service of all waterways, docks, basins, wharves and other works within the territory of the Free City necessary for Polish imports and exports;

(3) To ensure to Poland the control and administration of the Vistula and of the whole railway system within the Free City, except such street and other railways as serve primarily the needs of the Free City, and of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication between Poland and the port of Danzig.

(4) To ensure to Poland the right to develop and improve the waterways, docks, basins, wharves, railways and other works and means of communication mentioned in this Article, as well as to lease or purchase through appropriate processes such land and other property as may be necessary for these purposes;

(5) To provide against any discrimination within the Free City of Danzig to the detriment of citizens of Poland and other persons of Polish origin or speech;

(6) To provide that the Polish Government shall undertake the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City of Danzig as well as the diplomatic protection of citizens of that city when abroad.

ARTICLE 105.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty German nationals ordinarily resident in the territory described in Article 100 will *ipso facto* lose their German nationality in order to become nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

ARTICLE 106.

Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age ordinarily resident in the territory described in Article 100 will have the right to opt for German nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children less than 18 years of age.

All persons who exercise the right of option referred to above must during the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to Germany.

These persons will be entitled to preserve the immovable property possessed by them in the territory of the Free City of Danzig. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties shall be imposed upon them in this connection.

ARTICLE 107.

All property situated within the territory of the Free City of Danzig belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers for transfer to the Free City of Danzig or to the Polish State as they may consider equitable.

ARTICLE 108.

The proportion and nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and of Prussia to be borne by the Free City of Danzig shall be fixed in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

All other questions which may arise from the cession of the territory referred to in Article 100 shall be settled by further agreements.

SECTION XII.

SCHLESWIG.

ARTICLE 109.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark shall be fixed in conformity with the wishes of the population.

For this purpose, the population inhabiting the territories of the former German Empire situated to the north of a line, from East to West, (shown by a brown line on the map No. 4, annexed to the present Treaty):

leaving the Baltic Sea about 13 kilometres east-north-east of Flensburg,

running

south-west so as to pass south-east of: Sygum, Ringsberg, Munkbrarup, Adelby, Tastrup, Jarplund, Oversee, and north-west of: Langballigholz, Langhallig, Bönstrup, Rüllschau, Weseby, Kleinwolstrup, Gross-Solt.

thence westwards passing south of Frörup and north of Wanderup,

thence in a south-westerly direction passing south-east of Oxlund, Stieglund and Ostenau and north-west of the villages on the Wanderup-Kollund road.

thence in a north-westerly direction passing south-west of Löwenstedt, Joldelund, Goldelund, and north-east of Kolkerheide and Högel to the bend of the Soholmer Au, about 1 kilometre east of Soholm, where it meets the southern boundary of the *Kreis* of Tondern,

following this boundary to the North Sea,

passing south of the islands of Fohr and Amrum and north of the islands of Oland and Langeness,

shall be called upon to pronounce by a vote which will be taken under the following conditions:

(1) Within a period not exceeding ten days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the German troops and authorities (including the *Oberpräsidenten, Regierungspräsidenten, Landräthe, Amtsvorsteher, Oberbürgermeister*) shall evacuate the zone lying to the north of the line above fixed.

Within the same period the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils which have been constituted in this zone shall be dissolved; members of such Councils who are natives of another region and are exercising their functions at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, or who have gone out of office since March 1, 1919, shall also be evacuated.

The said zone shall immediately be placed under the authority of an International Commission, composed of five members, of whom three will be designated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; the Norwegian and Swedish Governments will each be requested to designate a member; in the event of their failing to do so, these two members will be chosen by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

The Commission, assisted in case of need by the necessary forces, shall have general powers of administration. In particular, it shall at once provide for filling the places of the evacuated German authorities, and if necessary shall itself give orders for their evacuation, and proceed to fill the places of such local authorities as may be required. It shall take all steps which it thinks proper to ensure the freedom, fairness, and secrecy of the vote. It shall be assisted by German and Danish technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority.

One half of the expenses of the Commission and of the expenditure occasioned by the plebiscite shall be paid by Germany.

(2) The right to vote shall be given to all persons, without distinction of sex, who:

(*a*) Have completed their twentieth year at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty; and

(*b*) Were born in the zone in which the plebiscite is taken, or have been domiciled there since a date before January 1, 1900, or had been expelled by the German authorities without having retained their domicile there.

Every person will vote in the commune (*Gemeinde*) where he is domiciled or of which he is a native.

Military persons, officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the German army, who are natives of the zone of Schleswig in which the plebiscite is taken, shall be given the opportunity to return to their native place in order to take part in the voting there.

(3) In the section of the evacuated zone lying to the north of a line, from East to West (shown by a red line on map No. 4 which is annexed to the present Treaty):

passing south of the island of Alsen and following the median line of Flensburg Fjord,

leaving the fjord about 6 kilometres north of Flensburg and following the course of the stream flowing past Kupfermühle upstream to a point north of Niehuus.

passing north of Pattburg and Ellund and south of Fröslee to meet the eastern boundary of the *Kreis* of Tondern at its junction with the boundary between the old jurisdictions of Slogs and Kjaer (*Slogs Herred and Kjaer Herred*),

following the latter boundary to where it meets the Scheidebek, following the course of the Scheidebek (Alte Au), Süder Au and Wied Au downstream successively to the point where the latter bends northwards about 1,500 metres west of Ruttebüll,

thence, in a west-north-westerly direction to meet the North Sea north of Sieltoft,

thence, passing north of the island of Sylt,

the vote above provided for shall be taken within a period not exceeding three weeks after the evacuation of the country by the German troops and authorities.

The result will be determined by the majority of votes cast in the whole of this section. This result will be immediately communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and proclaimed.

If the vote results in favour of the reincorporation of this territory in the Kingdom of Denmark, the Danish Government in agreement with the Commission will be entitled to effect its occupation with their military and administrative authorities immediately after the proclamation.

(4) In the section of the evacuated zone situated to the south of the preceding section and to the north of the line which starts from the Baltic Sea 13 kilometres from Flensburg and ends north of the islands of Oland and Langeness, the vote will be taken within a period not exceeding five weeks after the plebiscite shall have been held in the first section.

The result will be determined by communes (*Gemeinden*), in accordance with the majority of the votes cast in each commune (*Gemeinde*).

ARTICLE 110.

Pending a delimitation on the spot, a frontier line will be fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers according to a line based on the result of the voting, and proposed by the International Commission, and taking into account the particular geographical and economic conditions of the localities in question.

From that time the Danish Government may effect the occupation of these territories with the Danish civil and military authorities, and the German Government may reinstate up to the said frontier line the German civil and military authorities whom it has evacuated.

Germany hereby renounces definitely in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights of sovereignty over the territories situated to the north of the frontier line fixed in accordance with the above provisions. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will hand over the said territories to Denmark.

ARTICLE 111.

A Commission composed of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Denmark, and one by Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days from the date when the final result of the vote is known, to trace the frontier line on the spot.

The decisions of the Commission will be taken by a majority of votes and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 112.

All the inhabitants of the territory which is returned to Denmark will acquire Danish nationality *ipso facto*, and will lose their German nationality.

Persons, however, who had become habitually resident in this territory after October 1, 1918, will not be able to acquire Danish nationality without permission from the Danish Government.

ARTICLE 113.

Within two years from the date on which the sovereignty over the whole or part of the territory of Schleswig subjected to the plebiscite is restored to Denmark:

Any person over 18 years of age, born in the territory restored to Denmark, not habitually resident in this region, and possessing German nationality, will be entitled to opt for Denmark;

Any person over 18 years of age habitually resident in the territory restored to Denmark will be entitled to opt for Germany.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children less than 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State in favour of which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain the immovable property which they own in the territory of the other State in which they were habitually resident before opting. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 114.

The proportion and nature of the financial or other obligations of Germany and Prussia which are to be assumed by Denmark will be fixed in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Further stipulations will determine any other questions arising out of the transfer to Denmark of the whole or part of the territory of which she was deprived by the Treaty of October 30, 1864.

SECTION XIII.

HELIGOLAND.

ARTICLE 115.

The fortifications, military establishments, and harbours of the Islands of Heligoland and Dune shall be destroyed under the supervision of the Principal Allied Governments by German labour and at the expense of Germany within a period to be determined by the said Governments.

The term "harbours" shall include the north-east mole, the west wall, the outer and inner breakwaters and reclaimed land within them, and all naval and military works, fortifications and buildings, constructed or under construction, between lines connecting the following positions taken from the British Admiralty chart No. 126 of April 19, 1918:

(*a*) lat. 54° 10′ 49″ N.; long. 7° 53′ 39″ E.;
(*b*) — 54° 10′ 35″ N.; — 7° 54′ 18″ E.;
(*c*) — 54° 10′ 14″ N.; — 7° 54′ 00″ E.;
(*d*) — 54° 10′ 17″ N.; — 7° 53′ 37″ E.;
(*e*) — 54° 10′ 44″ N.; — 7° 53′ 26″ E.

These fortifications, military establishments and harbours shall not be reconstructed nor shall any similar works be constructed in future.

SECTION XIV.

RUSSIA AND RUSSIAN STATES.

ARTICLE 116.

Germany acknowledges and agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all the territories which were part of the former Russian Empire on August 1, 1914.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 259 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) and Article 292 of Part X (Economic Clauses) Germany accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaties and of all other treaties, conventions and agreements entered into by her with the Maximalist Government in Russia.

The Allied and Associated Powers formally reserve the rights of Russia to obtain from Germany restitution and reparation based on the principles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 117.

Germany undertakes to recognize the full force of all treaties or agreements which may be entered into by the Allied and Associated Powers with States now existing or coming into existence in future in the whole or part of the former Empire of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914, and to recognize the frontiers of any such States as determined therein.

PART IV.

GERMAN RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OUTSIDE GERMANY.

ARTICLE 118.

In territory outside her European frontiers as fixed by the present Treaty, Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges whatever in or over territory which belonged to her or to her allies, and all rights, titles and privileges whatever their origin which she held as against the Allied and Associated Powers.

Germany hereby undertakes to recognize and to conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, in agreement where necessary with third Powers, in order to carry the above stipulation into effect.

In particular Germany declares her acceptance of the following Articles relating to certain special subjects.

SECTION I.

GERMAN COLONIES.

ARTICLE 119.

Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.

ARTICLE 120.

All movable and immovable property in such territories belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Government exercising authority over such territories, on the terms laid down in Article 257 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty. The decision of the local courts in any dispute as to the nature of such property shall be final.

ARTICLE 121.

The provisions of Sections I and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty shall apply in the case of these territories whatever be the form of Government adopted for them.

ARTICLE 122.

The Government exercising authority over such territories may make such provisions as it thinks fit with reference to the repatriation from them of German nationals and to the conditions upon which German subjects of European origin shall, or shall not, be allowed to reside, hold property, trade or exercise a profession in them.

ARTICLE 123.

The provisions of Article 260 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty shall apply in the case of all agreements concluded with German nationals for the construction or exploitation of public works in the German oversea possessions, as well as any sub-concessions or contracts resulting therefrom which may have been made to or with such nationals.

ARTICLE 124.

Germany hereby undertakes to pay, in accordance with the estimate to be presented by the French Government and approved by the Reparation Commission, reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons or the frontier zone by reason of the acts of the German civil and military authorities and of German private individuals during the period from January 1, 1900, to August 1, 1914.

ARTICLE 125.

Germany renounces all rights under the Conventions and Agreements with France of November 4, 1911, and September 28, 1912, relating to Equatorial Africa. She undertakes to pay to the French Government, in accordance with the estimate to be presented by that Government and approved by the Reparation Commission, all the deposits, credits, advances, etc., effected by virtue of these instruments in favour of Germany.

ARTICLE 126.

Germany undertakes to accept and observe the agreements made or to be made by the Allied and Associated Powers or some of them with any other Power with regard to the trade in arms and spirits, and to the matters dealt with in the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885, the General Act of Brussels of July 2, 1890, and the conventions completing or modifying the same.

ARTICLE 127.

The native inhabitants of the former German oversea possessions shall be entitled to the diplomatic protection of the Governments exercising authority over those territories.

Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain

President Wilson of the United States

SECTION II.

CHINA.

ARTICLE 128.

Germany renounces in favour of China all benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final Protocol signed at Peking on September 7, 1901, and from all annexes, notes and documents supplementary thereto. She likewise renounces in favour of China any claim to indemnities accruing thereunder subsequent to March 14, 1917.

ARTICLE 129.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them respectively:

(1) The Arrangement of August 29, 1902, regarding the new Chinese customs tariff;

(2) The Arrangement of September 27, 1905, regarding Whang-Poo, and the provisional supplementary Arrangement of April 4, 1912.

China, however, will no longer be bound to grant to Germany the advantages or privileges which she allowed Germany under these Arrangements.

ARTICLE 130.

Subject to the provisions of Section VIII of this Part, Germany cedes to China all the buildings, wharves and pontoons, barracks, forts, arms and munitions of war, vessels of all kinds, wireless telegraphy installations and other public property belonging to the German Government, which are situated or may be in the German Concessions at Tientsin and Hankow or elsewhere in Chinese territory.

It is understood, however, that premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices are not included in the above cession, and furthermore, that no steps shall be taken by the Chinese Government to dispose of the German public and private property situated within the so-called Legation Quarter at Peking without the consent of the Diplomatic Representatives of the Powers which, on the coming into force of the present Treaty, remain Parties to the Final Protocol of September 7, 1901.

ARTICLE 131.

Germany undertakes to restore to China within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty all the astronomical instruments which her troops in 1900-1901 carried away from China, and to defray all expenses which may be incurred in effecting such restoration, including the expenses of dismounting, packing, transporting, insurance and installation in Peking.

ARTICLE 132.

Germany agrees to the abrogation of the leases from the Chinese Government under which the German concessions at Hankow and Tientsin are now held.

China restored to the full exercise of her sovereign rights in the above areas, declares her intention of opening them to international residence and trade. She further declares that the abrogation of the leases under which these concessions are now held shall not affect the property rights of nationals of Allied and Associated Powers who are holders of lots in these concessions.

ARTICLE 133.

Germany waives all claims against the Chinese Government or against any Allied or Associated Government arising out of the interment of German nationals in China and their repatriation. She equally renounces all claims arising out of the capture and condemnation of German ships in China, on the liquidation, sequestration or control of German properties, rights and interests in that country since August 14, 1917. This provision, however, shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 134.

Germany renounces in favour of the Government of His Britannic Majesty the German State property in the British Concession at Shameen at Canton. She renounces in favour of the French and Chinese Governments conjointly the property of the German school situated in the French Concession at Shanghai.

SECTION III.

SIAM.

ARTICLE 135.

Germany recognizes that all treaties, conventions and agreements between her and Siam, and all rights, title and privileges derived therefrom, including all rights of extra-territorial jurisdiction, terminated as from July 22, 1917.

ARTICLE 136.

All goods and property in Siam belonging to the German Empire or to any German State, with the exception of premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices, pass *ipso facto* and without compensation to the Siamese Government.

The goods, property and private rights of German nationals in Siam shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 137.

Germany waives all claims against the Siamese Government on behalf of herself or her nationals arising out of the seizure or condemnation of German ships, the liquidation of German property, or the internment of German nationals in Siam. This provision shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

SECTION IV.

LIBERIA.

ARTICLE 138.

Germany renounces all rights and privileges arising from the arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia, and particularly the right to nominate a German Receiver of Customs in Liberia.

She further renounces all claim to participate in any measures whatsoever which may be adopted for the rehabilitation of Liberia.

ARTICLE 139.

Germany recognizes that all treaties and arrangements between her and Liberia terminated as from August 4, 1917.

ARTICLE 140.

The property, rights and interests of Germans in Liberia shall be dealt with in accordance with Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

SECTION V.

MOROCCO.

ARTICLE 141.

Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges conferred on her by the General Act of Algeciras of April 7, 1906, and by the Franco-German Agreements of February 9, 1909, and November 4, 1911. All treaties, agreements, arrangements and contracts concluded by her with the Sherifian Empire are regarded as abrogated as from August 3, 1914.

In no case can Germany take advantage of these instruments and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Morocco which may take place between France and the other Powers.

ARTICLE 142.

Germany having recognized the French Protectorate in Morocco, hereby accepts all the consequences of its establishment, and she renounces the régime of the capitulations therein.

This renunciation shall take effect as from August 3, 1914.

ARTICLE 143.

The Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of German nationals in Morocco and the conditions in which they may establish themselves there.

German protected persons, semsars and "associés agricoles" shall be considered as having ceased, as from August 3, 1914, to enjoy the privileges attached to their status and shall be subject to the ordinary law.

ARTICLE 144.

All property and possessions in the Sherifian Empire of the German Empire and the German States pass to the Maghzen without payment.

For this purpose, the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages.

All movable and immovable property in the Sherifian Empire belonging to German nationals shall be dealt with in accordance with Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Mining rights which may be recognised as belonging to German nationals by the Court of Arbitration set up under the Moroccan Mining Regulations shall form the subject of a valuation, which the arbitrators shall be requested to make, and these rights shall then be treated in the same way as property in Morocco belonging to German nationals.

ARTICLE 145.

The German Government shall ensure the transfer to a person nominated by the French Government of the shares representing Germany's portion of the capital of the State Bank of Morocco. The value of these shares, as assessed by the Reparation Commission, shall be paid to the Reparation Commission for the credit of Germany on account of the sums due for reparation. The German Government shall be responsible for indemnifying its nationals so dispossessed.

This transfer will take place without prejudice to the repayment of debts which German nationals may have contracted towards the State Bank of Morocco.

ARTICLE 146.

Moroccan goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to French goods.

SECTION VI.

EGYPT.

ARTICLE 147.

Germany declares that she recognises the Protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on December 18, 1914, and that she renounces the régime of the Capitulations in Egypt.

This renunciation shall take effect as from August 4, 1914.

ARTICLE 148.

All treaties, agreements, arrangements and contracts concluded by Germany with Egypt are regarded as abrogated as from August 4, 1914.

In no case can Germany avail herself of these instruments and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Egypt which may take place between Great Britain and the other Powers.

ARTICLE 149.

Until an Egyptian law of judicial organization establishing courts with universal jurisdiction comes into force, provision shall be made, by means of decrees issued by His Highness the Sultan, for the exercise of jurisdiction over German nationals and property by the British Consular Tribunals.

ARTICLE 150.

The Egyptian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of German nationals and the conditions under which they may establish themselves in Egypt.

ARTICLE 151.

Germany consents to the abrogation of the decree issued by His Highness the Khedive on November 28, 1904, relating to the Commission of the Egyptian Public Debt, or to such changes as the Egyptian Government may think it desirable to make therein.

ARTICLE 152.

Germany consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to His Britannic Majesty's Government of the powers conferred on His Imperial Majesty the Sultan by the Convention signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1888, relating to the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

She renounces all participation in the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt and consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to the Egyptian Authorities of the powers of that Board.

ARTICLE 153.

All property and possessions in Egypt of the German Empire and the German States pass to the Egyptian Government without payment.

For this purpose, the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages.

All movable and immovable property in Egypt belonging to German nationals shall be dealt with in accordance with Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 154.

Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to British goods.

SECTION VII.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

ARTICLE 155.

Germany undertakes to recognise and accept all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, interests and privileges whatever which might be claimed by Germany or her nationals in Turkey and Bulgaria and which are not dealt with in the provisions of the present Treaty.

SECTION VIII.

SHANTUNG.

ARTICLE 156.

Germany renounces, in favour of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the Treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung.

All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

The German State submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

ARTICLE 157.

The movable and immovable property owned by the German State in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works of improvements made or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

ARTICLE 158.

Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiaochow.

Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding Articles.

PART V.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

SECTION I.

MILITARY CLAUSES.

CHAPTER I.

EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

ARTICLE 159.

The German military forces shall be demobilized and reduced as prescribed hereinafter.

ARTICLE 160.

(1) By a date which must not be later than March 31, 1920, the German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry.

After that date the total number of effectives in the Army of the States constituting Germany must not exceed one hundred thousand men, including officers and establishments of depots. The Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers.

The total effective strength of officers, including the personnel of staffs, whatever their composition, must not exceed four thousand.

(2) Divisions and Army Corps headquarters staffs shall be organized in accordance with Table No. 1 annexed to this Section.

The number and strengths of the units of infantry, artillery, engineers, technical services and troops laid down in the aforesaid Table constitute maxima which must not be exceeded.

The following units may each have their own depot:

An Infantry regiment;
A Cavalry regiment;
A regiment of Field Artillery;
A battalion of Pioneers.

(3) The divisions must not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs.

The maintenance or formation of forces differently grouped or of othre organisations for the command of troops or for preparation for war is forbidden.

The Great German General Staff and all similar organisations shall be dissolved and may not be reconstituted in any form.

The officers, or persons in the position of officers, in the Ministries of War in the different States in Germany and in the Administrations attached to them, must not exceed three hundred in number and are included in the maximum strength of four thousand laid down in the third sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) of this Article.

ARTICLE 161.

Army administrative services consisting of civilian personnel not included in the number of effectives prescribed by the present Treaty will have such personnel reduced in each class to one-tenth of that laid down in the Budget of 1913.

ARTICLE 162.

The number of employees or officials of the German States, such as customs officers, forest guards and coastguards, shall not exceed that of the employees or officials functioning in these capacities in 1913.

The number of gendarmes and employees or officials of the local or municipal police may only be increased to an extent corresponding to the increase of population since 1913 in the districts or municipalities in which they are employed.

These employees and officials may not be assembled for military training.

ARTICLE 163.

The reduction of the strength of the German military forces as provided for in Article 160 may be effected gradually in the following manner:

Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the total number of effectives must be reduced to 200,000 and the number of units must not exceed twice the number of those laid down in Article 160.

At the expiration of this period, and at the end of each subsequent period of three months, a Conference of military experts of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers will fix the reductions to be made in the ensuing three months, so that by March 31, 1920, at the latest the total number of German effectives does not exceed the maximum number of 100,000 men laid down in Article 160. In these successive reductions the same ratio between the number of officers and of men, and between the various kinds of units, shall be maintained as is laid down in that Article.

CHAPTER II.

ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL.

ARTICLE 164.

Up till the time at which Germany is admitted as a member of the League of Nations the German Army must not possess an armament greater than the amounts fixed in Table No. II annexed to this Section, with the exception of

an optional increase not exceeding one-twentyfifth part for small arms and one-fiftieth part for guns, which shall be exclusively used to provide for such eventual replacements as may be necessary.

Germany agrees that after she has become a member of the League of Nations the armaments fixed in the said Table shall remain in force until they are modified by the Council of the League. Furthermore she hereby agrees strictly to observe the decisions of the Council of the League on this subject.

ARTICLE 165.

The maximum number of guns, machine guns, trench-mortars, rifles and the amount of ammunition and equipment which Germany is allowed to maintain during the period between the coming into force of the present Treaty and the date of March 31, 1920, referred to in Article 160, shall bear the same proportion to the amount authorized in Table No. III annexed to this Section as the strength of the German Army as reduced from time to time in accordance with Article 163 bears to the strength permitted under Article 160.

ARTICLE 166.

At the date of March 31, 1920, the stock of munitions which the German Army may have at its disposal shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table No. III annexed to this Section.

Within the same period the German Government will store these stocks at points to be notified to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The German Government is forbidden to establish any other stocks, depots or reserves of munitions.

ARTICLE 167.

The number and calibre of the guns constituting at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty the armament of the fortified works, fortresses, and any land or coast forts which Germany is allowed to retain must be notified immediately by the German Government to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and will constitute maximum amounts which may not be exceeded.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the maximum stock of ammunition for these guns will be reduced to, and maintained at, the following uniform rates:—fifteen hundred rounds per piece for those the calibre of which is 10.5 cm. and under; five hundred rounds per piece for those of higher calibre.

ARTICLE 168.

The manufacture of arms, munitions, or any war material, shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and the number of which they retain the right to restrict.

Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, all other establishments for the manufacture, preparation, storage or design of arms, munitions, or any war material whatever shall be closed down. The same applies to all arsenals except those used as depots for the authorised stocks of munitions. Within the same period the personnel of these arsenals will be dismissed.

ARTICLE 169.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty German arms, munitions and war material, including anti-aircraft material, existing in Germany in excess of the quantities allowed, must be surrendered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers to be destroyed or rendered useless. This will also apply to any special plant intended for the manufacture of military material, except such as may be recognised as necessary for equipping the authorised strength of the German army.

The surrender in question will be effected at such points in German territory as may be selected by the said Governments.

Within the same period arms, munitions and war material, including anti-aircraft material, of origin other than German, in whatever state they may be, will be delivered to the said Governments, who will decide as to their disposal.

Arms and munitions which on account of the successive reductions in the strength of the German army become in excess of the amounts authorised by Tables II and III annexed to this Section must be handed over in the manner laid down above within such periods as may be decided by the Conferences referred to in Article 163.

ARTICLE 170.

Importation into Germany of arms, munitions and war material of every kind shall be strictly prohibited.

The same applies to the manufacture for, and export to, foreign countries of arms, munitions and war material of every kind.

ARTICLE 171.

The use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Germany.

The same applies to materials specially intended for the manufacture, storage and use of the said products or devices.

The manufacture and the importation into Germany of armoured cars, tanks and all similar constructions suitable for use in war are also prohibited.

ARTICLE 172.

Within a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the German Government will disclose to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers the nature and mode of manufacture of all explosives, toxic substances or other like chemical preparations used by them in the war or prepared by them for the purpose of being so used.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING.

ARTICLE 173.

Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Germany.

The German Army may only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

ARTICLE 174.

The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be twelve consecutive years.

The number of men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed in any years five per cent. of the total effectives fixed by the second sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) of Article 160 of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 175.

The officers who are retained in the Army must undertake the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty-five years at least.

Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty-five consecutive years at least.

Officers who have previously belonged to any formations whatever of the Army, and who are not retained in the units allowed to be maintained, must not take part in any military exercise whether theoretical or practical, and will not be under any military obligations whatever.

The number of officers discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed in any year five per cent. of the total effectives of officers provided for in the third sub-paragraph (1) of Article 160 of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 176.

On the expiration of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty there must only exist in Germany the number of military schools which is absolutely indispensable for the recruitment of the officers of the units allowed. These schools will be exclusively intended for the recruitment of officers of each arm, in the proportion of one school per arm.

The number of students admitted to attend the courses of the said schools will be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers. The students and the cadres will be reckoned in the effectives fixed by the second and third sub-paragraphs of paragraph (1) of Article 160 of the present Treaty.

Consequently, and during the period fixed above, all military academies or similar institutions in Germany, as well as the different military schools for officers, student officers (*Aspiranten*), cadets, non-commissioned officers or student non-commissioned officers (*Aspiranten*), other than the schools above provided for, will be abolished.

ARTICLE 177.

Educational establishments, the universities, societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs and, generally speaking, associations of every description, whatever be the age of their members, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.

In particular they will be forbidden to instruct or exercise their members, or to allow them to be instructed or exercised, in the profession or use of arms.

These societies, associations, educational establishments and universities must have no connection with the Ministries of War or any other military authority.

ARTICLE 178.

All measures of mobilization or appertaining to mobilization are forbidden.

In no case must formations, administrative services or General Staffs include supplementary cadres.

ARTICLE 179.

Germany agrees, from the coming into force of the present Treaty, not to accredit nor to send to any foreign country any military, naval or air mission, nor to allow any such mission to leave her territory, and Germany further agrees to take appropriate measures to prevent German nationals from leaving her territory to become enrolled in the Army, Navy or Air service of any foreign Power, or to be attached to such Army, Navy or Air service for the purpose of assisting in the military, naval or air training thereof, or otherwise for the purpose of giving military, naval or air instruction in any foreign country.

The Allied and Associated Powers agree, so far as they are concerned, from the coming into force of the present Treaty, not to enroll in nor to attach to their armies or naval or air forces any German national for the purpose of assisting in the military training of such armies or naval or air forces or otherwise to employ any such German national as military, naval or aeronautic instructor.

The present provision does not, however, affect the right of France to recruit for the Foreign Legion in accordance with French military laws and regulations.

CHAPTER IV.

FORTIFICATIONS.

ARTICLE 180.

All fortified works, fortresses and field works situated in German territory to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometres to the east of the Rhine shall be disarmed and dismantled.

Within a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty such of the above fortified works, fortresses and field works as are situated in territory not occupied by Allied and Associated troops shall be disarmed, and within a further period of four months they shall be dismantled. Those which are situated in territory occupied by Allied and Associated troops shall be disarmed and dismantled within such periods as may be fixed by the Allied High Command.

The construction of any new fortification, whatever its nature and importance, is forbidden in the zone referred to in the first paragraph above.

The system of fortified works of the southern and eastern frontiers of Germany shall be maintained in its existing state.

TABLE No. I.

STATE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS STAFFS AND OF INFANTRY AND CAVALRY DIVISIONS.

These tabular statements do not form a fixed establishment to be imposed on Germany, but the figures contained in them (number of units and strengths) represent maximum figures, which should not in any case be exceeded.

I.—ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS STAFFS.

Unit.	Maximum No. authorised.	Maxium strengths of each unit.	
		Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.
Army Corps Headquarters Staff	2	30	150
Total for Headquarters Staffs	.....	60	300

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INFANTRY DIVISION.

Unit.	Maximum No. of such units in a single division.	Maximum strengths of each unit.	
		Officers.	N. C. O.'s and men.
Headquarters of an infantry division	1	25	70
Headquarters of divisional infantry	1	4	30
Headquarters of divisional artillery	1	4	30
Regiment of infantry	3	70	2,300
(Each regiment comprises 3 battalions of infantry. Each battalion comprises 3 companies of infantry and 1 machine-gun company.)			
Trench mortar company	3	6	150
Divisional squadron	1	6	150
Field artillery regiment	1	85	1,300
(Each regiment comprises 3 groups of artillery. Each group comprises 3 batteries.)			
Pioneer battalion	1	12	400
(This battalion comprises 2 companies of pioneers, 1 pontoon detachment, 1 searchlight section.)			
Signal detachment	1	12	300
(This detachment comprises 1 telephone detachment, 1 listening section, 1 carrier pigeon section.)			
Divisional medical service	1	20	400
Parks and convoys	.....	14	800
Total for infantry division	.....	410	10,830

III. ESTABLISHMENT OF A CAVALRY DIVISION.

Unit.	Maximum No. of such units in a single division.	Maximum strengths of each unit.	
		Officers.	N. C. O.'s and men.
Headquarters of a cavalry division	1	15	50
Cavalry regiment	6	40	800
(Each regiment comprises 4 squadrons.)			
Horse artillery group (3 batteries)	1	20	400
Total for cavalry division	.....	275	5,250

TABLE No. II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF ARMAMENT ESTABLISHMENT FOR A MAXIMUM OF SEVEN INFANTRY DIVISIONS, THREE CAVALRY DIVISIONS, AND TWO ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS STAFFS.

Material.	Infantry division. (1)	For 7 infantry divisions. (2)	Cavalry division. (3)	For 3 cavalry divisions. (4)	Two army corps headquarters staffs. (5)	Total of columns 2, 4, and 5. (6)
Rifles	12,000	84,000	.....	.....	This establishment must be drawn from the increased armaments of the divisional infantry.	84,000
Carbines	.....	.....	6,000	18,000		18,000
Heavy machine guns	108	756	12	36		792
Light machine guns	162	1,134	.....	.....		1,134
Medium trench mortars	9	63	.....	.....		63
Light trench mortars	27	189	.....	.....		189
7.7-cm. guns	24	168	12	36		204
10.5-cm. howitzers	12	84	.....	.....		84

TABLE No. III.

MAXIMUM STOCKS AUTHORISED.

Material.	Maximum number of Arms authorised.	Establishment, per unit.	Maximum, totals.
		Rounds.	*Rounds.*
Rifles	84,000	400	40,800,000
Carbines	18,000		
Heavy machine guns	792	8,000	15,408,000
Light machine guns	1,134		
Medium trench mortars	63	400	25,200
Light trench mortars	189	800	151,200
Field artillery:			
7.7 cm. guns	204	1,000	204,000
10.5 cm. howitzers	84	800	67,200

Premier Orlando of Italy

Premier Clemenceau of France

SECTION II.
NAVAL CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 181.

After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German naval forces in commission must not exceed:

6 battleships of the *Deutschland* or *Lothringen* type,
6 light cruisers,
12 destroyers,
12 torpedo boats,

or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them as provided in Article 190.

No submarines are to be included.

All other warships, except where there is provision to the contrary in the present Treaty, must be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes.

ARTICLE 182.

Until the completion of the minesweeping prescribed by Article 193 Germany will keep in commission such number of minesweeping vessels as may be fixed by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 183.

After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the total personnel of the German Navy, including the manning of the fleet, coast defenses, signal stations, administration and other land services, must not exceed fifteen thousand, including officers and men of all grades and corps.

The total strength of officers and warrant officers must not exceed fifteen hundred.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the personnel in excess of the above strength shall be demobilized.

No naval or military corps or reserve force in connection with the Navy may be organised in Germany without being included in the above strength.

ARTICLE 184.

From the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty all the German surface warships which are not in German ports cease to belong to Germany, who renounces all rights over them.

Vessels which, in compliance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, are now interned in the ports of the Allied and Associated Powers are declared to be finally surrendered.

Vessels which are now interned in neutral ports will be there surrendered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The German Government must address a notification to that effect to the neutral Powers on the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 185.

Within a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German surface warships enumerated below will be surrendered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in such Allied ports as the said Powers may direct.

These warships will have been disarmed as provided in Article XXIII of the Armistice of November 11, 1918. Nevertheless they must have all their guns on board.

BATTLESHIPS.

Oldenburg.	*Posen.*
Thuringen.	*Westfalen.*
Ostfriesland.	*Rheinland.*
Helgoland.	*Nassau.*

LIGHT CRUISERS.

Stettin.	*Stralsund.*
Danzig.	*Augsburg.*
München.	*Kolberg.*
Lübeck.	*Stuttgart.*

and, in addition, forty-two modern destroyers and fifty modern torpedo boats, as chosen by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 186.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty the German Government must undertake, under the supervision of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the breaking-up of all the German surface warships now under construction.

ARTICLE 187.

The German auxiliary cruisers and fleet auxiliaries enumerated below will be disarmed and treated as merchant ships.

INTERRED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES:

Berlin.	*Seydlitz.*
Santa Fé.	*Yorck.*

IN GERMANY:

Ammon.	*Fürst Bülow.*
Answald.	*Gertrud.*
Bosnia.	*Kigoma.*
Cordoba.	*Rugia.*
Cassel.	*Santa Elena.*
Dania.	*Schleswig.*
Rio Negro.	*Möwe.*
Rio Pardo.	*Sierra Ventana.*
Santa Cruz.	*Chemnitz.*
Schwaben.	*Emil Georg von Strauss.*
Solingen.	*Hapsburg.*
Steigerwald.	*Meteor.*
Franken.	*Waltraute.*
Gundomar.	*Scharnhorst.*

ARTICLE 188.

On the expiration of one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty all German submarines, submarine salvage vessels and docks for submarines, including the tubular dock, must have been handed over to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Such of these submarines, vessels and docks as are considered by the said Governments to be fit to proceed under their own power or to be towed shall be taken by the German Government into such Allied ports as have been indicated.

The remainder, and also those in course of construction, shall be broken up entirely by the German Government under the supervision of the said Governments. The breaking-up must be completed within three months at the most after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 189.

Articles, machinery and material arising from the breaking-up of German warships of all kinds, whether surface vessels or submarines, may not be used except for purely industrial or commercial purposes.

They may not be sold or disposed of to foreign countries.

ARTICLE 190.

Germany is forbidden to construct or acquire any warships other than those intended to replace the units in commission provided for in Article 181 of the present Treaty.

The warships intended for replacement purposes as above shall not exceed the following displacement:

Armoured ships	10,000 tons,
Light cruisers	6,000 tons,
Destroyers	800 tons,
Torpedo boats	200 tons.

Except where a ship has been lost, units of the different classes shall only be replaced at the end of a period of twenty years in the case of battleships and cruisers, and fifteen years in the case of destroyers and torpedo boats, counting from the launching of the ship.

ARTICLE 191.

The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Germany.

ARTICLE 192.

The warships in commission of the German fleet must have on board or in reserve only the allowance of arms, munitions and war material fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Within a month from the fixing of the quantities as above, arms, munitions and war material of all kinds, including mines and torpedoes, now in the hands of the German Government and in excess of the said quantities, shall be surrendered to the Governments of the said Powers at places to be indicated by them. Such arms, munitions and war material will be destroyed or rendered useless.

All other stocks, depots or reserves of arms, munitions or naval war material of all kinds are forbidden.

The manufacture of these articles in German territory for, and their export to, foreign countries shall be forbidden.

ARTICLE 193.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty Germany will forthwith sweep up the mines in the following areas in the North Sea to the eastward of longitude 4° 00′ E. of Greenwich:

(1) Between parallels of latitude 53° 00′ N. and 59° 00′ N.; (2) To the northward of latitude 60° 30′ N.

Germany must keep these areas free from mines.

Germany must also sweep and keep free from mines such areas in the Baltic as may ultimately be notified by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 194.

The personnel of the German Navy shall be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements entered into for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers and warrant officers; twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men.

The number engaged to replace those discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed five per cent. per annum of the totals laid down in this Section (Article 183).

The personnel discharged from the Navy must not receive any kind of naval or military training or undertake any further service in the Navy or Army.

Officers belonging to the German Navy and not demobilized must engage to serve till the age of forty-five, unless discharged for sufficient reasons.

No officer or man of the German mercantile marine shall receive any training in the Navy.

ARTICLE 195.

In order to ensure free passage into the Baltic to all nations, Germany shall not erect any fortifications in the area comprised between latitudes 55° 27′ N. and 54° 00′ N. and longitudes 9° 00′ E. and 16° 00′ E. of the meridian of Greenwich, nor install any guns commanding the maritime routes between the North Sea and the Baltic. The fortifications now existing in this area shall be demolished and the guns removed under the supervisions of the Allied Governments and in periods to be fixed by them.

The German Government shall place at the disposal of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers

all hydrographical information now in its possession concerning the channels and adjoining waters between the Baltic and the North Sea.

ARTICLE 196.

All fortified works and fortifications, other than those mentioned in Section XIII (Heligoland) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe) and in Article 195, now established within fifty kilometres of the German coast or on German islands off that coast shall be considered as of a defensive nature and may remain in their existing condition.

No new fortifications shall be constructed within these limits. The armament of these defences shall not exceed, as regards the number and calibre of guns, those in position at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The German Government shall communicate forthwith particulars thereof to all the European Governments.

On the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the stocks of ammunition for these guns shall be reduced to and maintained at a maximum figure of fifteen hundred rounds per piece for calibres of 4.1-inch and under, and five hundred rounds per piece for higher calibres.

ARTICLE 197.

During the three months following the coming into force of the present Treaty the German high-power wireless telegraphy stations at Nauen, Hanover and Berlin shall not be used for the transmission of messages concerning naval, military or political questions of interest to Germany or any State which has been allied to Germany in the war, without the assent of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. These stations may be used for commercial purposes, but only under the supervision of the said Governments, who will decide the wave-length to be used.

During the same period Germany shall not build any more high-power wireless telegraphy stations in her own territory or that of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey.

SECTION III.

AIR CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 198.

The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces.

Germany may, during a period not extending beyond October 1, 1919, maintain a maximum number of one hundred seaplanes or flying boats, which shall be exclusively employed in searching for submarine mines, shall be furnished with the necessary equipment for this purpose, and shall in no case carry arms, munitions or bombs of any nature whatever.

In addition to the engines installed in the seaplanes or flying boats above mentioned, one spare engine may be provided for each engine of each of these craft.

No dirigible shall be kept.

ARTICLE 199.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the personnel of air forces on the rolls of the German land and sea forces shall be demobilised. Up to October 1, 1919, however, Germany may keep and maintain a total number of one thousand men, including officers, for the whole of the cadres and personnel, flying and non-flying, of all formations and establishments.

ARTICLE 200.

Until the complete evacuation of German territory by the Allied and Associated troops, the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in Germany freedom of passage through the air, freedom of transit and of landing.

ARTICLE 201.

During the six months following the coming into force of the present Treaty, the manufacture and importation of aircraft, parts of aircraft, engines for aircraft, and parts of engines for aircraft, shall be forbidden in all German territory.

ARTICLE 202.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty, all military and naval aeronautical material, except the machines mentioned in the second and third paragraphs of Article 198, must be delivered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Delivery must be effected at such places as the said Governments may select, and must be completed within three months.

In particular, this material will include all items under the following heads which are or have been in use or were designed for warlike purposes:

Complete aeroplanes and seaplanes, as well as those being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Dirigibles able to take the air being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Plant for the manufacture of hydrogen.

Dirigible sheds and shelters of every kind of aircraft.

Pending their delivery, dirigibles will, at the expense of Germany, be maintained inflated with hydrogen; the plant for the manufacture of hydrogen, as well as the sheds for dirigibles, may, at the discretion of the said Powers, be left to Germany until the time when the dirigibles are handed over.

Engines for aircraft.

Nacelles and fuselages.

Armament (guns, machine guns, light machine guns, bomb-dropping apparatus, torpedo-dropping apparatus, synchronization apparatus, aiming apparatus).

Munitions (cartridges, shells, bombs loaded or unloaded, stocks of explosives or of material for their manufacture).

Instruments for use on aircraft.

Wireless apparatus and photographic or cinematograph apparatus for use on aircraft.

Component parts of any of the items under the preceding heads.

The material referred to above shall not be removed without special permission from the said Governments.

SECTION IV.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSIONS OF CONTROL.

ARTICLE 203.

All the military, naval and air clauses contained in the present Treaty, for the execution of which a time-limit is prescribed, shall be executed by Germany under the control of Inter-Allied Commissions specially appointed for this purpose by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 204.

The Inter-Allied Commissions of Control will be specially charged with the duty of seeing to the complete execution of the delivery, destruction, demolition and rendering things useless to be carried out at the expense of the German Government in accordance with the present Treaty.

They will communicate to the German authorities the decisions which the Principal Allied and Associated Powers have reserved the right to take, or which the execution of the military, naval and air clauses may necessitate.

ARTICLE 205.

The Inter-Allied Commissions of Control may establish their organisations at the seat of the central German Government.

They shall be entitled as often as they think desirable to proceed to any point whatever in German territory, or to send sub-commissions, or to authorize one or more of their members to go, to any such point.

ARTICLE 206.

The German Government must give all necessary facilities for the accomplishment of their missions to the Inter-Allied Commissions of Control and to their members.

It shall attach a qualified representative to each Inter-Allied Commission of Control for the purpose of receiving the communications which the Commission may have to address to the German Government and of supplying or procuring for the Commission all information or documents which may be required.

The German Government must in all cases furnish at its own cost all labour and material required to effect the deliveries and the works of destruction, dismantling, demolition, and of rendering things useless, provided for in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 207.

The upkeep and cost of the Commissions of Control and the expenses involved by their work shall be borne by Germany.

ARTICLE 208.

The Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the military clauses.

In particular it will be its duty to receive from the German Government the notifications relating to the location of the stocks and depots of munitions, the armament of the fortified works, fortresses and forts which Germany is allowed to retain, and the location of the works or factories for the production of arms, munitions and war material and their operations.

It will take delivery of the arms, munitions and war material, will select the points where such delivery is to be effected, and will supervise the works of destruction, demolition, and of rendering things useless, which are to be carried out in accordance with the present Treaty.

The German Government must furnish to the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the latter may deem necessary to ensure the complete execution of the military clauses, and in particular all legislative and administrative documents and regulations.

ARTICLE 209.

The Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the naval clauses.

In particular it will be its duty to proceed to the building yards and to supervise the breaking-up of the ships which are under construction there, to take delivery of all surface ships or submarines, salvage ships, docks and the tubular docks, and to supervise the destruction and breaking-up provided for.

The German Government must furnish to the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the Commission may deem necessary to ensure the complete execution of the naval clauses, in particular the designs of the warships, the composition of their armaments, the details and models of the guns, munitions, torpedoes, mines, explosives, wireless telegraphic apparatus and, in general, everything relating to naval war material, as well as all legislative or administrative documents or regulations.

ARTICLE 210.

The Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the air clauses.

In particular it will be its duty to make an inventory of the aeronautical material existing in German territory, to inspect aeroplane, balloon and motor manufactories, and factories producing arms, munitions and explosives capable of being used by aircraft, to visit all aerodromes, sheds, landing grounds, parks and depots, to authorise, where necessary, a removal of material and to take delivery of such material.

The German Government must furnish to the Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and legislative, administrative or other documents which the Commission may consider necessary to ensure the complete execution of the air clauses, and in particular a list of the personnel belonging to all the German Air Services, and of the existing material, as well as of that in process of manufacture or on order, and a list of all establishments working for aviation, of their positions, and of all sheds and landing grounds.

SECTION V.

GENERAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE 211.

After the expiration of a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the German laws must have been modified and shall be maintained by the German Government in conformity with this Part of the present Treaty.

Within the same period all the administrative or other measures relating to the execution of this Part of the Treaty must have been taken.

ARTICLE 212.

The following portions of the Armistice of November 11, 1918: Article VI, the first two and the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article VII; Article IX; Clauses I, II and V of Annex n° 2, and the Protocol, dated April 4, 1919, supplementing the Armistice of November 11, 1918, remain in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the above stipulations.

ARTICLE 213.

So long as the present Treaty remains in force, Germany undertakes to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.

PART VI.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES.

SECTION I.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 214.

The repatriation of prisoners of war and interned civilians shall take place as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty and shall be carried out with the greatest rapidity.

ARTICLE 215.

The repatriation of German prisoners of war and interned civilians shall, in accordance with Article 214, be carried out by a Commission composed of representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one part and of the German Government on the other part.

For each of the Allied and Associated Powers a Sub-Commission, composed exclusively of Representatives of the interested Power and of Delegates of the German Government, shall regulate the details of carrying into effect the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

ARTICLE 216.

From the time of their delivery into the hands of the German authorities the prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be returned without delay to their homes by the said authorities.

Those amongst them who before the war were habitually resident in territory occupied by the troops of the Allied and Associated Powers are likewise to be sent to their homes, subject to the consent and control of the military authorities of the Allied and Associated armies of occupation.

ARTICLE 217.

The whole cost of repatriation from the moment of starting shall be borne by the German Government who shall also provide the land and sea transport and staff considered necessary by the Commission referred to in Article 215.

ARTICLE 218.

Prisoners of war and interned civilians awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offences against discipline shall be repatriated irrespective of the completion of their sentence or of the proceedings pending against them.

This stipulation shall not apply to prisoners of war and interned civilians punished for offences committed subsequent to May 1, 1919.

During the period pending their repatriation all prisoners of war and interned civilians shall remain subject to the existing regulations, more especially as regards work and discipline.

ARTICLE 219.

Prisoners of war and interned civilians who are awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offences other than those against discipline may be detained.

ARTICLE 220.

The German Government undertakes to admit to its territory without distinction all persons liable to repatriation.

Prisoners of war or other German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated may be excluded from repatriation; but the Allied and Associated Governments reserve to themselves the right either to repatriate them or to take them to a neutral country or to allow them to reside in their own territories.

The German Government undertakes not to institute any exceptional proceedings against these persons or their families nor to take any repressive or vexatious measures of any kind whatsoever against them on this account.

ARTICLE 221.

The Allied and Associated Governments reserve the right to make the repatriation of German prisoners of war or German nationals in their hands conditional upon the immediate notification and release by the German Government of any prisoners of war who are nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and may still be in Germany.

ARTICLE 222.

Germany undertakes:

(1) To give every facility to Commissions to enquire into the cases of those who cannot be traced; to furnish such Commissions with all necessary means of transport; to allow them access to camps, prisons, hospitals and all other places; and to place at their disposal all documents, whether public or private, which would facilitate their enquiries;

(2) To impose penalties upon any German officials or private persons who have concealed the presence of any nationals of any of the Allied and Associated Powers or have neglected to reveal the presence of any such after it had come to their knowledge.

ARTICLE 223.

Germany undertakes to restore without delay from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty all articles, money, securities and documents which have belonged to nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and which have been retained by the German authorities.

ARTICLE 224.

The High Contracting Parties waive reciprocally all repayment of sums due for the maintenance of prisoners of war in their respective territories.

SECTION II.

GRAVES.

ARTICLE 225.

The Allied and Associated Governments and the German Government will cause to be respected and maintained the graves of the soldiers and sailors buried in their respective territories.

They agree to recognise any Commission appointed by an Allied or Associated Government for the purpose of identifying, registering, caring for or erecting suitable memorials over the said graves and to facilitate the discharge of its duties.

Furthermore they agree to afford, so far as the provisions of their laws and the requirements of public health allow, every facility for giving effect to requests that the bodies of their soldiers and sailors may be transferred to their own country.

ARTICLE 226.

The graves of prisoners of war and interned civilians who are nationals of the different belligerent States and have died in captivity shall be properly maintained in accordance with Article 225 of the present Treaty.

The Allied and Associated Governments on the one part and the German Government on the other part reciprocally undertake also to furnish to each other:

(1) A complete list of those who have died, together with all information useful for identification;

(2) All information as to the number and position of the graves of all those who have been buried without identification.

PART VII.

PENALTIES.

ARTICLE 227.

The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defence. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following Powers: namely, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy, with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed.

The Allied and Associated Powers will address a request

to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender to them of the ex-Emperor in order that he may be put on trial.

ARTICLE 228.

The German Government recognizes the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. Such persons shall, if found guilty, be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. This provision will apply notwithstanding any proceedings or prosecution before a tribunal in Germany or in the territory of her allies.

The German Government shall hand over to the Allied and Associated Powers, or to such one of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war, who are specified either by name or by the rank, office or employment which they held under the German authorities.

ARTICLE 229.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before the military tribunals of that Power.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the Powers concerned.

In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

ARTICLE 230.

The German Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of offenders and the just appreciation of responsibility.

PART VIII.

REPARATION.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 231.

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

ARTICLE 232.

The Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present Treaty, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage.

The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea and from the air, and in general all damage as defined in Annex I hereto.

In accordance with Germany's pledges, already given, as to complete restoration for Belgium, Germany undertakes, in addition to the compensation for damage elsewhere in this Part provided for, as a consequence of the violation of the Treaty of 1839, to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from the Allied and Associated Governments up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum on such sums. This amount shall be determined by the Reparation Commission, and the German Government undertakes thereupon forthwith to make a special issue of bearer bonds to an equivalent amount payable in marks gold, on May 1, 1926, or, at the option of the German Government, on the 1st of May in any year up to 1926. Subject to the foregoing, the form of such bonds shall be determined by the Reparation Commission. Such bonds shall be handed over to the Reparation Commission, which has authority to take and acknowledge receipt thereof on behalf of Belgium.

ARTICLE 233.

The amount of the above damage for which compensation is to be made by Germany shall be determined by an inter-Allied Commission, to be called the *Reparation Commission* and constituted in the form and with the powers set forth hereunder and in Annexes II to VII inclusive hereto.

This Commission shall consider the claims and give to the German Government a just opportunity to be heard.

The findings of the Commission as to the amount of damage defined as above shall be concluded and notified to the German Government on or before May 1, 1921, as representing the extent of that Government's obligations.

The Commission shall concurrently draw up a schedule of payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation within a period of thirty years from May 1, 1921. If, however, within the period mentioned, Germany fails to discharge her obligations, any balance remaining unpaid may, within the discretion of the Commission, be postponed for the settlement in subsequent years, or may be handled otherwise in such manner as the Allied and Associated Governments, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Part of the present Treaty, shall determine.

ARTICLE 234.

The Reparation Commission shall after May 1, 1921, from time to time, consider the resources and capacity of Germany, and, after giving her representatives a just opportunity to be heard, shall have discretion to extend the date, and to modify the form of payments, such as are to be provided for in accordance with Article 233; but not to cancel any part, except with the specific authority of the several Governments represented upon the Commission.

ARTICLE 235.

In order to enable the Allied and Associated Powers to proceed at once to the restoration of their industrial and economic life, pending the full determination of their claims, Germany shall pay in such instalments and in such manner (whether in gold, commodities, ships, securities or otherwise) as the Reparation Commission may fixe, during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 gold marks. Out of this sum the expenses of the armies of occupation subsequent to the Armistice of November 11, 1918, shall first be met, and such supplies of food and raw materials as may be judged by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations for reparation may also, with the approval of the said Governments be paid for out of the above sum. The balance shall be reckoned towards liquidation of the amounts due for reparation. Germany shall further deposit bonds as prescribed in paragraph 12 (*c*) of Annex II hereto.

ARTICLE 236.

Germany further agrees to the direct application of her economic resources to reparation as specified in Annexes, III, IV, V, and VI, relating respectively to merchant shipping, to physical restoration, to coal and derivatives of coal, and to dyestuffs and other chemical products; provided always that the value of the property transferred and any services rendered by her under these Annexes, assessed in the manner therein prescribed, shall be credited to her towards liquidation of her obligations under the above Articles.

ARTICLE 237.

The successive instalments, including the above sum, paid over by Germany in satisfaction of the above claims will be divided by the Allied and Associated Governments in proportions which have been determined upon by them in advance on a basis of general equity and of the rights of each.

For the purposes of this division the value of property transferred and services rendered under Article 243, and under Annexes III, IV, V, VI and VII, shall be reckoned in the same manner as cash payments effected in that year.

ARTICLE 238.

In addition to the payments mentioned above Germany shall effect, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Reparation Commission, restitution in cash of cash taken away, seized or sequestrated, and also restitution of animals, objects of every nature and securities taken away, seized or sequestrated, in the cases in which it proves possible to identify them in territory belonging to Germany or her allies.

Until this procedure is laid down, restitution will continue in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and its renewals and the Protocols thereto.

ARTICLE 239.

The German Government undertakes to make forthwith the restitution contemplated by Article 238 and to make the payments and deliveries contemplated by Articles 233, 234, 235 and 236.

ARTICLE 240.

The German Government recognizes the Commission provided for by Article 233 as the same may be constituted by the Allied and Associated Governments in accordance with Annex II, and agrees irrevocably to the possession and exercise by such Commission of the power and authority given to it under the present Treaty.

The German Government will supply to the Commission all the information which the Commission may require relative to the financial situation and operations and to the property, productive capacity, and stocks and current production of raw materials and manufactured articles of Germany and her nationals, and further any information relative to military operations which in the judgment of the Commission may be necessary for the assessment of Germany's liability for reparation as defined in Annex I.

The German Government will accord to the members of the Commission and its authorised agents the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Germany by duly accredited diplomatic agents of friendly Powers.

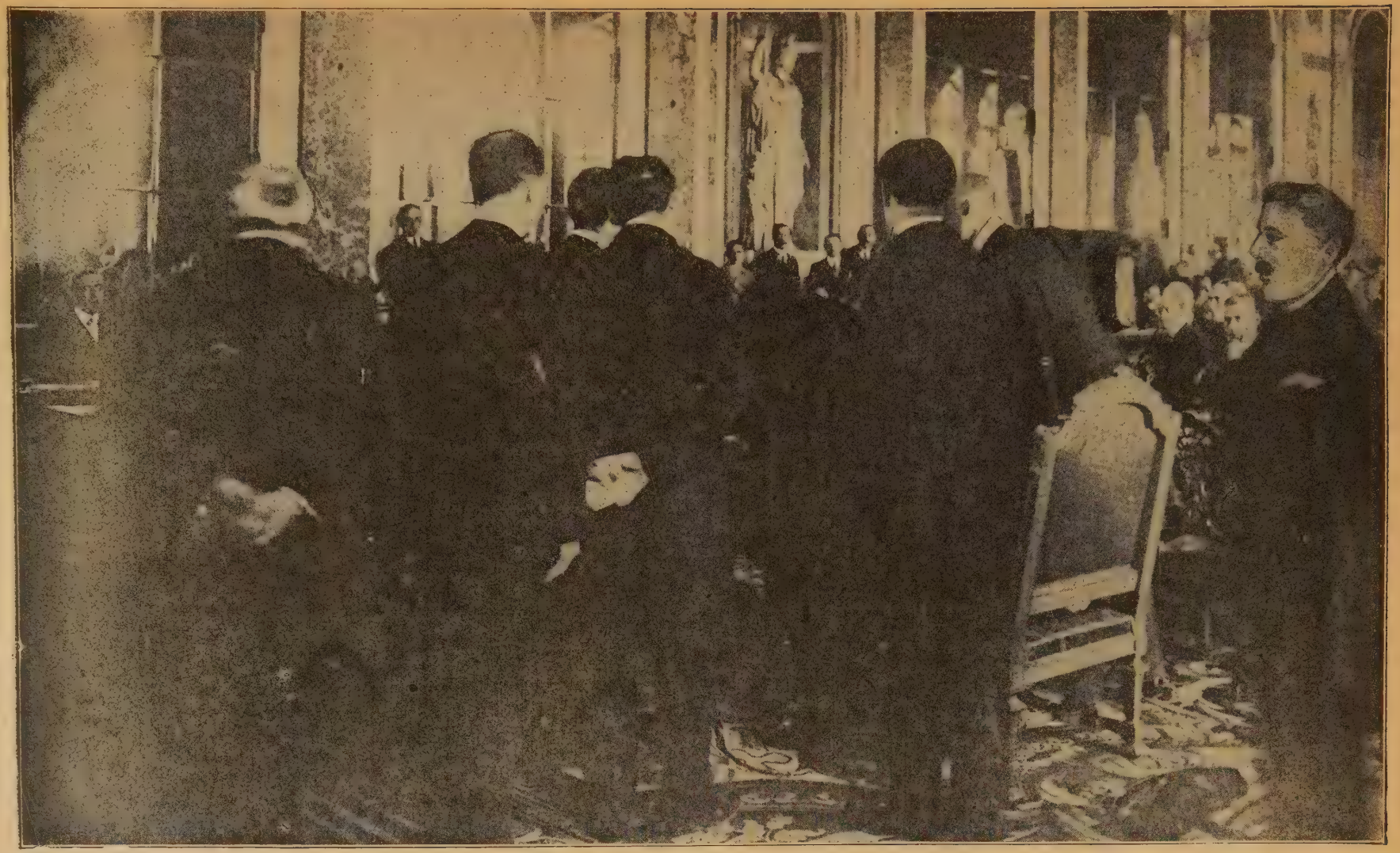
Germany further agrees to provide for the salaries and expenses of the Commission and of such staff as it may employ.

ARTICLE 241.

Germany undertakes to pass, issue and maintain in force any legislation, orders and decrees that may be necessary to give complete effect to these provisions.

ARTICLE 242.

The provisions of this Part of the present Treaty do not apply to the property, rights and interests referred to in Sections III and IV of PART X (Economic Clauses) of the



German Delegates actually signing the German Treaty of Peace in the Palace at Versailles, France, June 28, 1919.

present Treaty, nor to the product of their liquidation, except so far as concerns any final balance in favour of Germany under Article 243 (*a*).

ARTICLE 243.

The following shall be reckoned as credits to Germany in respect of her reparation obligations:

(*a*) Any final balance in favour of Germany under Section V (Alsace-Lorraine) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe) and Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty;

(*b*) Amounts due to Germany in respect of transfers under Section IV (Saar Basin) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe), Part IX (Financial Clauses), and Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways);

(*c*) Amounts which in the judgment of the Reparation Commission should be credited to Germany on account of any other transfers under the present Treaty of property, rights, concessions or other interests.

In no case, however, shall credit be given for property restored in accordance with Article 238 of the present Part.

ARTICLE 244.

The transfer of the German submarine cables which do not form the subject of particular provisions of the present Treaty is regulated by Annex VII hereto.

ANNEX I.

Compensation may be claimed from Germany under Article 232 above in respect of the total damage under the following categories:

(1) Damage to injured persons and to surviving dependents by personal injury to or death of civilians caused by acts of war, including bombardments or other attacks on land, on sea, or from the air, and all the direct consequences thereof, and of all operations of war by the two groups of belligerents wherever arising.

(2) Damage caused by Germany or her allies to civilian victims of acts of cruelty, violence or maltreatment (including injuries to life or health as a consequence of imprisonment, deportation, internment or evacuation, of exposure at sea or of being forced to labour), wherever arising, and to the surviving dependents of such victims.

(3) Damage caused by Germany or her allies in their own territory or in occupied or invaded territory to civilian victims of all acts injurious to health or capacity to work, or to honour, as well as to the surviving dependents of such victims.

(4) Damage caused by any kind of maltreatment of prisoners of war.

(5) As damage caused to the peoples of the Allied and Associated Powers, all pensions and compensation in the nature of pensions to naval and military victims of war (including members of the air force), whether mutilated, wounded, sick or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims, the amount due to the Allied and Associated Governments being calculated for each of them as being the capitalised cost of such pensions and compensation at the basis of the scales in force in France at such date.

(6) The cost of assistance by the Government of the Allied and Associated Powers to prisoners of war and to their families and dependents.

(7) Allowances by the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers to the families and dependents of mobilised persons or persons serving with the forces, the amount due to them for each calendar year in which hostilities occurred being calculated for each Government on the basis of the average scale for such payments in force in France during that year.

(8) Damage caused to civilians by being forced by Germany or her allies to labour without just remuneration.

(9) Damage in respect of all property wherever situated belonging to any of the Allied or Associated States or their nationals, with the exception of naval and military works or materials, which has been carried off, seized, injured or destroyed by the acts of Germany or her allies on land, on sea or from the air, or damage directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war.

(10) Damage in the form of levies, fines and other similar exactions imposed by Germany or her allies upon the civilian population.

ANNEX II.

1.

The Commission referred to in Article 233 shall be called "The Reparation Commission" and is hereinafter referred to as "the Commission".

2.

Delegates to this Commission shall be nominated by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. Each of these Powers will appoint one Delegate and also one Assistant Delegate, who will take his place in case of illness or necessary absence, but at other times will only have the right to be present at proceedings without taking any part therein.

On no occasion shall the Delegates of more than five of the above Powers have the right to take part in the proceedings of the Commission and to record their votes. The Delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy shall have this right on all occasions. The Delegate of Belgium shal have this right on all occasions other than those referred to below. The Delegate of Japan shall have this right on occasions when questions relating to damage at sea, and questions arising under Article 260 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) in which Japanese interests are concerned, are under consideration. The Delegate of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State shall have this right, when questions relating to Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria are under consideration.

Each Government represented on the Commission shall have the right to withdraw therefrom upon twelve months notice filed with the Commission and confirmed in the course of the sixth month after the date of the original notice.

3.

Such of the other Allied and Associated Powers as may be interested shall have the right to appoint a Delegate to be present and act as Assessor only while their respective claims and interests are under examination or discussion, but without the right to vote.

4.

In case of the death, resignation or recall of any Delegate, Assistant Delegate or Assessor, a successor to him shall be nominated as soon as possible.

5.

The Commission will have its principal permanent Bureau in Paris and will hold its first meeting in Paris as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and thereafter will meet in such place or places and at such time as it may deem convenient and as may be necessary for the most expeditious discharge of its duties.

6.

At its first meeting the Commission shall elect, from among the Delegates referred to above, a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. If a vacancy in the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship should occur during the annual period, the Commission shall proceed to a new election for the remainder of the said period.

7.

The Commission is authorised to appoint all necessary officers, agents and employees who may be required for the execution of its functions, and to fix their remuneration; to constitute committees, whose members need not necessarily be members of the Commission, and to take all executive steps necessary for the purpose of discharging its duties; and to delegate authority and discretion to officers, agents and committees.

8.

All proceedings of the Commission shall be private, unless, on particular occasions, the Commission shall otherwise determine for special reasons.

9.

The Commission shall be required, if the German Government so desire, to hear, within a period which it will fix from time to time, evidence and arguments on the part of Germany on any question connected with her capacity to pay.

10.

The Commission shall consider the claims and give to the German Government a just opportunity to be heard, but not to take any part whatever in the decisions of the Commission. The Commission shall afford a similar opportunity to the allies of Germany, when it shall consider that their interests are in question.

11.

The Commission shall not be bound by any particular code or rules of law or by any particular rule of evidence or of procedure, but shall be guided by justice, equity and good faith. Its decisions must follow the same principles and rules in all cases where they are applicable. It will establish rules relating to methods of proof of claims. It may act on any trustworthy modes of computation.

12.

The Commission shall have all the powers conferred upon it, and shall exercise all the functions assigned to it by the present Treaty.

The Commission shall in general have wide latitude as to its control and handling of the whole reparation problem as dealt with in this Part of the present Treaty and shall have authority to interpret its provisions. Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the Commission is constituted by the several Allied and Associated Governments referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above as the exclusive agency of the said Governments respectively for receiving, selling, holding, and distributing the reparation payments to be made by Germany under this Part of the present Treaty. The Commission must comply with the following conditions and provisions:

(*a*) Whatever part of the full amount of the proved claims is not paid in gold, or in ships, securities and commodities or otherwise, Germany shall be required, under such conditions as the Commission may determine, to cover by way of guarantee by an equivalent issue of bonds, obligations or otherwise, in order to constitute an acknowledgment of the said part of the debt.

(*b*) In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and secondly, so as to satisfy itself that, in general, the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission.

(*c*) In order to facilitate and continue the immediate restoration of the economic life of the Allied and Associated countries, the Commission will as provided in Article 235 take from Germany by way of security for and acknowledgment of her debt a first instalment of gold bearer bonds free

of all taxes and charges of every description established or to be established by the Government of the German Empire or of the German States, or by any authority subject to them; these bonds will be delivered on account and in three portions, the marks gold being payable in conformity with Article 262 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty as follows:

(1) To be issued forthwith, 20,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest. There shall be specially applied towards the amortisation of these bonds the payments which Germany is pledged to make in conformity with Article 235, after deduction of the sums used for the reimbursement of expenses of the armies of occupation and for payment of foodstuffs and raw materials. Such bonds as have not been redeemed by May 1, 1921, shall then be exchanged or new bonds of the same type as those provided for below (paragraph 12, *c*, (2)).

(2) To be issued forthwith, further 40,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter at 5 per cent. per annum with an additional 1 per cent. for amortisation beginning in 1926 on the whole amount of the issue.

(3) To be delivered forthwith a covering undertaking in writing to issue when, but not until, the Commission is satisfied that Germany can meet such interest and sinking fund obligations, a further instalment of 40,000,000,000 Marks gold 5 per cent. bearer bonds, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the Commission.

The dates for payment of interest, the manner of applying the amortisation fund, and all other questions relating to the issue, management and regulation of the bond issue shall be determined by the Commission from time to time.

Further issues by way of acknowledgment and security may be required as the Commission subsequently determines from time to time.

(*d*) In the event of bonds, obligations or other evidence of indebtedness issued by Germany by way of security for or acknowledgment of her reparation debt being disposed of outright, not by way of pledge, to persons other than the several Governments in whose favour Germany's original reparation indebtedness was created, an amount of such reparation indebtedness shall be deemed to be extinguished corresponding to the nominal value of the bonds, etc., so disposed of outright, and the obligation of Germany in respect of such bonds shall be confined to her liabilities to the holders of the bonds, as expressed upon their face.

(*e*) The damage for repairing, reconstructing and rebuilding property in the invaded and devastated districts, including reinstallation of furniture machinery and other equipment, will be calculated according to the cost at the dates when the work is done.

(*f*) Decisions of the Commission relating to the total or partial cancellation of the capital or interest of any verified debt of Germany must be accompanied by a statement of its reasons.

13.

As to voting, the Commission will observe the following rules:

When a decision of the Commission is taken, the votes of all the Delegates entitled to vote, or in the absence of any of them, of their Assistant Delegates, shall be recorded. Abstention from voting is to be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion. Assessors have no vote.

On the following questions unanimity is necessary:

(*a*) Questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or the cancellation of the whole or any part of the debt or obligations of Germany;

(*b*) Questions of determining the amount and conditions of bonds or other obligations to be issued by the German Government and of fixing the time and manner for selling, negotiating or distributing such bonds;

(*c*) Any postponement, total or partial, beyond the end of 1930, of the payment of instalments falling due between May 1, 1921, and the end of 1926 inclusive;

(*d*) Any postponement, total or partial, of any instalment falling due after 1926 for a period exceeding three years;

(*e*) Questions of applying in any particular case a method of measuring damages different from that which has been previously applied in a similar case;

(*f*) Questions of the interpretation of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty.

All other questions shall be decided by the vote of a majority.

In case of any difference of opinion among the Delegates, which cannot be solved by reference to their Governments, upon the question whether a given case is one which requires a unanimous vote for its decision or not, such difference shall be referred to the immediate arbitration of some impartial person to be agreed upon by their Governments, whose award the Allied and Associated Governments agree to accept.

14.

Decisions of the Commission, in accordance with the powers conferred upon it, shall forthwith become binding and may be put into immediate execution without further proceedings.

15.

The Commission will issue to each of the interested Powers, in such form as the Commission shall fix:

(1) A certificate stating that it holds for the account of the said Power bonds of the issues mentioned above, the said certificate, on the demand of the Power concerned, being divisible in a number of parts not exceeding five;

(2) From time to time certificates stating the goods delivered by Germany on account of her reparation debt which it holds to the account of the said Power.

The said certificates shall be registered, and upon notice to the Commission, may be transferred by endorsement.

When bonds are issued for sale or negotiation, and when goods are delivered by the Commission, certificates to an equivalent value must be withdrawn.

16.

Interest shall be debited to Germany as from May 1, 1921, in respect of her debt as determined by the Commission, after allowing for sums already covered by cash payments or their equivalent, or by bonds issued to the Commission, or under Article 243. The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent. unless the Commission shall determine at some future time that circumstances justify a variation of this rate.

The Commission, in fixing on May 1, 1921, the total amount of the debt of Germany, may take account of interest due on sums arising out of the reparation of material damage as from November 11, 1918, up to May 1, 1921.

17.

In case of default by Germany in the performance of any obligation under this Part of the present Treaty, the Commission will forthwith give notice of such default to each of the interested Powers and may make such recommendations as to the action to be taken in consequence of such default as it may think necessary.

18.

The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

19.

Payments required to be made in gold or its equivalent on account of the proved claims of the Allied and Associated Powers may at any time be accepted by the Commission in the form of chattels, properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, within or without German territory, ships, bonds, shares or securities of any kind, or currencies of Germany or other States, the value of such substitutes for gold being fixed at a fair and just amount by the Commission itself.

20.

The Commission, in fixing or accepting payment in specified properties or rights, shall have due regard for any legal or equitable interests of the Allied and Associated Powers or of neutral Powers or of their nationals therein.

21.

No member of the Commission shall be responsible, except to the Government appointing him, for any action or omission as such member. No one of the Allied or Associated Governments assumes any responsibility in respect of any other Government.

22.

Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty this Annex may be amended by the unanimous decision of the Governments represented from time to time upon the Commission.

23.

When all the amounts due from Germany and her allies under the present Treaty or the decisions of the Commission have been discharged and all sums received, or their equivalents, shall have been distributed to the Powers interested, the Commission shall be dissolved.

ANNEX III.

1.

Germany recognises the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to the replacement, ton for ton (gross tonnage) and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war.

Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that the tonnage of German shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the Allied and Associated Powers in consequence of the German aggression, the right thus recognised will be enforced on German ships and boats under the following conditions:

The German Government, on behalf of themselves and so as to bind all other persons interested, cede to the Allied and Associated Governments the property in all the German merchant ships which are of 1,600 tons gross and upwards; in one-half, reckoned in tonnage, of the ships which are between 1,000 tons and 1,600 tons gross; in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the steam trawlers; and in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the other fishing boats.

2.

The German Government will, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to the Reparation Commission all the ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1.

3.

The ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1 include all ships and boats which (*a*) fly, or may be entitled to fly, the German merchant flag; or (*b*) are owned by any German national, company or corporation or by any company or corporation belonging to a country other than an Allied or Associated country and under the control or direction of German nationals; or (*c*) are now under construction (1) in Germany, (2) in other than Allied or Associated countries

for the account of any German national, company or corporation.

4.

For the purpose of providing documents of title for the ships and boats to be handed over as above mentioned, the German Government will:

(*a*) Deliver to the Reparation Commission in respect of each vessel a bill of sale or other document of title evidencing the transfer to the Commission of the entire property in the vessel, free from all encumbrances, charges and liens of all kinds, as the Commission may require;

(*b*) Take all measures that may be indicated by the Reparation Commission for ensuring that the ships themselves shall be placed at its disposal.

5.

As an additional part of reparation, Germany agrees to cause merchant ships to be built in German yards for the account of the Allied and Associated Governments as follows:

(*a*) Within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in German shipyards in each of the two years next succeeding the three months mentioned above.

(*b*) Within two years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in each of the three years following the two years mentioned above.

(*c*) The amount of tonnage to be laid down in each year shall not exceed 200,000 tons, gross tonnage.

(*d*) The specifications of the ships to be built, the conditions under which they are to be built and delivered, the price per ton at which they are to be accounted for by the Reparation Commission, and all other questions relating to the accounting, ordering, building and delivery of the ships, shall be determined by the Commission.

Germany undertakes to restore in kind and in normal condition of upkeep to the Allied and Associated Powers, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in accordance with procedure to be laid down by the Reparation Commission, any boats and other movable appliances belonging to inland navigation which since August 1, 1914, have by any means whatever come into her possession or into the possession of her nationals, and which can be identified.

With a view to make good the loss in inland navigation tonnage, from whatever cause arising, which has been incurred during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers, and which cannot be made good by means of the restitution prescribed above, Germany agrees to cede to the Reparation Commission a portion of the German river fleet up to the amount of the loss mentioned above, provided that such cession shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the river fleet as it existed on November 11, 1918.

The conditions of this cession shall be settled by the arbitrators referred to in Article 339 of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty, who are charged with the settlement of difficulties relating to the apportionment of river tonnage resulting from the new international régime applicable to certain river systems or from the territorial changes affecting those systems.

7.

Germany agrees to take any measures that may be indicated to her by the Reparation Commission for obtaining the full title to the property in all ships which have during the war been transferred, or are in process of transfer, to neutral flags, without the consent of the Allied and Associated Governments.

8.

Germany waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals in respect of the detention, employment, loss or damage of any German ships or boats, exception being made of payments due in respect of the employment of ships in conformity with the Armistice Agreement of January 13, 1919, and subsequent Agreements.

The handing over of the ships of the German mercantile marine must be continued without interruption in accordance with the said Agreement.

9.

Germany waives all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by or in consequence of naval action and subsequently salved, in which any of the Allied or Associated Governments or their nationals may have any interest either as owners, charterers, insurers or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree of condemnation which may have been made by a Prize Court of Germany or of her allies.

ANNEX IV.

1.

Th Allied and Associated Powers require, and Germany undertakes, that in part satisfaction of her obligations expressed in the present Part she will, as hereinafter provided, devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas of the Allied and Associated Powers, to the extent that these Powers may determine.

2.

The Allied and Associated Governments may file with the Reparation Commission lists showing:

(*a*) Animals, machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character, which have been seized, consumed or destroyed by Germany or destroyed in direct consequence of military operations, and which such Governments, for the purpose of meeting immediate and urgent needs, desire to have replaced by animals and articles of the same nature which are in being in German territory at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty;

(*b*) Reconstruction, materials (stones, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, wood, window-glass, steel, lime, cement, etc.), machinery, heating apparatus, furniture and like articles of a commercial character which the said Governments desire to have produced and manufactured in Germany and delivered to them to permit of the restoration of the invaded areas.

3.

The lists relating to the articles mentioned in 2 (*a*) above shall be filed within sixty days after the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The lists relating to the articles in 2 (*b*) above shall be filed on or before December 31, 1919.

The lists shall contain all such details as are customary in commercial contracts dealing with the subject matter, including specifications, dates of delivery (but not extending over more than four years), and places of delivery, but not price or value, which shall be fixed as hereinafter provided by the Commission.

4.

Immediately upon the filing of such lists with the Commission, the Commission shall consider the amount and number of the materials and animals mentioned in the lists provided for above which are to be required of Germany. In reaching a decision on this matter the Commission shall take into account such domestic requirements of Germany as it deems essential for the maintenance of Germany's social and economic life, the prices and dates at which similar articles can be obtained in the Allied and Associated countries as compared with those to be fixed for German articles, and the general interest of the Allied and Associated Governments that the industrial life of Germany be not so disorganised as to affect adversely the ability of Germany to perform the other acts of reparation stipulated for.

Machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character in actual industrial use are not, however, to be demanded of Germany unless there is no free stock of such articles respectively which is not in use and is available, and then not in excess of thirty per cent. of the quantity of such articles in use in any one establishment or undertaking.

The Commission shall give representatives of the German Government and opportunity and a time to be heard as to their capacity to furnish the said materials, articles and animals.

The decision of the Commission shall thereupon and at the earliest possible moment be communicated to the German Government and to the several interested Allied and Associated Governments.

The German Government undertakes to deliver the materials, articles and animals as specified in the said communication, and the interested Allied and Associated Governments severally agree to accept the same, provided they conform to the specification given, or are not, in the judgment of the Commission, unfit to be utilized in the work of reparation.

5.

The Commission shall determine the value to be attributed to the materials, articles and animals to be delivered in accordance with the foregoing, and the Allied or Associated Power receiving the same agrees to be charged with such value and the amount thereof shall be treated as a payment by Germany to be divided in accordance with Article 237 of this Part of the present Treaty.

In cases where the right to require physical restoration as above provided is exercised, the Commission shall ensure that the amount to be credited against the reparation obligation of Germany shall be the fair value of work done or materials supplied by Germany, and that the claim made by the interested Power in respect of the damage so repaired by physical restoration shall be discharged to the extent of the proportion which the damage thus repaired bears to the whole of the damage thus claimed for.

6.

As an immediate advance on account of the animals referred to in paragraph 2 (*a*) above, Germany undertakes to deliver in equal monthly instalments in the three months following the coming into force of the present Treaty the following quantities of live stock:

(1) *To the French Government.*

500 stallions (3 to 7 years);
30,000 fillies and mares (18 months to 7 years), Ardennais Boulonnais or Belgian;
2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years);
90,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years);
1,000 rams;
100,000 sheep;
10,000 goats.

(2) *To the Belgian Government.*

200 stallions (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type;
5,000 mares (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type;
5,000 fillies (18 months to 3 years), large Belgian type;
2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years);
50,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years);
40,000 heifers;
200 rams;
20,000 sheep;
15,000 sows.

The animals delivered shall be of average health and condition.

To the extent that animals so delivered cannot be identified as animals taken away or seized, the value of such animals shall be credited against the reparation obligations of Germany in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Annex.

7.

Without waiting for the decisions of the Commission referred to in paragraph 4 of this Annex to be taken, Germany must continue the delivery to France of the agricultural material referred to in Article III of the renewal dated January 16, 1919, of the Armistice.

ANNEX V.

1.

Germany accords the following options for the delivery of coal and derivatives of coal to the undermentioned signatories of the present Treaty.

2.

Germany undertakes to deliver to France seven million tons of coal per year for ten years. In addition, Germany undertakes to deliver to France annually for a period not exceeding ten years an amount of coal equal to the difference between the annual production before the war of the coal mines of the Nord and Pas de Calais, destroyed as a result of the war, and the production of the mines of the same area during the years in question: such delivery not to exceed twenty million tons in any one year of the first five years, and eight million tons in any one year of the succeeding five years.

It is understood that due diligence will be exercised in the restoration of the destroyed mines in the Nord and the Pas de Calais.

3.

Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium eight million tons of coal annually for ten years.

4.

Germany undertakes to deliver to Italy up to the following quantities of coal:

July 1919 to June		1920.....	4½	million tons,
— 1920	—	1921.....	6	—
— 1921	—	1922.....	7½	—
— 1922	—	1923.....	8	—
— 1923	—	1924.....		
and each of the following five years...			8½	—

At least two-thirds of the actual deliveries to be landborne.

5.

Germany further undertakes to deliver annually to Luxemburg, if directed by the Reparation Commission, a quantity of coal equal to the pre-war annual consumption of German coal in Luxemburg.

6.

The prices to be paid for coal delivered under these options shall be as follows:

(*a*) For overland delivery, including delivery by barge, the German pithead price to German nationals, plus the freight to French, Belgian, Italian or Luxemburg frontiers, provided that the pithead price does not exceed the pithead price of British coal for export. In the case of Belgian bunker coal, the price shall not exceed the Dutch bunker price.

Railroad and barge tariffs shall not be higher than the lowest similar rates paid in Germany.

(*b*) For sea delivery, the German export price f. o. b. German ports, or the British export price f. o. b. British ports, whichever may be lower.

7.

The Allied and Associated Governments interested may demand the delivery, in place of coal, of metallurgical coke in the proportion of 3 tons of coke to 4 tons of coal.

8.

Germany undertakes to deliver to France, and to transport to the French frontier by rail or by water, the following products, during each of the three years following the coming into force of this Treaty:

Benzol	35,000 tons
Coal tar	50,000 tons
Sulphate of ammonia	30,000 tons

All or part of the coal tar may, at the option of the French Government, be replaced by corresponding quantities of products of distillation, such as light oils, heavy oils, anthracene, naphthalene or pitch.

9.

The price paid for coke and for the articles referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the same as the price paid by German nationals under the same conditions of shipment to the French frontier or to the German ports, and shall be subject to any advantages which may be accorded similar products furnished to German nationals.

10.

The foregoing options shall be exercised through the intervention of the Reparation Commission, which, subject to the specific provisions hereof, shall have power to determine all questions relative to procedure and the qualities and quantities of products, the quantity of coke which may be substituted for coal, and the times and modes of delivery and payment. In giving notice to the German Government of the foregoing options the Commission shall give at least 120 days' notice of deliveries to be made after January 1, 1920, and at least 30 days' notice of deliveries to be made between the coming into force of this Treaty and January 1, 1920. Until Germany has received the demands referred to in this paragraph, the provisions of the Protocol of December 25, 1918, (Execution of Article VI of the Armistice of November 11, 1918) remain in force. The notice to be given to the German Government of the exercise of the right of substitution accorded by paragraphs 7 and 8 shall be such as the Reparation Commission may consider sufficient. If the Commission shall determine that the full exercise of the foregoing options would interfere unduly with th industrial requirements of Germany, the Commission is authorised to postpone or to cancel deliveries, and in so doing to settle all questions of priority; but the coal to replace coal from destroyed mines shall receive priority over other deliveries.

ANNEX VI.

1.

Germany accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require as part of reparation the delivery by Germany of such quantities and kinds of dyestuffs and chemical drugs as the Commission may designate, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

This option shall be exercised within sixty days of the receipt by the Commission of such particulars as to stocks as may be considered necessary by the Commission.

2.

Germany further accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require delivery during the period from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty until January 1, 1920, and during each period of six months thereafter until January 1, 1925, of any specified kind of dyestuff and chemical drug up to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemical drugs during the previous six months period. If in any case the production during such previous six months was, in the opinion of the Commission, less than normal, the amount required may be 25 per cent. of the normal production.

Such option shall be exercised within four weeks after the receipt of such particulars as to production and in such form as may be considered necessary by the Commission; these particulars shall be furnished by the German Government immediately after the expiration of each six months period.

3.

For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 1, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and to subsequent increases of cost.

For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 2, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and subsequent variations of cost, or the lowest net selling price of similar dyestuffs and chemical drugs to any other purchaser.

4.

All details, including mode and times of exercising the options, and making delivery, and all other questions arising under this arrangement shall be determined by the Reparation Commission; the German Government will furnish to the Commission all necessary information and other assistance which it may require.

5.

The above expression "dyestuffs and chemical drugs" includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing, so far as they are manufactured for sale. The present arrangement shall also apply to cinchona bark and salts of quinine.

ANNEX VII.

Germany renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature in the submarine cables set out below, or in any portions thereof:

Emden-Vigo: from the Straits of Dover to off Vigo;
Emden-Brest: from off Cherbourg to Brest;
Emden-Teneriffe: from off Dunkirk to off Teneriffe;
Emden-Azores (1): from the Straits of Dover to Fayal;
Emden-Azores (2): from the Straits of Dover to Fayal;
Azores-New-York (1): from Fayal to New York;
Azores-New-York (2): from Fayal to the longitude of Halifax,
Teneriffe-Monrovia: from off Teneriffe to off Monrovia;
Monrovia-Lome:

from about.....

{ lat. :2° 30′ N.;
{ long. :7° 40′ W. of Greenwich;

to about.....

{ lat. :2° 20′ N.;
{ long. :5° 30′ W. of Greenwich;

and from about.....

{ lat. :3° 48′ N.;
{ long. :0° 00′,

to Lome;
Lome-Duala: from Lome to Duala;
Monrovia-Pernambuco: from off Monrovia to off Pernambuco;
Constantinople-Constanza: from Constantinople to Constanza;
Yap-Shanghai, Yap-Guam, and Yap-Menado (Celebes): from Yap Island to Shanghai, from Yap Island to Guam Island, and from Yap Island to Menado.

The value of the above mentioned cables or portions thereof in so far as they are privately owned, calculated on the basis of the original cost less a suitable allowance for depreciation, shall be credited to Germany in the reparation account.

SECTION II.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 245.

Within six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty the German Government must restore to the French Government the trophies, archives, historical souvenirs or works of art carried away from France by the German authorities in the course of the war of 1870-1871 and during this last war, in accordance with a list which will be communicated to it by the French Government; particularly the French flags taken in the course of the war of 1870-1871 and all the political papers taken by the German authorities on October 10, 1870, at the chateau of Cercay, near Brunoy (Seine-et-Oise) belonging at the time to Mr. Rouher, formerly Minister of State.

ARTICLE 246.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, Germany will restore to His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz the original Koran of the Caliph Othman, which was removed from Medina by the Turkish authorities and is stated to have been presented to the ex-Emperor William II.

Within the same period Germany will hand over to His Britannic Majesty's Government the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa which was removed from the Protectorate of German East Africa and taken to Germany.

The delivery of the articles above referred to will be effected in such place and in such conditions as may be laid down by the Governments to which they are to be restored.

ARTICLE 247.

Germany undertakes to furnish to the University of Louvain, within three months after a request made by it and transmitted through the intervention of the Reparation Commission, manuscripts, incunabula, printed books, maps and objects of collection corresponding in number and value to those destroyed in the burning by Germany of the Library of Louvain. All details regarding such replacement will be determined by the Reparation Commission.

Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium, through the Reparation Commission, within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in order to enable Belgium to reconstitute two great artistic works:

(1) The leaves of the triptych of the Mystic Lamb painted by the Van Eyck brothers, formerly in the Church of St. Bavon at Ghent, now in the Berlin Museum;

(2) The leaves of the triptych of the Last Supper, painted by Dierick Bouts, formerly in the Church of St. Peter at Louvain, two of which are now in the Berlin Museum and two in the Old Pinakothek at Munich.

PART IX.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 248.

Subject to such exceptions as the Reparation Commission may approve, a first charge upon all the assets and revenues of the German Empire and its constituent States shall be the cost of reparation and all other costs arising under the present Treaty or any treaties or agreements supplementary thereto or under arrangements concluded between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers during the Armistice or its extensions.

Up to May 1, 1921, the German Government shall not export or dispose of, and shall forbid the export or disposal of, gold without the previous approval of the Allied and Associated Powers acting through the Reparation Commission.

ARTICLE 249.

There shall be paid by the German Government the total cost of all armies of the Allied and Associated Governments in occupied German territory from the date of the signature of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, including the keep of men and beasts, lodging and billeting, pay and allowances, salaries and wages, bedding, heating, lighting, clothing, equipment, harness and saddlery, armament and rolling-stock, air services, treatment of sick and wounded, veterinary and remount services, transport service of all sorts (such as by rail, sea or river, motor lorries), communications and correspondence, and in general the cost of all administrative or technical services the working of which is necessary for the training of troops and for keeping their numbers up to strength and preserving their military efficiency.

The cost of such liabilities under the above heads so far as they relate to purchases or requisitions by the Allied and Associated Governments in the occupied territories shall be paid by the German Government to the Allied and Associated Governments in marks at the current or agreed rate of exchange. All other of the above costs shall be paid in gold marks.

ARTICLE 250.

Germany confirms the surrender of all material handed over to the Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and subsequent Armistice Agreements, and recognises the title of the Allied and Associated Powers to such material.

There shall be credited to the German Government, against the sums due from it to the Allied and Associated Powers for reparation, the value, as assessed by the Reparation Commission, referred to in Article 233 of Part VIII (Reparation) of the present Treaty, of the material handed over in accordance with Article VII of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, or Article III of the Armistice Agreement of January 16, 1919, as well as of any other material handed over in accordance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and of subsequent Armistice Agreements, for which, as having non-military value, credit should in the judgment of the Reparation Commission be allowed to the German Government.

Property belonging to the Allied and Associated Governments or their nationals restored or surrendered under the Armistice Agreements in specie shall not be credited to the German Government.

ARTICLE 251.

The priority of the charges established by Article 248 shall, subject to the qualifications made below, be as follows:

(*a*) The cost of the armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 during the Armistice and its extensions;

(*b*) The cost of any armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 after the coming into force of the present Treaty;

(*c*) The cost of reparation arising out of the present Treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto;

(*d*) The cost of all other obligations incumbent on Germany under the Armistice Conventions or under this Treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto.

The payment for such supplies of food and raw material for Germany and such other payments as may be judged by the Allied and Associated Powers to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations in respect of reparation will have priority to the extent and upon the conditions which have been or may be determined by the Governments of the said Powers.

ARTICLE 252.

The right of each of the Allied and Associated Powers to dispose of enemy assets and property within its jurisdiction at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty is not affected by the foregoing provisions.

ARTICLE 253.

Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall prejudice in any manner charges or mortgages lawfully effected in favour of the Allied or Associated Powers or their nationals respectively, before the date at which a state of war existed between Germany and the Allied or Associated Power concerned, by the German Empire or its constituent States, or by German nationals, on assets in their ownership at that date.

ARTICLE 254.

The Powers to which German territory is ceded shall, subject to the qualifications made in Article 255, undertake to pay:

(1) A portion of the debt of the German Empire as it stood on August 1, 1914, calculated on the basis of the ratio between the average for the three financial years 1911, 1912, 1913, of such revenues of the ceded territory, and the average for the same years of such revenues of the whole German Empire as in the judgment of the Reparation Commission are best calculated to represent the relative ability of the respective territories to make payment;

(2) A portion of the debt as it stood on August 1, 1914, of the German State to which the ceded territory belonged, to be determined in accordance with the principle stated above.

Such portions shall be determined by the Reparation Commission.

The method of discharging the obligation, both in respect of capital and of interest, so assumed shall be fixed by the Reparation Commission. Such method may take the form, *inter alia*, of the assumption by the Power to which the territory is ceded of Germany's liability for the German debt held by her nationals. But in the event of the method adopted involving any payments to the German Government, such payments shall be transferred to the Reparation Commission on account of the sums due for reparation so long as any balance in respect of such sums remains unpaid.

ARTICLE 255.

(1) As an exception to the above provision and inas-

much as in 1871 Germany refused to undertake any portion of the burden of the French debt, France shall be, in respect of Alsace-Lorraine, exempt from any payment under Article 254.

(2) In the case of Poland that portion of the debt which, in the opinion of the Reparation Commission, is attributable to the measures taken by the German and Prussian Governments for the German colonisation of Poland shall be excluded from the apportionment to be made under Article 254.

(3) In the case of all ceded territories other than Alsace-Lorraine, that portion of the debt of the German Empire or German States which, in the opinion of the Reparation Commission, represents expenditure by the Governments of the German Empire or States upon the Government properties referred to in Article 256, shall be excluded from the apportionment to be made under Article 254.

ARTICLE 256.

Powers to which German territory is ceded shall acquire all property and possessions situated therein belonging to the German Empire or to the German States, and the value of such acquisitions shall be fixed by the Reparation Commission, and paid by the State acquiring the territory to the Reparation Commission for the credit of the German Govment on account of the sums due for reparation.

For the purposes of this Article the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages.

In view of the terms on which Alsace-Lorraine was ceded to Germany in 1871, France shall be exempt in respect thereof from making any payment or credit under this Article for any property or possessions of the German Empire or States situated therein.

Belgium also shall be exempt from making any payment or any credit under this Article for any property or possessions of the German Empire or States situated in German territory ceded to Belgium under the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 257.

In the case of the former German territories, including colonies, protectorates or dependencies, administered by a Mandatory under Article 22 of Part I (League of Nations) of the present Treaty, neither the territory nor the Mandatory Power shall be charged with any portion of the debt of the German Empire or States.

All property and possessions belonging to the German Empire or to the German States situated in such territories shall be transferred with the territories to the Mandatory Power in its capacity as such and no payment shall be made nor any credit given to those Governments in consideration of this transfer.

For the purposes of this Article the property and possessions of the German Empire and of the German States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages.

ARTICLE 258.

Germany renounces all rights accorded to her or her nationals by treaties, conventions or agreements, of whatsoever kind, to representation upon or participation in the control or administration of commissions, state banks, agencies or other financial or economic organisations of an international character, exercising powers of control or administration, and operating in any of the Allied or Associated States, or in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, or in the dependencies of these States, or in the former Russian Empire.

ARTICLE 259.

(1) Germany agrees to deliver within one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, to such authority as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers may designate, the sum in gold which was to be deposited in the Reichsbank in the name of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the first issue of Turkish Government currency notes.

(2) Germany recognises her obligation to make annually for the period of twelve years the payments in gold for which provision is made in the German Treasury Bonds deposited by her from time to time in the name of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the second and subsequent issues of Turkish Government currency notes.

(3) Germany undertakes to deliver, within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to such authority as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers may designate, the gold deposit constituted in the Reichsbank or elsewhere, representing the residue of the advance in gold agreed to on May 5, 1915, by the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt to the Imperial Ottoman Government.

(4) Germany agrees to transfer to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers any title that she may have to the sum in gold and silver transmitted by her to the Turkish Ministry of Finance in November, 1918, in anticipation of the payment to be made in May, 1919, for the service of the Turkish Internal Loan.

(5) Germany undertakes to transfer to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, within a period of one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, any sums in gold transferred as pledge or as collateral security to the German Government or its nationals in connection with loans made by them to the Austro-Hungarian Government.

(6) Without prejudice to Article 292 of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, Germany confirms the renunciation provided for in Article XV of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, of any benefit disclosed by the Treaties of Bucharest and of Brest-Litovsk and by the treaties supplementary thereto.

Germany undertakes to transfer, either to Roumania or to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as the case may be, all monetary instruments, specie, securities and negotiable instruments, or goods, which she has received under the aforesaid Treaties.

(7) The sums of money and all securities, instruments and goods of whatsoever nature, to be delivered, paid and transferred under the provisions of this Article, shall be disposed of by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in a manner hereafter to be determined by those Powers.

ARTICLE 260.

Without prejudice to the renunciation of any rights by Germany on behalf of herself or of her nationals in the other provisions of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission may within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty demand that the German Government become possessed of any rights and interests of German nationals in any public utility undertaking or in any concession operating in Russia, China, Turkey, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, or in the possessions or dependencies of these States or in any territory formerly belonging to Germany or her allies, to be ceded by Germany or her allies to any Power or to be administered by a Mandatory under the present Treaty, and may require that the German Government transfer, within six months of the date of demand, all such rights and interests and any similar rights and interests the German Government may itself possess to the Reparation Commission.

Germany shall be responsible for indemnifying her nationals so dispossessed, and the Reparation Commission shall credit Germany, on account of sums due for reparation, with such sums in respect of the value of the transferred rights and interests as may be assessed by the Reparation Commission, and the German Government shall, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, communicate to the Reparation Commission all such rights and interests, whether already granted, contingent or not yet exercised, and shall renounce on behalf of itself and its nationals in favour of the Allied and Associated Powers all such rights and interests which have not been so communicated.

ARTICLE 261.

Germany undertakes to transfer to the Allied and Associated Powers any claims she may have to payment or repayment by the Governments of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, and, in particular, any claims which may arise, now or hereafter, from the fulfilment of undertakings made by Germany during the war to those Governments.

ARTICLE 262.

Any monetary obligation due by Germany arising out of the present Treaty and exressed in terms of gold marks shall be payable at the option of the creditors in pounds sterling payable in London; gold dollars of the United States of America payable in New York; gold francs payable in Paris; or gold lire payable in Rome.

For the purpose of this Article the gold coins mentioned above shall be defined as being of the weight and fineness of gold as enacted by law on January 1 1914.

ARTICLE 263.

Germany gives a guarantee to the Brazilian Government that all sums representing the sale of coffee belonging to the State of Sao Paolo in the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Trieste, which were deposited with the Bank of Bleichröder at Berlin, shall be reimbursed together with interest at the rate or rates agreed upon. Germany having prevented the transfer of the sums in question to the State of Sao Paolo at the proper time, guarantees also that the reimbursement shall be effected at the rate of exchange of the day of the deposit.

PART X.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

SECTION I.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, DUTIES AND RESTRICTIONS.

ARTICLE 264.

Germany undertakes that goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the Allied or Associated States imported into German territory, from whatsoever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those to which the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country are subject.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the importation into German territory of any goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of any one of the Allied or Associated States, from whatsoever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 265.

Germany further undertakes that, in the matter of the régime applicable on importation, no discrimination against the commerce of any of the Allied and Associated States as compared with any other of the said States or any other foreign country shall be made, even by indirect means, such as customs regulations or procedure, methods of verification or analysis conditions of payment of duties, tariff classification or interpretation, or the operation of monopolies.

ARTICLE 266.

In all that concerns exportation Germany undertakes that goods, natural products or manufactured articles, exported from German territory to the territories of any one of the Allied or Associated States, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those paid on the like goods exported to any other such State or to any other foreign country.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the exportation of any goods sent from her territory to any one of the Allied or Associated States which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like goods, natural products or manufactured articles, sent to any other such State or to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 267.

Every favour, immunity or privilege in regard to the importation, exportation or transit of goods granted by Germany to any Allied or Associated State or to any other foreign country whatever shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to all the Allied and Associated States.

ARTICLE 268.

The provisions of Articles 264 to 267 inclusive of this Chapter and of Article 323 of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty are subject to the following exceptions:

(*a*) For a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from the territories of Alsace and Lorraine reunited to France shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty.

The French Government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption.

The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Further, during the period above mentioned the German Government shall allow the free export from Germany, and the free re-importation into Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges (including internal charges), of yarns, tissues, and other textile materials or textile products of any kind and in any condition, sent from Germany into the territories of Alsace or Lorraine, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerisation, gassing, twisting or dressing.

(*b*) During a period of three years from the coming into force of the present Treaty natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from Polish territories which before the war were part of Germany shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty.

The Polish Government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption.

The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

(*c*) The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to require Germany to accord freedom from customs duty, on importation into German customs territory, to natural products and manufactured articles which both originate in and come from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, for a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy the benefits of this régime shall be communicated each year to the German Government.

The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

ARTICLE 269.

During the first six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the duties imposed by Germany on imports from Allied and Associated States shall not be higher than the most favourable duties which were applied to imports into Germany on July 31, 1914.

During a further period of thirty months after the expiration of the first six months, this provision shall continue to be applied exclusively with regard to products which, being comprised in Section A of the First Category of the German Customs Tariff of December 25, 1902, enjoyed at the above-mentioned date (July 31, 1914) rates conventionalised by treaties with the Allied and Associated Powers, with the addition of all kinds of wine and vegetable oils, of artificial silk and of washed or scoured wool, whether or not they were the subject of special conventions before July 31, 1914.

ARTICLE 270.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to apply to German territory occupied by their troops a special customs régime as regards imports and exports, in the event of such a measure being necessary in their opinion in order to safeguard the economic interests of the population of these territories.

CHAPTER II.

SHIPPING.

ARTICLE 271.

As regards sea fishing, maritime coasting trade, and maritime towage, vessels of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy, in German territorial waters, the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 272.

Germany agrees that, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary contained in the Conventions relating to the North Sea fisheries and liquor traffic, all rights of inspection and police shall, in the case of fishing-boats of the Allied Powers, be exercised solely by ships belonging to those Powers.

ARTICLE 273.

In the case of vessels of the Allied or Associated Powers, all classes of certificates or documents relating to the vessel, which were recognised as valid by Germany before the war, or which may hereafter be recognised as valid by the principal maritime States, shall be recognised by Germany as valid and as equivalent to the corresponding certificates issued to German vessels.

A similar recognition shall be accorded to the certificates and documents issued to their vessels by the Governments of new States, whether they have a sea-coast or not, provided that such certificates and documents shall be issued in conformity with the general practice observed in the principal maritime States.

The High Contracting Parties agree to recognise the flag flown by the vessels of an Allied or Associated Power having no sea-coast which are registered at some one specified place situated in its territory; such place shall serve as the port of registry of such vessels.

CHAPTER III.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

ARTICLE 274.

Germany undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the Allied and Associated Powers from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Germany undertakes to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale in its territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual get-up or wrappings any marks, names, devices, or description whatsoever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature, or special characteristics of such goods.

ARTICLE 275.

Germany undertakes on condition that reciprocity is accorded in these matters to respect any law, or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law, in force in any Allied or Associated State and duly communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional appellation in respect of wine or spirits produced in the State to which the region belongs, or the conditions under which the use of any such appellation may be permitted; and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional appellations inconsistent with such law or order shall be prohibited by the German Government and repressed by the measures prescribed in the preceding Article.

CHAPTER IV.

TREATMENT OF NATIONALS OF ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS.

ARTICLE 276.

Germany undertakes:

(*a*) Not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers to any prohibition in regard to the exercise of occupations, professions, trade and industry, which shall not be equally applicable to all aliens without exception;

(*b*) Not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers in regard to the rights referred to in paragraph (*a*) to any regulation or restriction which might contravene directly or indirectly the stipulations of the said paragraph, or which shall be other or more disadvantageous than those which are applicable to nationals of the most favoured nation;

(*c*) Not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers, their property, rights or interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, to any charge, tax or impost, direct or indirect, other or higher than those which are or may be imposed on her own nationals or their property, rights or interests;

(*d*) Not to subject the nationals of any one of the Allied and Associated Powers to any restriction which was not applicable on July 1, 1914, to the nationals of such Powers unless such restriction is likewise imposed on her own nationals.

ARTICLE 277.

The nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in German territory a constant protection for their persons and for their property, rights and interests, and shall have free access to the courts of law.

ARTICLE 278.

Germany undertakes to recognise any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these Powers pursuant to naturalisation laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

ARTICLE 279.

The Allied and Associated Powers may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in German towns and ports. Germany undertakes to approve the designation of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, whose names shall be notified to her, and to admit them to the exercise of their functions in conformity with the usual rules and customs.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE 280.

The obligations imposed on Germany by Chapter I and by Articles 271 and 272 of Chapter II above shall cease to have effect five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, unless otherwise provided in the text, or unless the Council of the League of Nations shall, at least twelve months before the expiration of that period, decide that these obligations shall be maintained for a further period with or without amendment.

Article 276 of Chapter IV shall remain in operation, with or without amendment, after the period of five years for such further period, if any, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 281.

If the German Government engages in international trade, it shall not in respect thereof have or be deemed to have any rights, privileges or immunities of sovereignty.

SECTION II.

TREATIES.

ARTICLE 282.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty and subject to the provisions thereof the multilateral treaties, conventions and agreements of an economic or technical character enumerated below and in the subsequent Articles shall alone be applied as between Germany and those of the Allied and Associated Powers party thereto:

(1) Conventions of March 14, 1884, December 1, 1886, and March 23, 1887, and Final Protocol of July 7, 1887, regarding the protection of submarine cables.

(2) Convention of October 11, 1909, regarding the international circulation of motor-cars.

(3) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and Protocol of May 18, 1907.

(4) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the technical standardisation of railways.

(5) Convention of July 5, 1890, regarding the publication of customs tariffs and the organisation of an International Union for the publication of customs tariffs.

(6) Convention of December 31, 1913, regarding the unification of commercial statistics.

(7) Convention of April 25, 1907, regarding the raising of the Turkish customs tariff.

(8) Convention of March 14, 1857, for the redemption of toll dues on the Sound and Belts.

(9) Convention of June 22, 1861, for the redemption of the Stade Toll on the Elbe.

(10) Convention of July 16, 1863, for the redemption of the toll dues on the Scheldt.

(11) Convention of October 29, 1888, regarding the establishment of a definite arrangement guaranteeing the free use of the Suez Canal.

(12) Conventions of September 23, 1910, respecting the unification of certain regulations regarding collisions and salvage at sea.

(13) Convention of December 21, 1904, regarding the exemption of hospital ships from dues and charges in ports.

(14) Convention of February 4, 1898, regarding the tonnage measurement of vessels for inland navigation.

(15) Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of nightwork for women.

(16) Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

(17) Conventions of May 18, 1904, and May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

(18) Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications.

(19) Sanitary Conventions of January 30, 1892, April 15, 1893, April 3, 1894, March 19, 1897, and December 3, 1903.

(20) Convention of May 20, 1875, regarding the unification and improvement of the metric system.

(21) Convention of November 29, 1906, regarding the unification of pharmacopœial formulæ for potent drugs.

(22) Convention of November 16 and 19, 1885, regarding the establishment of a concert pitch.

(23) Convention of June 7, 1905, regarding the creation of an International Agricultural Institute at Rome.

(24) Conventions of November 3, 1881, and April 15, 1889, regarding precautionary measures against phylloxera.

(25) Convention of March 19, 1902, regarding the protection of birds useful to agriculture.

(26) Convention of June 12, 1902, as to the protection of minors.

ARTICLE 283.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply the conventions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, in so far as concerns them, on condition that the special stipulations contained in this Article are fulfilled by Germany.

Postal Conventions:

Conventions and agreements of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna, July 4, 1891.

Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Washington, June 15, 1897.

Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Rome, May 26, 1906.

Telegraphic Conventions:

International Telegraphic Conventions signed at St. Petersburg July 10-22, 1875.

Regulations and Tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraphic Conference, Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

Germany undertakes not to refuse her assent to the conclusion by the new States of the special arrangements referred to in the conventions and agreements relating to the Universal Postal Union and to the International Telegraphic Union, to which the said new States have adhered or may adhere.

ARTICLE 284.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention of July 5, 1912, on condition that Germany fulfils the provisional regulations which will be indicated to her by the Allied and Associated Powers.

If within five years after the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention regulating international radio-telegraphic communications should have been concluded to take the place of the Convention of July 5, 1912, this new convention shall bind Germany, even if Germany should refuse either to take part in drawing up the convention, or to subscribe thereto.

This new convention will likewise replace the provisional regulations in force.

ARTICLE 285.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall apply in so far as concerns them and under the conditions stipulated in Article 272, the conventions hereinafter mentioned:

(1) The Conventions of May 6, 1882, and February 1, 1889, regulating the fisheries in the North Sea outside territorial waters.

(2) The Conventions and Protocols of November 16, 1887, February 14, 1893, and April 11, 1894, regarding the North Sea liquor traffic.

ARTICLE 286.

The International Convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, revised at Washington on June 2, 1911; and the International Convention of Berne of September 9, 1886, for the protection of literary and artistic works, revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908, and completed by the additional Protocol signed at Berne on March 20, 1914, will again come into effect as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in so far as they are not affected or modified by the exceptions and restrictions resulting therefrom.

ARTICLE 287.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the Convention of the Hague of July 17, 1905, relating to civil procedure. This renewal, however, will not apply to France, Portugal and Roumania.

ARTICLE 288.

The special rights and privileges granted to Germany by Article 3 of the Convention of December 2, 1899, relating to Samoa shall be considered to have terminated on August 4, 1914.

ARTICLE 289.

Each of the Allied or Associated Powers, being guided by the general principles or special provisions of the present Treaty, shall notify to Germany the bilateral treaties or conventions which such Allied or Associated Power wishes to revive with Germany.

The notification referred to in the present Article shall be made either directly or through the intermediary of another Power. Receipt thereof shall be acknowledged in writing by Germany. The date of the revival shall be that of the notification.

The Allied and Associated Powers undertake among themselves not to revive with Germany any conventions or treaties which are not in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty.

The notification shall mention any provisions of the said

The Glass Gallery in the Palace at Versailles, France, with Allied and German Peace Delegates assembled to sign the German Peace Treaty, June 28, 1919.

conventions and treaties which, not being in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty, shall not be considered as revived.

In case of any difference of opinion, the League of Nations will be called on to decide.

A period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty is allowed to the Allied and Associated Powers within which to make the notification.

Only those bilateral treaties and conventions which have been the subject of such a notification shall be revived between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany; all the others are and shall remain abrogated.

The above regulations apply to all bilateral treaties or conventions existing between all the Allied and Associated Powers signatories to the present Treaty and Germany, even if the said Allied and Associated Powers have not been in a state of war with Germany.

ARTICLE 290.

Germany recognises that all the treaties, conventions or agreements which she has concluded with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty are and remain abrogated by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 291.

Germany undertakes to secure to the Allied and Associated Powers, and to the officials and nationals of the said Powers, the enjoyment of all the rights and advantages of any kind which she may have granted to Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, or to the officials and nationals of these States by treaties, conventions or arrangements concluded before August 1, 1914, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to accept or not the enjoyment of these rights and advantages.

ARTICLE 292.

Germany recognises that all treaties, conventions or arrangements which she concluded with Russia, or with any State or Government of which the territory previously formed a part of Russia, or with Roumania, before August 1, 1914, or after that date until coming into force of the present Treaty, are and remain abrogated.

ARTICLE 293.

Should an Allied or Associated Power, Russia, or a State or Government of which the territory formerly constituted a part of Russia, have been forced since August 1, 1914, by reason of military occupation or by any other means or for any other cause, to grant or to allow to be granted by the act of any public authority, concessions, privileges and favours of any kind to Germany or to a German national, such concessions, privileges and favours are *ipso facto* annulled by the present Treaty.

No claims or indemnities which may result from this annulment shall be charged against the Allied or Associated Powers or the Powers, States, Governments or public authorities which are released from their engagements by the present Article.

ARTICLE 294.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty Germany undertakes to give the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals the benefit *ipso facto* of the rights advantages of any kind which she has granted by treaties, conventions, or arrangements to non-belligerent States or their nationals since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force.

ARTICLE 295.

Those of the High Contracting Parties who have not yet signed, or who have signed but not yet ratified, the Opium Convention signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, agree to bring the said Convention into force, and for this purpose to enact the necessary legislation without delay and in any case within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Furthermore, they agree that ratification of the present Treaty should in the case of Powers which have not yet ratified the Opium Convention be deemed in all respects equivalent to the ratification of that Convention and to the signature of the Special Protocol which was opened at The Hague in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Third Opium Conference in 1914 for bringing the said Convention into force.

For this purpose the Government of the French Republic will communicate to the Government of the Netherlands a certified copy of the protocol of the deposit of ratifications of the present Treaty, and will invite the Government of the Netherlands to accept and deposit the said certified copy as if it were a deposit of ratifications of the Opium Convention and a signature of the Additional Protocol of 1914.

SECTION III.

DEBTS.

ARTICLE 296.

There shall be settled through the intervention of clearing offices to be established by each of the High Contracting Parties within three months of the notification referred to in paragraph (*e*) hereafter the following classes of pecuniary obligations:

(1) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the Contracting Powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power, residing within its territory;

(2) Debts which became payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the declaration of war;

(3) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war;

(4) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

The proceeds of liquidation of enemy property, rights and interests mentioned in Section IV and in the Annex thereto will be accounted for through the Clearing Offices, in the currency and at the rate of exchange hereinafter provided in paragraph (*d*), and disposed of by them under the conditions provided by the said Section and Annex.

The settlements provided for in this Article shall be effected according to the following principles and in accordance with the Annex to this Section:

(*a*) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prohibit, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, both the payment and the acceptance of payment of such debts, and also all communications between the interested parties with regard to the settlement of the said debts otherwise than through the Clearing Offices;

(*b*) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be respectively responsible for the payment of such debts due by its nationals, except in the cases where before the war the debtor was in a state of bankruptcy or failure, or had given formal indication of insolvency or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. Nevertheless, debts due by the inhabitants of territory invaded or occupied by the enemy before the Armistice will not be guaranteed by the States of which those territories form part;

(*c*) The sums due to the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties by the nationals of an Opposing State will be debited to the Clearing Office of the country of the debtor, and paid to the creditor by the Clearing Office of the country of the creditor;

(*d*) Debts shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or the British Dominions or India, as may be concerned. If the debts are payable in some other currency they shall be paid or credited in the currency of the country concerned, whether an Allied or Associated Power, Colony, Protectorate, British Dominion or India, at the pre-war rate of exchange.

For the purpose of this provision the pre-war rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the Allied or Associated country concerned during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the said country concerned and Germany.

If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the conversion of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the Allied or Associated country concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

In the case of new States the currency in which and the rate of exchange at which debts shall be paid or credited shall be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in Part VIII (Reparation);

(*e*) The provisions of this Article and of the Annex hereto shall not apply as between Germany on the one hand and any one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India on the other hand, unless within a period of one month from the deposit of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Power in question, or of the ratification on behalf of such Dominion or of India, notice to that effect is given to Germany by the Government of such Allied or Associated Power or of such Dominion or of India as the case may be;

(*f*) The Allied and Associated Powers who have adopted this Article and the Annex hereto may agree between themselves to apply them to their respective nationals established in their territory so far as regards matters between their nationals and German nationals. In this case the payments made by application of this provision will be subject to arrangements between the Allied and Associated Clearing Offices concerned.

ANNEX.

1.

Each of the High Contracting Parties will, within three months from the notification provided for in Article 296, paragraph (*e*), establish a Clearing Office for the collection and payment of enemy debts.

Local Clearing Offices may be established for any particular portion of the territories of the High Contracting Parties. Such local Clearing Offices may perform all the functions of a central Clearing Office in their respective districts, except that all transactions with the Clearing Office in the Opposing State must be effected through the central Clearing Office.

2.

In this Annex the pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 296 are described "as enemy debts", the persons from whom the same are due as "enemy debtors", the persons to whom they are due as "enemy creditors", the Clearing Office in the country of the creditor is called the "Creditor Clearing Office", and the Clearing Office in the country of the debtor is called the "Debtor Clearing Office."

3.

The High Contracting Parties will subject contraventions of paragraph (*a*) of Article 296 to the same penalties as are at present provided by their legislation for trading with the enemy. They will similarly prohibit within their territory all legal processes relating to payment of enemy debts, except in accordance with the provisions of this Annex.

4.

The Government guarantee specified in paragraph (*b*) of Article 296 shall take effect whenever, for any reason, a debt shall not be recoverable, except in a case where at the date of the outbreak of war the debt was barred by the laws of prescription in force in the country of the debtor, or where the debtor was at that time in a state of bankruptcy or failure or had given formal indication of insolvency, or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. In such case the procedure specified by this Annex shall apply to payment of the dividends.

The terms "bankruptcy" and "failure" refer to the application of legislation providing for such juridical conditions. The expression "formal indication of insolvency" bears the same meaning as it has in English law.

5.

Creditors shall give notice to the Creditor Clearing Office within six months of its establishment of debts due to them, and shall furnish the Clearing Office with any documents and information required of them.

The High Contracting Parties will take all suitable measures to trace and punish collusion between enemy creditors and debtors. The Clearing Offices will communicate to one another any evidence and information which might help the discovery and punishment of such collusion.

The High Contracting Parties will facilitate as much as possible postal and telegraphic communication at the expense of the parties concerned and through the intervention of the Clearing Offices between debtors and creditors desirous of coming to an agreement as to the amount of their debt.

The Creditor Clearing Office will notify the Debtor Clearing Office of all debts declared to it. The Debtor Clearing Office will, in due course, inform the Creditor Clearing Office which debts are admitted and which debts are contested. In the latter case, the Debtor Clearing Office will give the grounds for the non-admission of debt.

6.

When a debt has been admitted, in whole or in part, the Debtor Clearing Office will at once credit the Creditor Clearing Office with the amount admitted, and at the same time notify it of such credit.

7.

The debt shall be deemed to be admitted in full and shall be credited forthwith to the Creditor Clearing Office unless within three months from the receipt of the notification or such longer time as may be agreed to by the Creditor Clearing Office notice has been given by the Debtor Clearing Office that it is not admitted.

8.

When the whole or part of a debt is not admitted the two Clearing Offices will examine into the matter jointly and will endeavor to bring the parties to an agreement.

9.

The Creditor Clearing Office will pay to the individual creditor the sums credited to it out of the funds placed at its disposal by the Government of its country and in accordance with the conditions fixed by the said Government, retaining any sums considered necessary to cover risks, expenses or commissions.

10.

Any person having claimed payment of an enemy debt which is not admitted in whole or in part shall pay to the clearing office, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the part not admitted. Any person having unduly refused to admit the whole or part of a debt claimed from him shall pay, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the amount with regard to which his refusal shall be disallowed.

Such interest shall run from the date of expiration of the period provided for in paragraph 7 until the date on which the claim shall have been disalloyed or the debt paid.

Each Clearing Office shall in so far as it is concerned take steps to collect the fines above provided for, and will be responsible if such fines cannot be collected.

The fines will be credited to the other Clearing Office, which shall retain them as a contribution towards the cost of carrying out the present provisions.

11.

The balance between the Clearing Offices shall be struck monthly and the credit balance paid in cash by the debtor State within a week.

Nevertheless, any credit balances which may be due by one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be retained until complete payment shall have been effected of the sums due to the Allied or Associated Powers or their nationals on account of the war.

12.

To facilitate discussion between the Clearing Offices each of them shall have a representative at the place where the other is established.

13.

Except for special reasons all discussions in regard to claims will, so far as possible, take place at the Debtor Clearing Office.

14.

In conformity with Article 296, paragraph (*b*), the High Contracting Parties are responsible for the payment of the enemy debts owing by their nationals.

The Debtor Clearing Office will therefore credit the Creditor Clearing Office with all debts admitted, even in case of inability to collect them from the individual debtor. The Governments concerned will, nevertheless, invest their respective Clearing Offices with all necessary powers for the recovery of debts which have been admitted.

As an exception, the admitted debts owing by persons having suffered injury from acts of war shall only be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office when the compensation due to the person concerned in respect of such injury shall have been paid.

15.

Each Government will defray the expenses of the Clearing Office set up in its territory, including the salaries of the staff.

16.

Where the two Clearing Offices are unable to agree whether a debt claimed is due, or in case of a difference between an enemy debtor and an enemy creditor or between the Clearing Offices, the dispute shall either be referred to arbitration if the parties so agree under conditions fixed by agreement between them, or referred to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI hereafter.

At the request of the Creditor Clearing Office the dispute may, however, be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the place of domicile of the debtor.

17.

Recovery of sums found by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, the Court, or the Arbitration Tribunal to be due shall be effected through the Clearing Offices as if these sums were debts admitted by the Debtor Clearing Office.

18.

Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint an agent who will be responsible for the presentation to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of the cases conducted on behalf of its Clearing Office. This agent will exercise a general control over the representatives or counsel employed by its nationals.

Decisions will be arrived at on documentary evidence, but it will be open to the Tribunal to hear the parties in person, or according to their preference by their representatives approved by the two Governments, or by the agent referred to above, who shall be competent to intervene along with the party or to re-open and maintain a claim abandoned by the same.

19.

The Clearing Offices concerned will lay before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal all the information and documents in their possession, so as to enable the Tribunal to decide rapidly on the cases which are brought before it.

20.

Where one of the parties concerned appeals against the joint decision of the two Clearing Offices he shall make a deposit against the costs, which deposit shall only be refunded when the first judgment is modified in favour of the appellant and in proportion to the success he may attain, his opponent in case of such a refund being required to pay an equivalent proportion of the costs and expenses. Security accepted by the Tribunal may be substituted for a deposit.

A fee of 5 per cent. of the amount in dispute shall be charged in respect of all cases brought before the Tribunal. This fee shall, unless the Tribunal directs otherwise, be borne by the unsuccessful party. Such fee shall be added to the deposit referred to. It is also independent of the security.

The Tribunal may award to one of the parties a sum in respect of the expenses of the proceedings.

Any sum payable under this paragraph shall be credited to the Clearing Office of the successful party as a separate item.

21.

With a view to the rapid settlement of claims, due regard shall be paid in the appointment of all persons connected with the Clearing Offices or with the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to their knowledge of the language of the other country concerned.

Each of the Clearing Offices will be at liberty to correspond with the other and to forward documents in its own language.

22.

Subject to any special agreement to the contrary between the Governments concerned, debts shall carry interest in accordance with the following provisions:

Interest shall not be payable on sums of money due by way of dividend, interest or other periodical payments which themselves represent interest on capital.

The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent. per annum except in cases where, by contract, law or custom, the creditor is entitled to payment of interest at a different rate. In such cases the rate to which he is entitled shall prevail.

Interest shall run from the date of commencement of

hostilities (or, if the sum of money to be recovered fell due during the war, from the date at which it fell due) until the sum is credited to the Clearing Office of the creditor.

Sums due by way of interest shall be treated as debts admitted by the Clearing Offices and shall be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office in the same way as such debts.

23.

Where by decision of the Clearing Offices or the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal a claim is held not to fall within Article 296, the creditor shall be at liberty to prosecute the claim before the Courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

The presentation of a claim to the Clearing Office suspends the operation of any period of prescription.

24.

The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

25.

In any case where a Creditor Clearing Office declines to notify a claim to the Debtor Clearing Office, or to take any step provided for in this Annex, intended to make effective in whole or in part a request of which it has received due notice, the enemy creditor shall be entitled to receive from the Clearing Office a certificate setting out the amount of the claim, and shall then be entitled to prosecute the claim before the courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

SECTION IV.

PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

ARTICLE 297.

The question of private property, rights and interests in an enemy country shall be settled according to the principles laid down in this Section and to the provisions of the Annex hereto.

(*a*) The exceptional war measures and measures of transfer (defined in paragraph 3 of the Annex hereto) taken by Germany with respect to the property, rights and interests of nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested when liquidation has not been completed, shall be immediately discontinued or stayed and the property, rights and interests concerned restored to their owners, who shall enjoy full rights therein in accordance with the provisions of Article 298.

(*b*) Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided for in the present Treaty, the Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights and interests belonging at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty to German nationals, or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions and protectorates, including territories ceded to them by the present Treaty.

The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Allied or Associated State concerned, and the German owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, right sor interests nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of that State.

German nationals who acquire *ipso facto* the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty will not be considered as German nationals within the meaning of this paragraph.

(*c*) The price or the amount of compensation in respect of the exercise of the right referred to in the preceding paragraph (*b*) will be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated.

(*d*) As between the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals on the one hand and Germany or her nationals on the other hand, all the exceptional war measures, or measures of transfer, or acts done or to be done in execution of such measures as defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto shall be considered as final and binding upon all persons except as regards the reservations laid down in the present Treaty.

(*e*) The nationals of Allied and Associated Powers shall be entitled to compensation in respect of damage or injury inflicted upon their property, rights or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested, in German territory as it existed on August 1, 1914, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated, and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal. This compensation shall be borne by Germany, and may be charged upon the property of German nationals within the territory or under the control of the claimant's State. This property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the Allied or Associated State, and the amount will be debited to Germany.

(*f*) Whenever a national of an Allied or Associated Power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in German territory and expresses a desire for its restitution, his claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph (*e*) shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property if it still exists in specie.

In such case Germany shall take all necessary steps to restore the evicted owner to the possession of his property, free from all encumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged after the liquidation, and to indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution.

If the restitution provided for in this paragraph cannot be effected, private agreements arranged by the intermediation of the Powers concerned or the Clearing Offices provided for in the Annex to Section III may be made, in order to secure that the national of the Allied or Associated Power may secure compensation for the injury referred to in paragraph (*e*) by the grant of advantages or equivalents which he agrees to accept in place of the property, rights or interests of which he was deprived.

Through restitution in accordance with this Article, the price or the amount of compensation fixed by the application of paragraph (*e*) will be reduced by the actual value of the property restored, account being taken of compensation in respect of loss of use or deterioration.

(*g*) The rights conferred by paragraph (*f*) are reserved to owners who are nationals of Allied or Associated Powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights or interests were not applied before the signature of the Armistice.

(*h*) Except in cases where, by application of paragraph (*f*), restitutions in specie have been made, the net proceeds of sales of enemy property, rights or interests wherever situated carried out either by virtue of war legislation, or by application of this Article, and in general all cash assets of enemies, shall be dealt with as follows:

(1) As regards Powers adopting Section III and the Annex thereto, the said proceeds and cash assets shall be credited to the Power of which the owner is a national, through the Clearing Office established thereunder; any credit balance in favour of Germany resulting therefrom shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243.

(2) As regards Powers not adopting Section III and the Annex thereto, the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers held by Germany shall be paid immediately to the person entitled thereto or to his Government; the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets of German nationals received by an Allied or Associated Power shall be subject to disposal by such Power in accordance with its laws and regulations and may be applied in payment of the claims and debts defined by this Article or paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. Any property, rights and interests or proceeds thereof or cash assets not used as above provided may be retained by the said Allied or Associated Power and if retained the cash value thereof shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243.

In the case of liquidations effected in new States, which are signatories of the present Treaty as Allied and Associated Powers, or in States which are not entitled to share in the reparation payments to be made by Germany, the proceeds of liquidations effected by such States shall, subject to the rights of the Reparation Commission under the present Treaty, particularly under Articles 235 and 260, be paid direct to the owner. If on the application of that owner, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, provided for by Section VI of this Part, or an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Government of the State in question outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that State.

(*i*) Germany undertakes to compensate her nationals in respect of the sale or retention of their property, rights or interests in Allied or Associated States.

(*j*) The amount of all taxes and imposts upon capital levied or to be levied by Germany on the property, rights and interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers from November 11, 1918, until three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or, in the case of property, rights or interests which have been subjected to exceptional measures of war, until restitution in accordance with the present Treaty, shall be restored to the owners.

ARTICLE 298.

Germany undertakes, with regard to the property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they were interested, restored to nationals of Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the provisions of Article 297, paragraph (*a*) or (*f*):

(*a*) to restore and maintain, except as expressly provided in the present Treaty, the property, rights and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers in the legal position obtaining in respect of the property, rights and interests of German nationals under the laws in force before the war;

(*b*) Not to subject the property, rights or interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers to any measures in derogation of property rights which are not applied equally to the property, rights and interests of German nationals, and to pay adequate compensation in the application of these measures.

ANNEX.

1.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 297, paragraph (*d*), the validity of vesting orders and of orders for the winding up of businesses or companies, and of any other orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with re-

gard to enemy property, rights and interests is confirmed. The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision or instruction dealing with property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specifically mentioned in the order, direction, decision, or instruction. No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision or instruction. Every action taken with regard to any property, business, or company, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision or winding up, the sale or management of property, rights or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of costs, charges or expenses, or any other matter whatsoever, in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or of any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties, made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights or interests, is confirmed. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be held to prejudice the titles to property heretofore acquired in good faith and for value and in accordance with the laws of the country in which the property is situated by nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers.

The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to such of the above-mentioned measures as have been taken by the German authorities in invaded or occupied territory, nor to such of the above-mentioned measures as have been taken by Germany or the German authorities since November 11, 1918, all of which shall be void.

2.

No claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied or Associated Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or Department of the Government of such a Power by Germany or by any German national wherever resident in respect of any act or omission with regard to his property, rights or interests during the war or in preparation for the war. Similarly no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, laws or regulations of any Allied or Associated Power.

3.

In Article 297 and this Annex the expression "exceptional war measures" includes measures of all kinds, legislative, administrative, judicial or others, that have been taken or will be taken hereafter with regard to enemy property, and which have had or will have the effect of removing from the proprietors the power of disposition over their property, though without affecting the ownership, such as measures of supervision, of compulsory administration, and of sequestration; or measures which have had or will have as an object the seizure of, the use of, or the interference with enemy assets, for whatsoever motive, under whatsoever form or in whatsoever place. Acts in the execution of these measures include all detentions, instructions, orders or decrees of Government departments or courts applying these measures to enemy property, as well as acts performed by any person connected with the administration or the supervision of enemy property, such as the payment of debts, the collecting of credits, the payment of any costs, charges or expenses, or the collecting of fees.

Measures of transfer are those which have affected or will affect the ownership of enemy property by transferring it in whole or in part to a person other than the enemy owner, and without his consent, such as measures directing the sale, liquidation, or devolution of ownership in enemy property, or the cancelling of titles or securities.

4.

All property, rights and interests of German nationals within the territory of any Allied or Associated Power and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith may be charged by that Allied or Associated Power in the first place with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, in German territory, or debts owing to them by German nationals, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by any German authorities since July 31, 1914, and before that Allied or Associated Power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Gustave Ador, if he is willing, or if no such appointment is made by him, by an arbitrator appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. They may be charged in the second place with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territory of other enemy Powers, in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied.

5.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 297, where immediately before the outbreak of war a company incorporated in an Allied or Associated State had rights in common with a company controlled by it and incorporated in Germany to the use of trade-marks in third countries, or enjoyed the use in common with such company of unique means of reproduction of goods or articles for sale in third countries, the former company shall alone have the right to use these trade-marks in third countries to the exclusion of the German company, and these unique means of reproduction shall be handed over to the former company, notwithstanding any action taken under German war legislation with regard to the latter company or its business, industrial property or shares. Nevertheless, the former company, if requested, shall deliver the latter company derivative copies permitting the continuation of reproduction of articles for use within German territory.

6.

Up to the time when restitution is carried out in accordance with Article 297, Germany is responsible for the conservation of property, rights and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected by her to exceptional war measures.

7.

Within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Allied or Associated Powers will specify the property, rights and interests over which they intend to exercise the right provided in Article 297, paragraph (*f*).

8.

The restitution provided in Article 297 will be carried out by order of the German Government or of the authorities which have been substituted for it. Detailed accounts of the action of administrators shall be furnished to the interested persons by the German authorities upon request, which may be made at any time after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

9.

Until completion of the liquidation provided for by Article 297, paragraph (*b*), the property, rights and interests of German nationals will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them.

10.

Germany will, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to each Allied or Associated Power all securities, certificates, deeds, or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights or interests situated in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power, including any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that Power.

Germany will at any time on demand of any Allied or Associated Power furnish such information as may be required with regard to the property, rights and interests of German nationals within the territory of such Allied or Associated Power, or with regard to any transactions concerning such property, rights or interests effected since July 1, 1914.

11.

The expression "cash assets" includes all deposits or funds established before or after the declaration of war, as well as all assets coming from deposits, revenues, or profits collected by administrators, sequestrators, or others from funds placed on deposit or otherwise, but does not include sums belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers or to their component States, Provinces, or Municipalities.

12.

All investments whersoever effected with the cash assets of nationals of the High Contracting Parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any such investment.

13.

Within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or on demand at any time, Germany will deliver to the Allied and Associated Powers all accounts, vouchers, records, documents and information of any kind which may be within German territory, and which concern the property, rights and interests of the nationals of those Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected to an exceptional war measure, or to a measure of transfer either in German territory or in territory occupied by Germany or her allies.

The contollers, supervisors, managers, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators and receivers shall be personally responsible under guarantee of the German Government for the immediate delivery in full of these accounts and documents, and for their accuracy.

14.

The provisions of Article 297 and this Annex relating to property, rights and interests in an enemy country, and the proceeds of the liquidation thereof, apply to debts, credits and account, Section III regulating only the method of payment.

In the settlement of matters provided for in Article 297 between Germany and the Allied or Associated States, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India, in respect of any of which a declaration shall not have been made that they adopt Section III, and between their respective nationals, the provisions of Section III respecting the currency in which payment is to be made and the rate of exchange and of interest shall apply unless the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned shall within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty notify Germany that the said provisions are not to be applied.

15.

The provisions of Article 297 and this Annex apply to

industrial, literary and artistic property which has been or will be dealt with in the liquidation of property, rights, interests, companies or businesses under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or in accordance with the stipulations of Article 297, paragraph (*b*).

SECTION V.

CONTRACTS, PRESCRIPTIONS, JUDGMENTS.

ARTICLE 299.

(*a*) Any contract concluded between enemies shall be regarded as having been dissolved as from the time when any two of the parties became enemies, except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder, and subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained herein or in the Annex hereto.

(*b*) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest, within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, by the Allied or Associated Governments of which one of the parties is a national, shall be excepted from dissolution under this Article.

When the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of trade conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI shall be empowered to grant to the prejudiced party equitable compensation.

(*c*) Having regard to the provisions of the constitution and law of the United States of America, of Brazil, and of Japan, neither the present Article, nor Article 300, nor the Annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between nationals of these States and German nationals; nor shall Article 305 apply to the United States of America or its nationals.

(*d*) The present Article and the annex hereto shall not apply to contracts the parties to which became enemies by reason of one of them being an inhabitant of territory of which the sovereignty has been transferred, if such party shall acquire under the present Treaty the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, nor shall they apply to contracts between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers between whom trading has been prohibited by reason of one of the parties being in Allied or Associated territory in the occupation of the enemy.

(*e*) Nothing in the present Article or the Annex hereto shall be deemed to invalidate a transaction lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of one of the belligerent Powers.

ARTICLE 300.

(*a*) All periods of prescription, or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the High Contracting Parties, so far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

(*b*) Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in German territory to the prejudice of a national of an Allied or Associated Power, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power, be heard by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI.

(*c*) Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in paragraph (*b*), wherever, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal may grant compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the German Government.

(*d*) Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for relief. The Tribunal will have the powers provided for in paragraph (*c*).

(*e*) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by Germany in invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

(*f*) Germany shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

(*g*) As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under paragraph (*a*) shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the intersted Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

ARTICLE 301.

As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or indorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or indorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

ARTICLE 302.

Judgments given by the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power in all cases which, under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognised in Germany as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

If a judgment in respect to any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a German Court against a national of an Allied or Associated State in a case in which he was not able to make his defence, the Allied and Associated national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI.

At the instance of the national of the Allied or Associated Power the compensation above-mentioned may, upon order to that effect of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, be effected where it is possible by replacing the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the German Court.

The above compensation may likewise be obtained before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal by the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories if they have not been otherwise compensated.

ARTICLE 303.

For the purpose of Sections III, IV, V and VII, the expression "during the war" means for each Allied or Associated Power the period between the commencement of the state of war between that Power and Germany and the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ANNEX.

I. *General Provisions.*

1.

Within the meaning of Articles 299, 300 and 301, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise became unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

2.

The following classes of contracts are excepted from dissolution by Article 299 and, without prejudice to the rights contained in Article 297 (*b*) of Section IV, remain in force subject to the application of domestic laws, orders or regulations made during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers and subject to the terms of the contracts:

(*a*) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property where the property therein had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies;

(*b*) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses;

(*c*) Contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien;

(*d*) Concessions concerning mines, quarries or deposits;

(*e*) Contracts between individuals or companies and States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, and concessions granted by States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions.

3.

If the provisions of a contract are in part dissolved under Article 299, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of domestic laws as is provided for in paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

II. *Provisions relating to certain classes of Contracts.*

Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

(*a*) Rules made during the war by any recognised Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided:

(1) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question;

(2) That the rules applied to all persons concerned;

(3) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by Exchanges or Commercial Associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

(c) The closure of contracts relating to cotton "futures", which were closed as on July 31, 1914, under the decision of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is also confirmed.

Security.

5.

The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

Negotiable Instruments.

6.

As regards Powers which adopt Section III and the Annex thereto the pecuniary obligations existing between enemies and resulting from the issue of negotiable instruments shall be adjusted in conformity with the said Annex by the instrumentality of the Clearing Offices, which shall assume the rights of the holder as regards the various remedies open to him.

7.

If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III. *Contracts of Insurance.*

8.

Contracts of insurance entered into by any person with another person who subsequently became an enemy will be dealt with in accordance with the following paragraphs.

Fire Insurance.

9.

Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy, or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract, but they shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which became due during the war, or claims for losses which occurred during the war.

10.

Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognised and the liability of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as from the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however, be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms were not equitable they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable.

Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be entitled to retransfer the contract to the original insurer as from the date of the demand.

Life Insurance.

11.

Contracts of life insurance entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy.

Any sum which during the war became due upon a contract deemed not to have been dissolved under the preceding provision shall be recoverable after the war with the addition of interest at five per cent. per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums, or has become void from breach of the conditions of the contract, the assured or his representatives or the person entitled shall have the right at any time within twelve months of the coming into force of the present Treaty to claim from the insurer the surrender value of the policy at the date of its lapse or avoidance.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums the payment of which has been prevented by the enforcement of measures of war, the assured or his representative or the persons entitled shall have the right to restore the contract on payment of the premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

12.

Any Allied or Associated Power may within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty cancel all the contracts of insurance running between a German insurance company and its nationals under conditions which shall protect its nationals from any prejudice.

To this end the German insurance company will hand over to the Allied or Associated Government concerned the proportion of its assets attributable to the policies so cancelled and will be relieved from all liability in respect of such policies. The assets to be handed over shall be determined by an actuary appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

13.

Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary in the contract itself, be governed by the local law, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representatives the refund of sums paid on claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

14.

In any case where by the law applicable to the contract the insurer remains bound by the contract notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums until notice is given to the insured of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war to recover the unpaid premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum from the insured.

15.

Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life assurance for the purpose of paragraphs 11 to 14 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

Marine Insurance.

16.

Contracts of marine insurance including time policies and voyage policies entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk undertaken in the contract had attached before he became an enemy.

Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premium or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer.

Where the risk had attached effect shall be given to the contract notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war to or by the nationals of States which have been at war and recovered after the war, such interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

17.

No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the Power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies or associates of such Power.

18.

Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy, the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date when it was entered into, and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having remained liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

Other Insurances.

19.

Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 9 to 18, shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

Re-insurance.

20.

All treaties of re-insurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice in the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to recover payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks.

Nevertheless if, owing to invasion, it has been impossible for the re-insured to find another re-insurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Where a re-insurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph, there shall be an adjustment of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and of liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risks which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraphs 11 to 18 the adjustment of accounts shall be made as at the date of the parties becoming enemies without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.

Signing the German Treaty of Peace The various delegates to the Peace Conference signing the German Treaty of Peace for their respective countries in the Palace at Versailles, France, June 28, 1919.

21.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph will extend equally to re-insurances existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies of particular risks undertaken by the insurer in a contract of insurance against any risks other than life or marine risks.

22.

Re-insurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force.

The provisions of paragraph 12 apply to treaties of re-insurance of life insurance contracts in which enemy companies are the re-insurers.

23.

In case of a re-insurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the re-insurer shall, if it had attached before the outbreak of war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract notwithstanding the outbreak of war; sums due under the contract of re-insurance in respect either of premiums or of losses shall be recoverable after the war.

24.

The provisions of paragraphs 17 and 18 and the last part of paragraph 16 shall apply to contracts for the re-insurance of marine risks.

SECTION VI.

MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

ARTICLE 304.

(*a*) Within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other hand. Each such Tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint one of these members. The President shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement, the President of the Tribunal and two other persons either of whom may in case of need take his place, shall be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, by M. Gustave Ador if he is willing. These persons shall be nationals of Powers that have remained neutral during the war.

If any Government does not proceed within a period of one month in case there is a vacancy to appoint a member of the Tribunal, such member shall be chosen by the other Government from the two persons mentioned above other than the President.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be the decision of the Tribunal.

(*b*) The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established pursuant to paragraph (*a*), shal decide all questions within their competence under Sections III, IV, V and VII.

In addition, all questions, whatsoever their nature, relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present Treaty between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and German nationals shall be decided by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, always excepting questions which, under the laws of the Allied, Associated or Neutral Powers, are within the jurisdiction of the National Courts of those Powers. Such questions shall be decided by the National Courts in question, to the exclusion of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. The party who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power may nevertheless bring the case before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal if this is not prohibited by the laws of his country.

(*c*) If the number of cases justifies it, additional members shall be appointed and each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall sit in divisions. Each of these divisions will be constituted as above.

(*d*) Each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal will settle its own procedure except in so far as it is provided in the following Annex, and is empowered to award the sums to be paid by the loser in respect of the costs and expenses of the proceedings.

(*e*) Each Government will pay the remuneration of the member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal appointed by it and of any agent whom it may appoint to represnt it before the Tribunal. The remuneration of the President will be determined by special agreement between the Governments concerned; and this remuneration and the joint expenses of each Tribunal will be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

(*f*) The High Contracting Parties agree that their courts and authorities shall render to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals direct all the assistance in their power, particularly as regards transmitting notices and collecting evidence.

(*g*) The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

ANNEX.

1.

Should one of the members of the Tribunal either die, retire, or be unable for any reason whatever to discharge his function, the same procedure will be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed for appointing him.

2.

The Tribunal may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity and decide the order and time at which each party must conclude its arguments, and may arrange all formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

3.

The agent and counsel of the parties on each side are authorized to present orally and in writing to the Tribunal arguments in support or in defence of each case.

4.

The Tribunal shall keep record of the questions and cases submitted and the proceedings thereon, with the dates of such proceedings.

5.

Each of the Powers concerned may appoint a secretary. These secretaries shall act together as joint secretaries of the Tribunal and shall be subject to its direction. The Tribunal may appoint and employ any other necessary officer or officers to assist in the performance of its duties.

6.

The Tribunal shall decide all questions and matters submitted upon such evidence and information as may be furnished by the parties concerned.

7.

Germany agrees to give the Tribunal all facilities and information required by it for carrying out its investigations.

8.

The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall, unless otherwise agreed, be English, French, Italian or Japanese, as may be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

9.

The place and time for the meetings of each Tribunal shall be determined by the President of the Tribunal.

ARTICLE 305.

Whenever a competent court has given or gives a decision in a case covered by Sections III, IV, V or VII, and such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of such Sections, the party who is prejudiced by the decision shall be entitled to obtain redress which shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. At the request of the national of an Allied or Associated Power, the redress may, whenever possible, be effected by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal directing the replacement of the parties in the position occupied by them before the judgment was given by the German court.

SECTION VII.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 306.

Subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, rights of industrial, literary and artistic property, as such property is defined by the International Conventions of Paris and of Berne, mentioned in Article 286, shall be re-established or restored, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in the territories of the High Contracting Parties, in favour of the persons entitled to the benefit of them at the moment when the state of war commenced or their legal representatives. Equally, rights which, except for the war, would have been acquired during the war in consequence of an application made for the protection of industrial property, or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognised and established in favour of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, all acts done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive or administrative authority of any Allied or Associated Power in regard to the rights of German nationals in industrial, literary or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their full effect.

No claims shall be made or action brought by Germany or German nationals in respect of the use during the war by the Government of any Allied or Associated Power, or by any persons acting on benalf or with the assent of such Government, of any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale, or use of any products, articles or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied.

Unless the legislation of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers in force at the momnt of the signature of the present Treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in virtue of any act or operation resulting from the execution of the special measures mentioned in paragraph I of this Article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty; and sums produced by any special measures taken by the German Government in respect of rights in industrial, literary or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be considered and treated in the same way as other debts due from German nationals.

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary or artistic property (with the exception of trade-marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be subsequently acquired in accordance with its legislation, by German nationals, whether by granting licences, or by the working, or by preserving control over their exploitation, or in any other way, as may be considered necessary for national defence, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treatment by Germany of the rights of industrial, literary and artistic property held in German territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfilment of all the obligations undertaken by Germany in the present Treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary and artistic property acquired after the coming into force of

the present Treaty, the right so reserved by the Allied and Associated Powers shall only be exercised in cases where these limitations, conditions or restrictions may be considered necessary for national defence or in the public interest.

In the event of the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph by any Allied or Associated Power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties, which shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty.

Each of the Allied or Associated Powers reserves the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property effected after August 1, 1914, or in the future, which would have the result of defeating the objects of the provisions of this Article.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary or artistic property which have been dealt with in the liquidation of businesses or companies under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 297, paragraph (*b*).

ARTICLE 307.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties, without extension fees or other penalty, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving, or opposing rights to, or in respect of, industrial property either acquired before August 1, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance, but nothing in this Article shall give any right to reopen interference proceedings in the United States of America where a final hearing has taken place.

All rights in, or in respect of, such property which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or make any payment, shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied or Associated Power may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to German nationals are revived under this Article, they shall be subject in respect of the grant of licences to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as well as to all the provisions of the present Treaty.

The period from August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a trade mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered trade mark or design in force on August 1, 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trade mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 308.

The rights of priority, provided by Article 4 of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of Paris, of March 20, 1883, revised at Washington in 1911 or by any other Convention or Statute for the filing or registration of applications for patents or models of utility, and for the registration of trade marks, designs and models which had not expired on August 1, 1914, and those which have arisen during the war, or would have arisen but for the war, shall be extended by each of the High Contracting Parties in favour of all nationals of the other High Contracting Parties for a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, such extension shall in no way affect the right of any of the High Contracting Parties or of any person who before the coming into force of the present Treaty was *bona fide* in possession of any rights of industrial property conflicting with rights applied for by another who claims rights of priority in respect of them, to exercise such rights by itself or himself personally, or by such agents or licensees as derived their rights from it or him before the coming into force of the present Treaty; and such persons shall not be amenable to any action or other process of law in respect of infringement.

ARTICLE 309.

No action shall be brought and no claim made by persons residing or carrying on business within the territories of Germany on the one part and of the Allied or Associated Powers on the other, or persons who are nationals of such Powers respectively, or by any one deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the declaration of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of Articles 307 and 308.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present Treaty in the territories of the Allied or Associated Powers on the one hand or Germany on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published, during the period between the declaration of war and the signature of the present Treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply when the possessor of the rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by Germany during the war.

This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

ARTICLE 310.

Licences in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers or persons residing in their territory or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and German nationals, on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the declaration of war between Germany and the Allied or Associated Power. But, in any case, the former beneficiary of a contract of this kind shall have the right, within a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, to demand from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new licence, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the case of licences held in respect of rights under German law. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to in Section VI of this Part. The tribunal may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war.

No licence in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property, granted under the special war legislation of any Allied or Associated Power, shall be affected by the continued existence of any licence entered into before the war, but shall remain valid and of full effect, and a licence so granted to the former beneficiary of a licence entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such licence.

Where sums have been paid during the war by virtue of a licence or agreement concluded before the war in respect of rights of industrial property or for the reproduction or the representation of literary, dramatic or artistic works, these sums shall be dealt with in the same manner as other debts or credits of German nationals, as provided by the present Treaty.

This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

ARTICLE 311.

The inhabitants of territories separated from Germany by virtue of the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this separation and the change of nationality consequent thereon, continue to enjoy in Germany all the rights in industrial, literary and artistic property to which they were entitled under German legislation at the time of the separation.

Rights of industrial, literary and artistic property which are in force in the territories separated from Germany under the present Treaty at the moment of the separation of these territories from Germany, or which will be re-established or restored in accordance with the provisions of Article 306 of the present Treaty, shall be recognized by the State to which the said territory is transferred and shall remain in force in that territory for the same period of time given them under the German law.

SECTION VIII.

SOCIAL AND STATE INSURANCE IN CEDED TERRITORY.

ARTICLE 312.

Without prejudice to the provisions contained in other Articles of the present Treaty, the German Government undertakes to transfer to any Power to which German territory in Europe is ceded, and to any Power administering former German territory as a mandatory under Article 22 of Part I (League of Nations), such portion of the reserves accumulated by the Government of the German Empire or of German States, or by public or private organisations under their control, as is attributable to the carrying on of Social or State Insurance in such territory.

The Powers to which these funds are transferred must apply them to the performances of the obligations arising from such insurances.

The conditions of the transfer will be determined by special conventions to be concluded between the German Government and the Governments concerned.

In case these special conventions are not concluded in accordance with the above paragraph within three months after the coing into force of the present Treaty, the conditions of transfer shall in each case be referred to a Commission of five members, one of whom shall be appointed by the German Government, one by the other interested Government and three by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office from the nationals of other States. This Commission shall by majority vote within three months after appointment adopt recommendations for submission to the Council of the League of Nations, and the decisions of the Council shall forthwith be accepted as final by Germany and the other Government concerned.

PART XI.
AERIAL NAVIGATION.

ARTICLE 313.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Germany, and shall enjoy the same privileges as German aircraft, particularly in case of distress by land or sea.

ARTICLE 314.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall, while in transit to any foreign country whatever, enjoy the right of flying over the territory and territorial waters of Germany without landing, subject always to any regulations which may be made by Germany, and which shall be applicable equally to the aircraft of Germany and to those of the Allied and Associated countries.

ARTICLE 315.

All aerodromes in Germany open to national public traffic shal be open for the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers, and in any such aerodrome such aircraft shall be treated on a footing of equality with German aircraft as regards charges of every description, including charges for landing and accommodation.

ARTICLE 316.

Subject to the present provisions, the rights of passage, transit and landing, provided for in Articles 313, 314 and 315, are subject to the observance of such regulations as Germany may consider it necessary to enact, but such regulations shall be applied without distinction to German aircraft and to those of the Allied and Associated countries.

ARTICLE 317.

Certificates of nationality, airworthiness, or competency, and licences, issued or recognised as valid by any of the Allied or Associated Powers, shall be recognised in Germany as valid and as equivalent to the certificates and licences issued by Germany.

ARTICLE 318.

As regards internal commercial air traffic, the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in Germany most favoured nation treatment.

ARTICLE 319.

Germany undertakes to enforce the necessary measures to ensure that all German aircraft flying over her territory shall comply with the Rules as to lights and signals, Rules of the Air and Rules for Air Traffic on and in the neighbourhood of aerodromes, which have been laid down in the Convention relative to Aerial Navigation concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 320.

The obligations imposed by the preceding provisions shall remain in force until January 1, 1923, unless before that date Germany shall have been admitted into the League of Nations or shall have been authorised, by consent of the Allied and Associated Powers, to adhere to the Convention relative to Aerial Navigation concluded between those Powers.

PART XII.
PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

SECTION I.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 321.

Germany undertakes to grant freedom of transit through her territories on the routes most convenient for international transit, either by rail, navigable waterway, or canal, to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails coming from or going to the territories of any of the Allied and Associated Powers (whether contiguous or not); for this purpose the crossing of territorial waters shall be allowed. Such persons goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails shall not be subjected to any transit duty or to any undue delays or restrictions, and shall be entitled in Germany to national treatment as regards charges, facilities, and all other matters.

Goods in transit shall be exempt from all Customs or other similar duties.

All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic. No charge, facility or restriction shall depend directly or indirectly on the ownership or on the nationality of the ship or other means of transport on which any part of the through journey has been, or is to be, accomplished.

ARTICLE 322.

Germany undertakes neither to impose nor to maintain any control over transmigration traffic through her territories beyond measures necessary to ensure that passengers are *bona fide* in transit; nor to allow any shipping company or any other private body, corporation or person intrested in the traffic to take any part whatever in, or to exercise any direct or indirect influence over, any administrative service that may be necessary for this purpose.

ARTICLE 323.

Germany undertakes to make no discrimination or preference, direct or indirect, in the duties, charges and prohibitions relating to importations into or exportations from her territories, or, subject to the special engagements contained in the present Treaty, in the charges and conditions of transport of goods or persons entering or leaving her territories, based on the frontier crossed; or on the kind, ownership or flag of the means of transport (including aircraft) employed; or on the original or immediate place of departure of the vessel, wagon or aircraft or other means of transport employed, or its ultimate or intermediate destination; or on the route or places of trans-shipment on the journey; or on whether any port through which the goods are imported or exported is a German port or a port belonging to any foreign country or on whether the goods are imported or exported by sea, by land or by air.

Germany particularly undertakes not to establish against the ports and vessels of any of the Allied and Associated Powers any surtax or any direct or indirect bounty for export or import by German ports or vessels, or by those of another Power, for example by means of combined tariffs. She further undertakes that persons or goods passing through a port or using a vessel of any of the Allied and Associated Powers shall not be sdbjected to any formality or delay whatever to which such persons or goods would not be subjected if they passed through a German port or a port of any other Power, or used a German vessel or a vessel of any other Power.

ARTICLE 324.

All necessary administrative and technical measures shall be taken to shorten, as much as possible, the transmission of goods across the German frontiers and to ensure their forwarding and transport from such frontiers, irrespective of whether such goods are coming from or going to the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers or are in transit from or to those territories, under the same material conditions in such matters as rapidity of carriage and care *en route* as are enjoyed by other goods of the same kind carried on German territory under similar conditions of transport.

In particular, the transport of perishable goods shall be promptly and regularly carried out, and the customs formalities shall be effected in such a way as to allow the goods to be carried straight through by trains which make connection.

ARTICLE 325.

The seaports of the Allied and Associated Powers are entitled to all favours and to all reduced tariffs granted on German railways or navigable waterways for the benefit of German ports or of any port of another Power.

ARTICLE 326.

Germany may not refuse to participate in the tariffs or combinations of tariffs intended to secure for ports of any of the Allied and Associated Powers advantages similar to those granted by Germany to her own ports or the ports of any other Power.

SECTION II.
NAVIGATION.

CHAPTER I.
FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.

ARTICLE 327.

The nationals of any of the Allied and Associated Powers as well as their vessels and property shall enjoy in all German ports and on the inland navigation routes of Germany the same treatment in all respects as German nationals, vessels and property.

In particular the vessels of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be entitled to transport goods of any description, and passengers, to or from any ports or places in German territory to which German vessels may have access, under conditions which shall not be more onerous than those applied in the case of national vessels; they shall be treated on a footing of equality with national vessels as regards port and harbour facilities and charges of every description, including facilities for stationing, loading and unloading, and duties and charges of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, and all analogous duties and charges of whatsoever nature, levied in the name of or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind.

In the event of Germany granting a preferential régime to any of the Allied or Associated Powers or to any other foreign Power, this régime shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to all the Allied and Associated Powers.

There shall be no impediment to the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising from prescriptions concerning customs, police, sanitation, emigration and immigration, and those relating to the import and export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not impede traffic unnecessarily.

CHAPTER II.
FREE ZONES IN PORTS.

ARTICLE 328.

The free zones existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, shall be maintained. These free zones, and any other free zones which may be established in German territory by the present Treaty, shall be subject to the régime provided for in the following Articles.

Goods entering or leaving a free zone shall not be subjected to any import or export duty, other than those provided for in Article 330.

Vessels and goods entering a free zone may be subjected

to the charges established to cover expenses of administration, upkeep and improvement of the port, as well as to the charges for the use of various installations, provided that these charges shall be reasonable having regard to the expenditure incurred, and shal be levied in the conditions of equality provided for in Article 327.

Goods shall not be subjected to any other charge except a statistical duty which shall not exceed 1 per mille *ad valorem*, and which shall be devoted exclusively to defraying the expenses of compiling statements of the traffic in the port.

ARTICLE 329.

The facilities granted for the erection of warehouses, for packing and for unpacking goods, shall be in accordance with trade requirements for the time being. All goods allowed to be consumed in the free zone shall be exempt from duty, whether of excise or of any other description, apart from the statistical duty provided for in Article 328 above.

There shall be no discrimination in regard to any of the provisions of the present Article between persons belonging to different nationalities or between goods of different origin or destination.

ARTICLE 330.

Import duties may be levied on goods leaving the free zone for consumption in the country on the territory of which the port is situated. Conversely, export duties may be levied on goods coming from such country and brought into the free zone. These import and export duties shall be levied on the same basis and at the same rates as similar duties levied at the other Customs frontiers of the country concerned. On the other hand, Germany shall not levy, under any denomination, any import, export or transit duty on goods carried by land or water across her territory to or from the free zone from or to any other State.

Gemany shall draw up the necessary regulations to secure and guarantee such freedom of transit over such railways and waterways in her territory as normally give access to the free zone.

CHAPTER III.

CLAUSES RELATING TO THE ELBE, THE ODER, THE NIEMEN (RUSSTROM-MEMEL-NIEMEN) AND THE DANUBE.

(1)—*General Clauses.*

ARTICLE 331.

The following rivers are declared international:

the Elbe (*Labe*) from its confluence with the Vltava (*Moldau*), and the Vltava (*Moldau*) from Prague;
the Oder (*Odra*) from its confluence with the Oppa;
the Niemen (*Russtrom-Memel-Niemen*) from Grodno;
the Danube from Ulm;

and all navigable parts of these river systems which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea, with or without transhipment from one vessel to another; together with lateral canals and channels constructed either to duplicate or to improve naturally navigable sections of the specified river systems, or to connect two naturally navigable sections of the same river.

The same shall apply to the Rhine-Danube navigable waterway, should such a waterway be constructed under the conditions laid down in Article 353.

ARTICLE 332.

On the waterways declared to be international in the preceding Article, the nationals, property and flags of all Powers shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality, no distinction being made to the detriment of the nationals, property or flag of any Power between them and the nationals, property or flag of the riparian State itself or of the most favoured nation.

Nevertheless, German vessels shall not be entitled to carry passengers or goods by regular services between the ports of any Allied or Associated Power, without special authority from such Power.

ARTICLE 333.

Where such charges are not precluded by any existing conventions, charges varying on different sections of a river may be levied on vessels using the navigable channels or their approaches, provided that they are intended solely to cover equitably the cost of maintaining in a navigable condition, or of improving, the river and its approaches, or to meet expenditure incurred in the interests of navigation. The schedule of such charges shall be calculated on the basis of such expenditure and shall be posted up in the ports. These charges shall be levied in such a manner as to render any detailed examination of cargoes unnecessary, except in cases of suspected fraud or contravention.

ARTICLE 334.

The transit of vessels, passengers and goods on these waterways shall be effected in accordance with the general conditions prescribed for transit in Section I above.

When the two banks of an international river are within the same State goods in transit may be placed under seal or in the custody of customs agents. When the river forms a frontier goods and passengers in transit shall be exempt from all customs formalities; the loading and unloading of goods, and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, shall only take place in the ports specified by the riparian State.

ARTICLE 335.

No dues of any kind other than those provided for in the present Part shall be levied along the course or at the mouth of these rivers.

This provision shall not prevent the fixing by the riparian States of customs, local octroi or consumption duties, or the creation of reasonable and uniform charges levied in the ports, in accordance with public tariffs, for the use of cranes, elevators, quays, warehouses, etc.

ARTICLE 336.

In default of any special organisation for carrying out the works connected with the upkeep and improvement of the international portion of a navigable system, each riparian State shall be bound to take suitable measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation and to ensure the maintenance of good conditions of navigation.

If a State neglects to comply with this obligation any riparian State, or any State represented on the International Commission, if there is one, may appeal to the tribunal instituted for this purpose by the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 337.

The same procedure shall be followed in the case of a riparian State undertaking any works of a nature to impede navigation in the international section. The tribunal mentioned in the preceding Article shall be entitled to enforce the suspension or suppression of such works, making due allowance in its decisions for all rights in connection with irrigation, water-power, fisheries, and other national interests, which, with the consent of all the riparian States or of all the States represented on the International Commission, if there is one, shall be given priority over the requirements of navigation.

Appeal to the tribunal of the League of Nations does not require the suspension of the works.

ARTICLE 338.

The régime set out in Articles 332 to 37 above shall be superseded by one to be laid down in a General Convention drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers, and approved by the League of Nations, relating to the waterways recognised in such Convention as having an international character. This Convention shall apply in particular to the whole or part of the above-mentioned river systems of the Elbe (*Labe*), the Oder (*Odra*), the Niemen (*Russtrom-Memel-Niemen*), and the Danube, and such other parts of these river systems as may be covered by a general definition.

Germany undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 379, to adhere to the said General Convention as well as to all projects prepared in accordance with Article 343 below for the revision of existing international agreements and regulations.

ARTICLE 339.

Germany shall cede to the Allied and Associated Powers concerned, within a maximum period of three months from the date on which notification shall be given her, a proportion of the tugs and vessels remaining registered in the ports of the river systems referred to in Article 331 after the deduction of those surrendered by way of restitution or reparation. Germany shall in the same way cede material of all kinds necessary to the Allied and Associated Powers concerned for the utilisation of those river systems.

The number of the tugs and boats, and the amount of the material so ceded, and their distribution, shall be determined by an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the United States of America, due regard being had to the legitimate needs of the parties concerned, and particularly to the shipping traffic during the five years preceding the war.

All craft so ceded shall be provided with their fittings and gear, shall be in a good state of repair and in condition to carry goods, and shall be selected from among those most recently built.

The cessions provided for in the present Article shall entail a credit of which the total amount, settled in a lump sum by the arbitrator or arbitrators, shall not in any case exceed the value of the capital expended in the initial establishment of the material ceded, and shall be set off against the total sums due from Germany; in consequence the indemnification of the proprietors shall be a matter for Germany to deal with.

(2) *Special Clauses relating to the Elbe, the Oder and the Niemen (Russtrom-Memel-Niemen).*

ARTICLE 340.

The Elbe (*Labe*) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise:

4 representatives of the German States bordering on the river;
2 representatives of the Czecho-Slovak State;
1 representative of Great Britain;
1 representative of France;
1 representative of Italy;
1 representative of Belgium.

Whatever be the number of members present, each delegation shall have the right to record a number of votes equal to the number of representatives allotted to it.

If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

ARTICLE 341.

The Oder (*Odra*) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise:

1 representative of Poland;
3 representatives of Prussia;
1 representative of the Czecho-Slovak State;
1 representative of Great Britain;
1 representative of France;
1 representative of Denmark;
1 representative of Sweden.

If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

ARTICLE 342.

On a request being made to the League of Nations by any riparian State, the Niemen (*Russtrom-Memel-Niemen*) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise one representative of each riparian State, and three representatives of other States specified by the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 343.

The International Commissions referred to in Articles 340 and 341 shall meet within three months of the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The International Commission referred to in Article 342 shall meet within three months from the date of the request made by a riparian State. Each of these Commissions shall proceed immediately to prepare a project for the revision of the existing international agreements and regulations, drawn up in conformity with the General Convention referred to in Article 338, should such Convention have been already concluded. In the absence of such Convention, the project for revision shall be in conformity with the principles of Articles 332 to 337 above.

ARTICLE 344.

The projects referred to in the preceding Article shall, *inter alia*:

(*a*) designate the headquarters of the International Commission, and prescribe the manner in which its President is to be nominated;

(*b*) specify the extent of the Commission's powers, particularly in regard to the execution of works of maintenance, control, and improvement on the river system, the financial régime, the fixing and collection of charges, and regulations for navigation;

(*c*) define the sections of the river or its tributaries to which the international régime shall be applied.

ARTICLE 345.

The international agreements and regulations at present governing the navigation of the Elbe (*Labe*), the Oder (*Odra*), and the Niemen (*Russstrom-Memel-Niemen*) shall be provisionally maintained in force until the ratification of the above-mentioned projects. Nevertheless, in all cases where such agreements and regulations in force are in conflict with the provisions of Articles 332 to 337 above, or of the General Convention to be concluded, the latter provisions shall prevail.

(3) *Special Clauses relating to the Danube.*

ARTICLE 346.

The European Commission of the Danube reassumes the powers it possessed before the war. Nevertheless, as a provisional measure, only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania shall constitute this Commission.

ARTICLE 347.

From the point where the competence of the European Commission ceases, the Danube system referred to in Article 331 shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission composed as follows:

2 representatives of German riparian States;
1 representative of each other riparian State;
1 representative of each non-riparian State represented in the future on the European Commission of the Danube.

If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

ARTICLE 348.

The International Commission provided for in the preceding Article shall meet as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and shall undertake provisionally the administration of the river in conformity with the provisions of Articles 332 to 337, until such time as a definitive statute regarding the Danube is concluded by the Powers nominated by the Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 349.

Germany agrees to accept the régime which shall be laid down for the Danube by a Conference of the Powers nominated by the Allied and Associated Powers, which shall meet within one year after the coming into force of the presetn Treaty, and at which German representatives may be present.

ARTICLE 350.

The mandate given by Article 57 of the Treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, to Austria-Hungary, and transferred by her to Hungary, to carry out works at the Iron Gates, is abrogated. The Commission entrusted with the administration of this part of the river shall lay down provisions for the settlement of accounts subject to the financial provisions of the present Treaty. Charges which may be necessary shall in no case be levied by Hungary.

ARTICLE 351.

Should the Czecho-Slovak State, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State or Roumania, with the authorisation of or under mandate from the international Commission, undertake maintenance, improvement, weir, or other works on a part of the river system which forms a frontier, these States shall enjoy on the opposite bank, and also on the part of the bed which is outside their territory, all necessary facilities for the survey, execution and maintenance of such works.

ARTICLE 352.

Germany shall be obliged to make to the European Commission of the Danube all restitutions, reparations and indemnities for damages inflicted on the Commission during the war.

ARTICLE 353.

Should a deep-draught Rhine-Danube navigable waterway be constructed. Germany undertakes to apply thereto the régime prescribed in Articles 332 to 338.

CHAPTER IV.

CLAUSES RELATING TO THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.

ARTICLE 354.

As from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Convention of Mannheim of October 17, 1868, together with the Final Protocol thereof, shall continue to govern navigation on the Rhine, subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

In the event of any provisions of the said Convention being in conflict with those laid down by the General Convention referred to in Article 338 (which shall apply to the Rhine) the provisions of the General Convention shall prevail.

Within a maximum period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Central Commission referred to in Article 355 shall meet to draw up a project of revision of the Convention of Mannheim. This project shall be drawn up in harmony with the provisions of the General Convention referred to above, should this have been concluded by that time, and shall be submitted to the Powers represented on the Central Commission. Germany hereby agrees to adhere to the project so drawn up.

Further, the modifications set out in the following Articles shall immediately be made in the Convention of Mannheim.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve to themselves the right to arrive at an understanding in this connection with Holland, and Germany hereby agrees to acceed if required to any such understanding.

ARTICLE 355.

The Central Commission provided for in the Convention of Mannheim shall consist of nineteen members, viz.:

2 representatives of the Netherlands;
2 representatives of Switzerland;
4 representatives of German riparian States;
4 representatives of France, which in addition shall appoint the President of the Commission;
2 representatives of Great Britain;
2 representatives of Italy;
2 representatives of Belgium.

The headquarters of the Central Commission shall be at Strasburg.

Whatever be the number of members present, each Delegation shall have the right to record a number of votes equal to the number of representatives allotted to it.

If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

ARTICLE 356.

Vessels of all nations, and their cargoes, shall have the same rights and privileges as those which are granted to vessels belonging to the Rhine navigation, and to their cargoes.

None of the provisions contained in Articles 15 to 20 and 26 of the above-mentioned Convention of Mannheim, in Article 4 of the Final Protocol thereof, or in later Conventions, shall impede the free navigation of vessels and crews of all nations on the Rhine and on waterways to which such Conventions apply, subject to compliance with the regulations concerning pilotage and other police measures drawn up by the Central Commission.

The provisions of Article 22 of the Convention of Mannheim and of Article 5 of the Final Protocol thereof shall be applied only to vessels registered on the Rhine. The Central Commission shall decide on the steps to be taken to ensure that other vessels satisfy the conditions of the general regulations applying to navigation on the Rhine.

ARTICLE 357.

Within a maximum period of three months from the date on which notification shall be given Germany shall cede to France tugs and vessels, from among those remaining registered in German Rhine ports after the deduction of those surrendered by way of restitution or reparation, or shares in German Rhine navigation companies.

When vessels and tugs are ceded, such vessels and tugs, together with their fittings and gear, shall be in good state of repair, shall be in condition to carry on commercial traffic on the Rhine, and shall be selected from among those most recently built.

The same procedure shall be followed in the matter of the cession by Germany to France or:

(1) the installations, berthing and anchorage accommodation, platforms, docks, warehouses, plant, etc., which German subjects or German companies owned on August 1, 1914, in the port of Rotterdam, and

(2) the shares or interests which Germany or German nationals possessed in such installations at the same date.

The amount and specifications of such cessions shall be determined within one year of the coming into force of the present Treaty by an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the United States of America, due regard being had to the legitimate needs of the parties concerned.

The cessions provided for in the present Article shall entail a credit of which the total amount, settled in a lump sum by the arbitrator or arbitrators mentioned above, shall not in any case exceed the value of the capital expended in the initial establishment of the ceded material and installations, and shall be set off against the total sums due from Germany; in consequence, the indemnification of the proprietors shall be a matter for Germany to deal with.

ARTICLE 358.

Subject to the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Convention of Mannheim or of the Convention which may be substituted therefor, and to the stipulations of the present Treaty, France shall have on the whole course of the Rhine included between the two extreme points of the French frontiers:

(*a*) the right to take water from the Rhine to feed navigation and irrigation canals (constructed or to be constructed) or for any other purpose, and to execute on the German bank all works necessary for the exercise of this right;

(*b*) the exclusive right to the power derived from works of regulation on the river, subject to the payment to Germany of the value of half the power actually produced, this payment, which wil take into account the cost of the works necessary for producing the power, being made either in money or in power and in default of agreement being determined by arbitration. For this purpose France alone shall have the right to carry out in this part of the river all works of regulation (weirs or other works) which she may consider necessary for the production of power. Similarly, the right of taking water from the Rhine is accorded to Belgium to feed the Rhine-Meuse navigable waterway provided for below.

The exercise of the rights mentioned under (*a*) and (*b*) of the present Article shall not interfere with navigability nor reduce the facilities for navigation, either in the bed of the Rhine or in the derivations which may be substituted therefor, nor shall it involve any increase in the tolls formerly levied under the Convention in force. All proposed schemes shall be laid before the Central Commission in order that that Commission may assure itself that these conditions are complied with.

To ensure the proper and faithful execution of the provisions contained in (*a*) and (*b*) above, Germany:

(1) binds herself not to undertake or to allow the construction of any lateral canal or any derivation on the right bank of the river opposite the French frontiers;

(2) recognises the possession by France of the right of support on and the right of way over all lands situated on the right bank which may be required in order to survey, to build, and to operate weirs which France, with the consent of the Central Commission, may subsequently decide to establish. In accordance with such consent, France shall be entitled to decide upon and fix the limits of the necessary sites, and she shall be permitted to occupy such lands after a period of two months after simple notification, subject to the payment by her to Germany of indemnities of which the total amount shall be fixed by the Central Commission. Germany shall make it her business to indemnify the proprietors whose property will be burdened with such servitudes or permanently occupied by the works.

Should Switzerland so demand, and if the Central Commission approves, the same rights shall be accorded to Switzerland for the part of the river forming her frontier with other riparian States;

(3) shall hand over to the French Government, during the month following the coming into force of the present Treaty, all projects, designs, drafts of concessions and of specifications concerning the regulation of the Rhine for any purpose whatever which have been drawn up or received by the Governments of Alsace-Lorraine or of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

ARTICLE 359.

Subject to the preceding provisions, no works shall be carried out in the bed or on either bank of the Rhine where it forms the boundary of France and Germany without the previous approval of the Central Commission or of its agents.

ARTICLE 360.

France reserves the option of substituting herself as regards the rights and obligations resulting from agreements arrived at between the Government of Alsace-Lorraine and the Grand Duchy of Baden concerning the works to be carried out on the Rhine; she may also denounce such agreements within a term of five years dating from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

France shall also have the option of causing works to be carried out which may be recognised as necessary by the Central Commission for the upkeep or improvement of the navigability of the Rhine above Mannheim.

ARTICLE 361.

Should Belgium within a period of 25 years from the coming into force of the present Treaty decide to create a deep-draught Rhine-Meuse navigable waterway, in the region of Ruhrort, Germany shall be bound to construct, in accordance with plans to be communicated to her by the Belgian Government, after agreement with the Central Commission, the portion of this navigable waterway situated within her territory.

The Belgian Government shall, for this purpose, have the right to carry out on the ground all necessary surveys.

Should Germany fail to carry out all or part of these works, the Central Commission shall be entitled to carry them out instead; and, for this purpose, the Commission may decide upon and fix the limits of the necessary sites and occupy the ground after a period of two months after simple notification, subject to the payment of indemnities to be fixed by it and paid by Germany.

This navigable waterway shall be placed under the same administrative régime as the Rhine itself, and the division of the cost of initial construction, including the above indemnities, among the States crossed thereby shall be made by the Central Commission.

ARTICLE 362.

Germany hereby agrees to offer no objection to any proposals of the Central Rhine Commission for extending its jurisdiction:

(1) to the Moselle below the Franco-Luxemburg frontier down to the Rhine, subject to the consent of Luxemburg;

(2) to the Rhine above Basle up to the Lake of Constance, subject to the consent of Switzerland;

(3) to the lateral canals and channels which may be established either to duplicate or to improve naturally navigable sections of the Rhine or the Moselle, or to connect two naturally navigable sections of these rivers, and also any other parts of the Rhine river system which may be covered by the General Convention provided for in Article 338 above.

CHAPTER V.

CLAUSES GIVING TO THE CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE THE USE OF NORTHERN PORTS.

ARTICLE 363.

In the ports of Hamburg and Stettin Germany shall lease to the Czecho-Slovak State, for a period of 99 years, areas which shall be placed under the general régime of free zones and shall be used for the direct transit of goods coming from or going to that State.

ARTICLE 364.

The delimitation of these areas, and their equipment, their exploitation, and in general all conditions for their utilisation, including the amount of the rental, shall be decided by a Commission consisting of one delegate of Germany, one delegate of the Czecho-Slovak State and one delegate of Great Britain. These conditions shall be susceptible of revision every ten years in the same manner.

Germany declares in advance that she will adhere to the decisions so taken.

SECTION III.

RAILWAYS.

CHAPTER I.

CLAUSES RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT.

ARTICLE 365.

Goods coming from the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers, and going to Germany, or in transit through Germany from or to the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy on the German railways as regards charges to be collected (rebates and drawbacks being taken into account), facilities, and all other matters, the most favourable treatment applied to goods of the same kind carried on any German lines, either in internal traffic, or for export, import or in transit, under similar conditions of transport, for example as regards length of route. The same rule shall be applied, on the request of one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers, to goods specially designated by such Power or Powers coming from Germany and going to their territories.

International tariffs established in accordance with the rates referred to in the preceding paragraph and involving through waybills shall be established when one of the Allied and Associated Powers shall require it from Germany.

ARTICLE 366.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall renew, in so far as concerns them and under the reserves indicated in the second paragraph of the present Article, the conventions and arrangements signed at Berne on October 14, 1890, September 20, 1893, July 16, 1895, June 16, 1898, and September 19, 1906, regarding the transportation of goods by rail.

If within five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention for the transportation of passengers, luggage and goods by rail shall have been concluded to replace the Berne Convention of October 14, 1890, and the subsequent additions referred to above, this new convention and the supplementary provisions for international transport by rail which may be based on

The American Commission at the Peace Conference in the Palace at Versailles, France. Front row, from left to right: Colonel House, Secretary Lansing, President Wilson, Henry White and Major-General Bliss.

it shall bind Germany, even if she shall have refused to take part in the preparation of the convention or to subscribe to it. Until a new convention shall have been concluded, Germany shall conform to the provisions of the Berne Convention and the subsequent additions referred to above, and to the current supplementary provisions.

ARTICLE 367.

Germany shall be bound to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services (for passengers and their luggage) which shall be required by any of the Allied and Associated Powers to ensure their communication by rail with each other and with all other countries by transit across the territories of Germany; in particular Germany shall, for this purpose, accept trains and carriages coming from the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers and shall forward them with a speed at least equal to that of her best long-distance trains on the same lines. The rates applicable to such through services shall not in any case be higher than the rates collected on German internal services for the same distance, under the same conditions of speed and comfort.

The tariffs applicable under the same conditions of speed and comfort to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from ports of the Allied and Associated Powers and using the German railways shall not be at a higher kilometric rate than the most favourable tariffs (drawbacks and rebates being taken into account) enjoyed on the said railways by emigrants going to or coming from any other ports.

ARTICLE 368.

Germany shall not apply specially to such through services, or to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from the ports of the Allied and Associated Powers, any technical, fiscal or administrative measures, such as measures of customs examination, general police, sanitary police, and control, the result of which would be to impede or delay such services.

ARTICLE 369.

In case of transport partly by rail and partly by internal navigation, with or without through way-bill, the preceding Articles shall apply to the part of the journey performed by rail.

CHAPTER II.

ROLLING-STOCK.

ARTICLE 370.

Germany undertakes that German wagons shall be fitted with apparatus allowing:

(1) of their inclusion in goods trains on the lines of such of the Allied and Associated Powers as are parties to the Berne Convention of May 15, 1886, as modified on May 18, 1907, without hampering the action of the continuous brake which may be adopted in such countries within ten years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and

(2) of the acceptance of wagons of such countries in all goods trains on the German lines.

The rolling stock of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy on the German lines the same treatment as German rolling stock as regards movement, upkeep and repairs.

CHAPTER III.

CESSIONS OF RAILWAY LINES.

ARTICLE 371.

Subject to any special provisions concerning the cession of ports, waterways and railways situated in the territories over which Germany abandons her sovereignty, and to the financial conditions relating to the concessionnaires and the pensioning of the personnel, the cession of railways will take place under the following conditions:

(1) The works and installations of all the railroads shall be handed over complete and in good condition.

(2) When a railway system possessing its own rolling-stock is handed over in its entirety by Germany to one of the Allied and Associated Powers, such stock shall be handed over complete, in accordance with the last inventory before November 11, 1918, and in a normal state of upkeep.

(3) As regards lines without any special rolling-stock, Commissions of experts designated by the Allied and Associated Powers, on which Germany shall be represented, shall fix the proportion of the stock existing on the system to which those lines belong to be handed over. These Commissions shall have regard to the amount of the material registered on these lines in the last inventory before November 11, 1918, the length of track (sidings included) and the nature and amount of the traffic. These Commissions shall also specify the locomotives, carriages and wagons to be handed over in each case; they shall decide upon the conditions of their acceptance, and shall make the provisional arrangements necessary to ensure their repair in German workshops.

(4) Stocks of stores, fittings and plant shall be handed over under the same conditions as the rolling-stock.

The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall be applied to the lines of former Russian Poland converted by Germany to the German gauge, such lines being regarded as detached from the Prussian State System.

CHAPTER IV.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN RAILWAY LINES.

ARTICLE 372.

When as a result of the fixing of new frontiers a railway connection between two parts of the same country crosses another country, or a branch line from one country has its terminus in another, the conditions of working, if not specifically provided for in the present Treaty, shall be laid down in a convention between the railway administrations concerned. If the administrations cannot come to an agreement as to the terms of such convention, the points of difference shall be decided by commissions of experts composed as provided in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 373.

Within a period of five years from the coming into force of the preesent Treaty the Czecho-Slovak State may require the construction of a railway line in German territory between the stations of Schlauney and Nachod. The cost of construction shall be borne by the Czecho-Slovak State.

ARTICLE 374.

Germany undertakes to accept, within ten years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, on request being made by the Swiss Government after agreement with the Italian Government, the denunciation of the International Convention of October 13, 1909, relative to the St. Gothard railway. In the absence of agreement as to the conditions of such denunciation, Germany hereby agrees to accept the decision of an arbitrator designated by the United States of America.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 375.

Germany shall carry out the instructions given her, in regard to transport, by au tuthorised body acting on behalf of the Allied and Associated Powers:

(1) For the carriage of troops under the provisions of the present Treaty, and of material, ammunition and supplies for army use;

(2) As a temporary measure, for the transportation of supplies for certain regions, as well as for the restoration, as rapidly as possible, of the normal conditions of transport, and for the organization of postal and telegraphic services.

SECTION IV.

DISPUTES.

AND REVISION OF PERMANENT CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 376.

Disputes which may arise between interested Powers with regard to the interpretation ond application of the preceding Articles shall be settled as provided by the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 377.

At any time the League of Nations may recommend the revision of such of these Articles as relate to a permanent administrative régime.

ARTICLE 378.

The stipulations in Articles 321 to 330, 332, 365, and 367 to 369 shall be subject to revision by the Council of the League of Nations at any time after five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Failing such revision, no Allied or Associated Power can claim after the expiration of the above period of five years the benefit of any of the stipulations in the Articles enumerated above on behalf of any portion of its territories in which reciprocity is not accorded in respect of such stipulations. The period of five years during which reciprocity cannot be demanded may be prolonged by the Council of the eLague of Nations.

SECTION V.

SPECIAL PROVISION.

ARTICLE 379.

Without prejudice to the special obligations imposed on her by the present Treaty for the benefit of the Allied and Associated Powers, Germany undertakes to adhere to any General Conventions regarding the international régime of transit, waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers, with the approval of the League of Nations, within five years of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

SECTION VI.

CAUSES RELATING TO THE KIEL CANAL.

ARTICLE 380.

The Kiel Canal and its approaches shall be maintained free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality.

ARTICLE 381.

The nationals, property and vessels of all Powers shall, in respect of charges, facilities, and in all other respects, be treated on a footing of perfect equality in the use of the Canal, no distinction being made to the detriment of nationals, property and vessels of any Power between them and the nationals, property and vessels of Germany or of the most favoured nation.

No impediment shall be placed on the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising out of police, customs, sanitary, emigration or immigration regulations and those relating to the import or export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not unnecessarily impede traffic.

ARTICLE 382.

Only such charges may be levied on vessels using the Canal or its approaches as are intended to cover in an equitable manner the cost of maintaining in a navigable con-

dition, or of improving, the Canal or its approaches, or to meet expenses incurred in the interests of navigation. The schedule of such charges shall be calculated on the basis of such expenses, and shall be posted up in the ports.

These charges shall be levied in such a manner as to render any detailed examination of cargoes unnecessary, except in the case of suspected fraud or contravention.

ARTICLE 383.

Goods in transit may be placed under seal or in the custody of customs agents; the loading and unloading of goods, and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, shall only take place in the ports specified by Germany.

ARTICLE 384.

No charges of any kind other than those provided for in the present Treaty shall be levied along the course or at the approaches of the Kiel Canal.

ARTICLE 385.

Germany shall be bound to take suitable measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation, and to ensure the maintenance of good conditions of navigation. She shall not undertake any works of a nature to impede navigation on the Canal or its approaches.

ARTICLE 386.

In the event of violation of any of the conditions of Articles 380 to 386, or of disputes as to the interpretation of these Articles, any interested Power can appeal to the jurisdiction instituted for the purpose by the League of Nations.

In order to avoid reference of small questions to the League of Nations, Germany will establish a local authority at Kiel qualified to deal with disputes in the first instance and to give satisfaction so far as possible to complaints which may be presented through the consular representatives of the interested Powers.

PART XIII.

LABOUR.

SECTION I.

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice;

And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required: as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organisation of vocational and technical education and other measures;

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

The HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:

CHAPTER I.

ORGANISATION.

ARTICLE 387.

A permanent organisation is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the Preamble.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be the original Members of this organisation, and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organisation.

ARTICLE 388.

The permanent organisation shall consist of:

(1) a General Conference of Repsesentatives of the Members and,

(2) an International Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body described in Article 393.

ARTICLE 389.

The meetings of the General Conference of Representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may rquire, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four Representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members.

Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

The Members undertake to nominate non-Government Delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the Delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorization of the President of the Conference, and may not vote.

A Delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

The names of the Delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government of each of the Members.

The credentials of Delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, refuse to admit any Delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this Article.

ARTICLE 390.

Every Delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the Conference.

If one of the Members fails to nominate one of the non-Government Delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-Government Delegate shall be allowed to sit and speak at the Conference, but not to vote.

If in accordance with Article 389 the Conference refuses admission to a Delegate of one of the Members, the provisions of the present Article shall apply as if that Delegate had not been nominated.

ARTICLE 391.

The meetings of the Conference shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations, or at such other place as may be decided by the Conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

ARTICLE 392.

The International Labour Office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organisation of the League.

ARTICLE 393.

The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall be constituted as follows:

Twelve persons representing the Governments:

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the employers;

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the workers.

Of the twelve persons representing the Governments eight shall be nominated by the Members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the Members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight Members mentioned above.

Any question as to which are the Members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The period of office of the Members of the Governing Body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the Governing Body subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the Governing Body.

ARTICLE 394.

There shall be a Director of the International Labour Office, who shall be appointed by the Governing Body, and, subject to the instructions of the Governing Body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the International Labour Office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The Director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the Governing Body.

ARTICLE 395.

The staff of the International Labour Office shall be appointed by the Director, who shall, so far as is possible with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the Office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

ARTICLE 396.

The functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of the international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Conference.

It will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty in connection with international disputes.

It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such

other languages as the Governing Body may thing desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this Article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the Conference.

ARTICLE 397.

The Government Departments of any of the Members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the Director through the Representative of their Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, or failing any such Representative, through such other qualified official as the Government may nominate for the purpose.

ARTICLE 398.

The International Labour Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

ARTICLE 399.

Each of the Members will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of its Delegates and their advisers and of its Representatives attending the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body, as the case may be.

All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the League.

The Director shall be responsible to the Secretary-General of the League for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this Article.

CHAPTER II.

PROCEDURE.

ARTICLE 400.

The agenda for all meetings of the Conference will be settled by the Governing Body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the Government of any of the Members or by any representative organisation recognised for the purpose of Article 389.

ARTICLE 401.

The Director shall act as the Secretary of the Conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the Members four months before the meeting of the Conference, and, through them, the non-Government Delegates when appointed.

ARTICLE 402.

Any of the Governments of the Members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the Director, who shall circulate it to all the Members of the Permanent Organisation.

Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the Conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present is in favour of considering them.

If the Conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the Conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

ARTICLE 403.

The Conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Part of the present Treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

The voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the Delegates attending the Conference.

ARTICLE 404.

The Conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

ARTICLE 405.

When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form: (*a*) of a recommendation to be submitted to the Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (*b*) of a draft international convention for ratification by the Members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organisation or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the Members.

Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle:

In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

ARTICLE 406.

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the Members which ratify it.

ARTICLE 407.

If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organisation to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Governments concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

ARTICLE 408.

Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request. The Director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the Conference.

ARTICLE 409.

In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

ARTICLE 410.

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the Governing Body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

ARTICLE 411.

Any of the Members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labour Office if it is not satisfied that any other Member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing Articles.

The Governing Body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in Article 409.

If the Governing Body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the Governing Body considers to be satisfactory, the Governing Body may apply for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

The Governing Body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a Delegate to the Conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 410 or 411 is being considered by the Governing Body, the Government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be en-

titled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Governing Body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

ARTICLE 412.

The Commission of Enquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:

Each of the Members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present Treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers, and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the Members of the Commission of Enquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the Governing Body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present Article.

Upon the application of the Governing Body, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the Commission of Enquiry, and shall designate one of them as the President of the Commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any Member directly concerned in the complaint.

ARTICLE 413.

The Members agree that, in the event of the reference of a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry under Article 411, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the Commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject-matter of the complaint.

ARTICLE 414.

When the Commission of Enquiry has fully considered the complaint, it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other Governments would be justified in adopting.

ARTICLE 415.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the Commission of Enquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 416.

In the event of any Member failing to take the action required by Article 405, with regard to a recommendation or draft Convention, any other Member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 417.

The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 415 or Article 416 shall be final.

ARTICLE 418.

The Permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other Governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting Government.

ARTICLE 419.

In the event of any Member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, or in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, any other Member may take against that Member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the Commission or in the decision of the Court as appropriate to the case.

ARTICLE 420.

The defaulting Government may at any time inform the Governing Body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry or with those in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the Secretary-General of the League to constitute a Commission of Enquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 412, 413, 414, 415, 417 and 418 shall apply, and if the report of the Commission of Enquiry or the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice is in favour of the defaulting Government, the other Governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting Government.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL.

ARTICLE 421.

The Members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this Part of the Present Treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(1) Except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or

(2) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the Members shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 422.

Amendments to this Part of the present Treaty which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the Members.

ARTICLE 423.

Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this Part of the present Treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the Members in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 424.

The first meeting of the Conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the Annex hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organisation of the first meeting of the Conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said Annex. That Government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the Conference by an International Committee constituted as provided in the said Annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of Delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the Members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 425.

Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing Articles should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labour Office, who will transmit them to the Secretary-General of the League.

ARTICLE 426.

Pending the creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice disputes which in accordance with this Part of the present Treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ANNEX.

FIRST MEETING OF ANNUAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington.

The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the Conference.

The International Organising Committee will consist of seven Members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland. The Committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other Members to appoint representatives.

Agenda:

(1) Application of principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week.

(2) Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

(3) Women's employment:
- (a) Before and after child-birth including the maternity benefit;
- (b) During the night;
- (c) In unhealthy processes.

(4) Employment of children:
- (a) Minimum age of employment;
- (b) During the night;
- (c) In unhelathy processes.

(5) Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

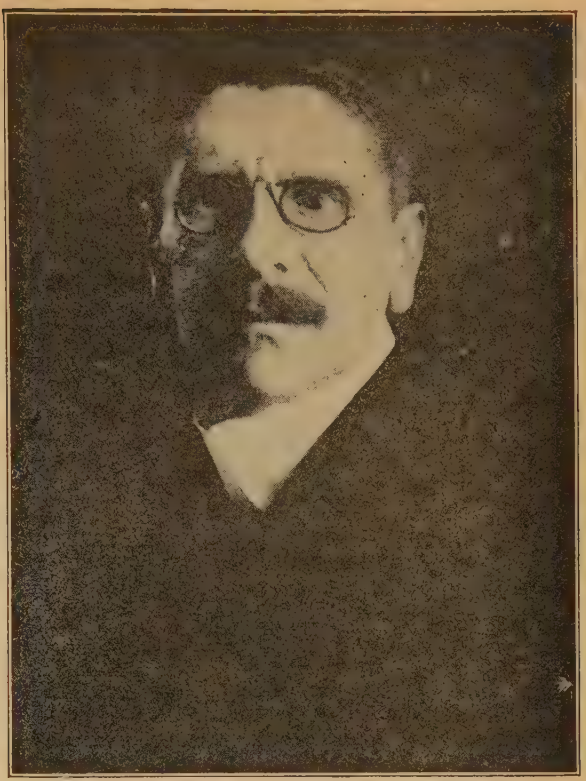
SECTION II.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

ARTICLE 427.

The High Contracting Parties, recognising that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-

Hermann Mueller, German Foreign Minister and One of the Chief Signers of German Peace Treaty for Germany.



Dr. Johannes Bell, German Minister of Colonies and One of the Chief Signers of German Peace Treaty for Germany.

A Conference on the Danzig Question by Representatives of the Allies and Germans in a Parlor Car Near Spa.

earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end the permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognise that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight hours day or a forty-eight hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

PART XIV.
GUARANTEES.
SECTION 1.
WESTERN EUROPE.

ARTICLE 428.

As a guarantee for the execution of the present Treaty by Germany, the German territory situated to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by Allied and Associated troops for a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 429.

If the conditions of the present Treaty are faithfully carried out by Germany, the occupation referred to in Article 428 will be successively restricted as follows:

(1) At the expiration of five years there will be evacuated: the bridgehead of Cologne and the territories north of a line running along the Ruhr, then along the railway Jülich, Duren, Euskirchen, Rheinbach, thence along the road Rheinbach to Sinzig, and reaching the Rhine at the confluence with the Ahr; the roads, railways and places mentioned above being excluded from the area evacuated.

(2) At the expiration of ten years there will be evacuated: the bridgehead of Coblentz and the territories north of a line to be drawn from the intersection between the frontiers of Belgium, Germany and Holland, running about from 4 kilometres south of Aix-la-Chapelle, then to and following the crest of Forst Gemünd, then east of the railway of the Urft Valley, then along Blankenheim, Valdorf, Dreis, Ulmen to and following the Moselle from Bremm to Nehren, then passing by Kappel and Simmern, then following the ridge of the heights between Simmern and the Rhine and reaching this river at Bacharach; all the places, valleys, roads and railways mentioned above being excluded from the area evacuated.

(3) At the expiration of fifteen yeasr there will be evacuated: the bridgehead of Mainz, the bridgehead of Kehl and the remainder of the German territory under occupation.

If at that date the guarantees against unprovoked aggression by Germany are not considered sufficient by the Allied and Associated Governments, the evacuation of the occupying troops may be delayed to the extent regarded as necessary for the purpose of obtaining the required guarantees.

ARTICLE 430.

In case either during the occupation or after the expiration of the fifteen years referred to above the Reparation Commission finds that Germany refuses to observe the whole or part of her obligations under the present Treaty with regard to reparation, the whole or part of the areas specified in Article 429 will be re-occupied immediately by the Allied and Associated forces.

ARTICLE 431.

If before the expiration of the period of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present Treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

ARTICLE 432.

All matters relating to the occupation and not provided for by the present Treaty shall be regulated by subsequent agreements, which Germany hereby undertakes to observe.

SECTION II.
EASTERN EUROPE.

ARTICLE 433.

As a guarantee for the execution of the provisions of the present Treaty, by which Germany accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and of all treaties, conventions and agreements entered into by her with the Maximalist Government in Russia, and in order to ensure the restoration of peace and good government in the Baltic Provinces and Lithuania, all German troops at present in the said territories shall return to within the frontiers of Germany as soon as the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories. These troops shall abstain from all requisitions and seizures and from any other coercive measures, with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany, and shall in no way interfere with such measures for national defence as may be adopted by the Provisional Governments of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

No other German troops shall, pending the evacuation or after the evacuation is complete, be admitted to the said territories.

PART XV.
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 434.

Germany undertakes to recognise the full force of the Treaties of Peace and Additional Conventions which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the Powers who fought on the side of Germany and to recognise whatever dispositions may be made concerning the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, of the Kingdom of Bulgaria and of the Ottoman Empire, and to recognise the new States within their frontiers as there laid down.

ARTICLE 435.

The High Contracting Parties, while they recognise the guarantees stipulated by the Treaties of 1815, and especially by the Act of November 20, 1815, in favour of Switzerland, the said guarantees constituting international obligations for the maintenance of peace, declare nevertheless that the provisions of these treaties, conventions, declarations and other supplementary Acts concerning the neutralized zone of Savoy, as laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 92 of the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna and in paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of November 20, 1815, are no longer consistent with present conditions. For this reason the High Contracting Parties take note of the agreement reached between the French Government and the Swiss Government for the abrogation of the stipulations relating to this zone which are and remain abrogated.

The High Contracting Parties also agree that the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and of the other supplementary Acts concerning the free zones of Upper Savoy and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions, and that it is for France and Switzerland to come to an agreement together with a view to settling between themselves the status of these territories under such conditions as shall be considered suitable by both countries.

ANNEX.
I

The Swiss Federal Council has informed the French Government on May 5, 1919, that after examining the provisions of Article 435 in a like spirit of sincere friendship it has happily reached the conclusion that it was possible to acquiesce in it under the following conditions and reservations:

(1) The neutralized zone of Haute-Savoie:

(*a*) It will be understood that as long as the Federal Chambers have not ratified the agreement come to between the two Governments concerning the abrogation of the stipulations in respect of the neutralized zone of Savoy, nothing will be definitively settled, on one side or the other, in regard to this subject.

(*b*) The assent given by the Swiss Government to the abrogation of the above mentioned stipulations presupposes, in conformity with the text adopted, the recognition of the guarantees formulated in favour of Switzerland by the Treaties of 1815 and particularly by the Declaration of November 20, 1815.

(*c*) The agreement between the Governments of France and Switzerland for the abrogation of the above mentioned stipulations will only be considered as valid if the Treaty of Peace contains this Article in its present wording. In addition the Parties to the Treaty of Peace should endeavor to obtain the assent of the signatory Powers of the Treaties of 1815 and of the Declaration of November 20, 1815,

which are not signatories of the present Treaty of Peace.

(2) Free zone of Haute-Savoie and the district of Gex:

(*a*) The Federal Council makes the most express reservations to the interpretation to be given to the statement mentioned in the last paragraph of the above Article for insertion in the Treaty of Peace, which provides that "the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts concerning the free zones of Haute-Savoie and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions". The Federal Council would not wish that its acceptance of the above wording should lead to the conclusion that it would agree to the suppression of a system intended to give neighbouring territory the benefit of a special régime which is appropriate to the geographical and economical situation and which has been well tested.

In the opinion of the Federal Council the question is not the modification of the customs system of the zones as set up by the Treaties mentioned above, but only the regulation in a manner more appropriate to the economic conditions of the present day of the terms of the exchange of goods between the regions in question. The Federal Council has been led to make the preceding observations by the perusal of the draft Convention concerning the future constitution of the zones which was annexed to the note of April 26 from the French Government. While making the above reservations the Federal Council declares its readiness to examine in the most friendly spirit any proposals which the French Government may deem it convenient to make on the subject.

(*b*) It is conceded that the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts relative to the free zones will remain in force until a new arrangement is come to between France and Switzerland to regulate matters in this territory.

II

The French Government have addressed to the Swiss Government, on May 18, 1919, the following note in reply to the communication set out in the preceding paragraph:

In a note dated May 5 the Swiss Legation in Paris was good enough to inform the Government of the French Republic that the Federal Government adhered to the proposed Article to be inserted in the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Governments and Germany.

The French Government have taken note with much pleasure of the agreement thus reached, and, at their request, the proposed Article, which had been accepted by the Allied and Associated Governments, has been inserted under No. 435 in the Peace conditions presented to the German Plenipotentiaries.

The Swiss Government, in their note of May 5 on this subject, have expressed various views and reservations.

Concerning the observations relating to the free zones of Haute-Savoie and the Gex district, the French Government have the honour to observe that the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 435 are so clear that their purport cannot be misapprehended, especially where it implies that no other Power but France and Switzerland will in future be interested in that question.

The French Government, on their part, are anxious to protect the interests of the French territories concerned, and, with that object, having their special situation in view, they bear in mind the desirability of assuring them a suitable customs régime and determining, in a manner better suited to present conditions, the methods of exchanges between these territories and the adjacent Swiss territories, while taking into account the reciprocal interests of both regions.

It is understood that this must in no way prejudice the right of France to adjust her customs line in this region in conformity with her political frontier, as is done on the other portions of her territorial boundaries, and as was done by Switzerland long ago on her own boundaries in this region.

The French Government are pleased to note on this subject in what a friendly disposition the Swiss Government take this opportunity of declaring their willingness to consider any French proposal dealing with the system to be substituted for the present régime of the said free zones, which the French Government intend to formulate in the same friendly spirit.

Moreover, the French Government have no doubt that the provisional maintenance of the régime of 1815 as to the free zones referred to in the above mentioned paragraph of the note from the Swiss Legation of May 5, whose object is to provide for the passage from the present régime to the conventional régime, will cause no delay whatsoever in the establishment of the new situation which has been found necessary by the two Governments. This remark applies also to the ratification by the Federal Chambers, dealt with in paragraph 1 (*a*), of the Swiss note of May 5, under the heading "Neutralized zone of Haute-Savoie".

ARTICLE 436.

The High Contracting Parties declare and place on record that they have taken note of the Treaty signed by the Government of the French Republic on July 17, 1918, with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco defining the relations between France and the Principality.

ARTICLE 437.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the absence of a subsequent agreement to the contrary, the Chairman of any Commission established by the present Treaty shall in the event of an equality of votes be entitled to a second vote.

ARTICLE 438.

The Allied and Associated Powers agree that where Christian religious missions were being maintained by German societies or persons in territory belonging to them, or of which the government is entrusted to them in accordance with the present Treaty, the property of which these missions or missionary societies possessed, including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of misions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes. In order to ensure the due execution of this undertaking the Allied and Associated Governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees apointed by or approved by the Governments and composed of persons holding the faith of the Mission whose property is involved.

The Allied and Associated Governments, while continuing to maintain full control as to the individuals by whom the Missions are conducted, will safeguard the interests of such Missions.

Germany, taking note of the above undertaking, agrees to accept all arrangements made or to be made by the Allied or Associated Government concerned for carrying on the work of the said missions or trading societies and waives all claims on their behalf.

ARTICLE 439.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the present Treaty, Germany undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any Allied or Associated Power, signatory of the present Treaty, including those which without having declared war, have broken off diplomatic relations with the German Empire, any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The present stipulation will bar completely and finally all claims of this nature, which will be thenceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

ARTICLE 440.

Germany accepts and recognises as valid and binding all decrees and orders concerning German shops and goods and all orders relating to the payment of costs made by any Prize Court of any of the Allied or Associated Powers, and undertakes not to put forward any claim arising out of such decrees or orders on behalf of any German national.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to examine in such manner as they may determine all decisions and orders of German Prize Courts, whether affecting the property rights of nationals of those Powers or of neutral Powers. Germany agrees to furnish copies of all the documents constituting the record of the cases, including the decisions and orders made, and to accept and give effect to the recommendations made after such examination of the cases.

THE PRESENT TREATY, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first procés-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the Treaty has been ratified by Germany on the one hand, and by three of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the other hand.

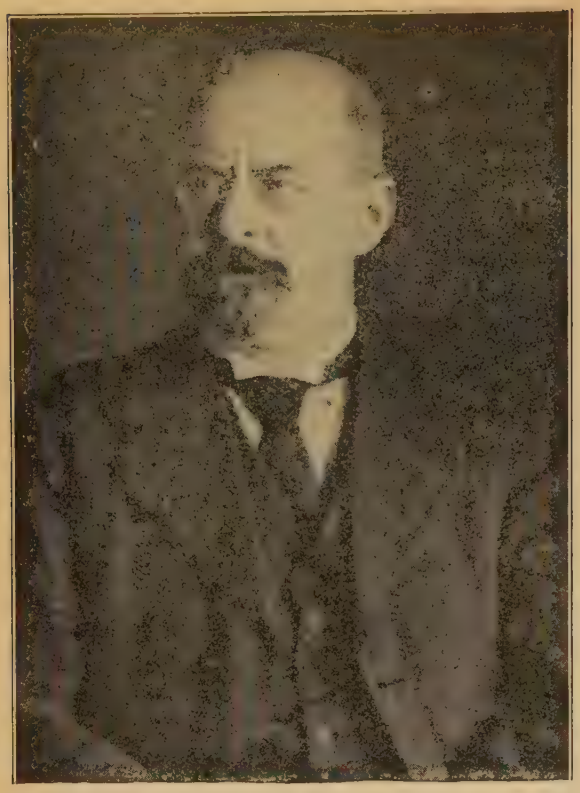
From the date of this first procés-verbal the Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present Treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the Treaty.

In all other respects the Treaty will enter into force for each Power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Powers a certified copy of the procés-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Versailles, the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Signatory Powers.



M. Vandervelde, Leader of Belgian Socialists and Chief Signer of German Peace Treaty for Belgium.

Baron Makino, Head of Japanese Delegation to Peace Conference and Chief Signer of German Peace Treaty for Japan.

FRANCO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT

U. S. PLEDGED TO AID FRANCE

The following is the full text of the treaty as translated from the official French version:

"Arrangement between the United States of America and France.

"Considering that the United States of America and the government of the French republic are equally animated by the desire to maintain the peace of the world, so happily restored by the treaty of peace signed at Versailles June 28, 1919, which put an end to the war begun by the aggression of the German empire and terminated by the defeat of this power;

"Considering that the United States of America and the government of the French republic are clearly convinced that any act of unprovoked aggression directed by Germany against France violates not only the letter and the spirit of the treaty of Versailles, to which the United States of America and the French republic are parties, exposing France anew to the intolerable losses of an unprovoked war, but that this aggression on the part of Germany constitutes and is regarded by the treaty of Versailles as a hostile act against all the powers signatory of said treaty and intended to disturb the peace of the world and involving inevitably and directly the states of Europe and indirectly the entire world, as experience has amply and happily demonstrated:

"Considering that the United States of America and the government of the French republic recognize that the stipulations concerning the left bank of the Rhine and contained in the said treaty of Versailles are not able to assure security and appropriate protection at once to France on the one hand, and on the other hand to the United States:

CONCLUDE TREATY FOR PROTECTION

"Therefore, the United States of America and the government of the French republic, having decided to conclude a treay to realize these necessary ends, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, and Robert Lansing, secretary of state of the United States, specially authorized to this effect by the president of the United States, and Georges Clemenceau, president of the council, minister of war, and Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, especially authorized to this effect by Raymond Poincare, president of the French republic, have reached an accord upon the following dispositions:

"ARTICLE 1.

"In case where the following stipulations concerning the left bank of the Rhine and contained in the treaty of peace with Germany signed at Versailles June 28, 1919, by the United States of America and the government of the French republic as well as by the British empire among other powers—

" 'Article 42. Germany is prohibited from maintaining or constructing fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometers east of this river.

" 'Article 43. In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization are in the same way forbidden.

GERMANY CHIEF AIM OF PACT

" 'Article 44. In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of articles 42 and 43 she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world'—

do not assure immediately to France security and appropriate protection, the United States of America will be bound to come immediately to its aid (les Etats Unis d'Amerique seront tenus de venir immediatement a son aide) in case of any act of unprovoked aggression directed against France by Germany.

ARTICLE 2

"The present treaty conceived in terms analagous to those of the treaty concluded on the same date and to the same ends between Great Britain and the French republic, of which a copy is annexed herewith, will come into force at the moment when the latter is ratified.

ARTICLE 3

"The present treaty must be submitted to the council of the league of nations and must be recognized if the council decides by majority vote that it is an engagement conforming to the pact of the league; it will remain in force up to the time when, at the request of one of the parties to the said treaty, the council duly decides that the league assures sufficient protection.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE

ARTICLE 4

The present treaty before ratification will be submitted to the French chambers for approval. It will be submitted to the senate of the United States at the same time as the treaty of Versailles will be submitted to the senate for judgment and assent to ratification. The ratifications will be exchanged at the time of the deposit in Paris of the ratifications of the treaty of Versailles or as soon thereafter as possible.

"In testimony whereof the plenipotentiaries, to-wit: For the French republic, Georges Clemenceau, president of the council of ministers, and minister of war, and Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs; and for the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson, president, and Robert Lansing, secretary of state of the United States, have signed the preceding articles, done in the English language and in the French language, and have thereunto placed their seals.

"Done in duplicate, in the city of Versailles, the 28th day of the month of June of the year of grace, 1919, and the 143d of the independence of the United States of America.

"CLEMENCEAU,
"S. PICHON,
"WOODROW WILSON,
"ROBERT LANSING."

Peace Delegates inspecting French Ruins and estimating damage.